

**ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN**  
**FOR THE**  
**HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM**

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## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

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### Introduction

#### ABOUT THE REFERENCES CITED IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

### Chapter 1

#### OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

PART I:	THE PHA.....	1-1
	1-I.A. Overview.....	1-1
	1-I.B. Organization and Structure of the PHA.....	1-2
	1-I.C. PHA Mission .....	1-2
	1-I.D. The PHA’s Programs.....	1-3
	1-I.E. The PHA’s Commitment to Ethics and Service .....	1-3
PART II:	THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM.....	1-5
	1-II.A. Overview and History of the Program.....	1-5
	1-II.B. HCV Program Basics.....	1-7
	1-II.C. The HCV Partnerships.....	1-7
	The HCV Relationships:.....	1-8
	What Does HUD Do?.....	1-9
	What Does the PHA Do?.....	1-9
	What Does the Owner Do?.....	1-10
	What Does the Family Do?.....	1-11
	1-II.D. Applicable Regulations.....	1-12
PART III:	THE HCV ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN.....	1-13
	1-III.A. Overview and Purpose of the Plan.....	1-13
	1-III.B. Contents of the Plan (24CFR 982.54).....	1-13
	Mandatory vs. Discretionary Policy .....	1-15
	1-III.C. Organization of the Plan .....	1-15
	1-III.D. Updating and Revising the Plan .....	1-15

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 2  
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

PART I:	NONDISCRIMINATION.....	2-3
2-I.A.	Overview.....	2-3
2-I.B.	Nondiscrimination .....	2-4
	Providing Information to Families and Owners .....	2-5
	Discrimination Complaints.....	2-5
PART II:	POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.....	2-7
2-II.A.	Overview.....	2-7
2-II.B.	Definition of Reasonable Accommodation .....	2-8
	Types of Reasonable Accommodations.....	2-8
2-II.C.	Request for an Accommodation .....	2-9
2-II.D.	Verification of Disability .....	2-10
2-II.E.	Approval/Denial of a Requested Accommodation [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act, Notice PIH 2010-26].....	2-11
2-II.F.	Program Accessibility for Persons with Hearing or Vision Impairments .....	2-12
2-II.G.	Physical Accessibility .....	2-13
2-II.H.	Denial or Termination of Assistance .....	2-14
PART III:	IMPROVING ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP).....	2-15
2-III.A.	Overview.....	2-15
2-III.B.	Oral Interpretation .....	2-16
2-III.C.	Written Translation .....	2-16
2-III.D.	Implementation Plan.....	2-17
Exhibit 2-1:	Definition of a Person with a Disability Under Federal Civil Rights Laws [24 CFR Parts 8.3, and 100.201].....	2-19

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 3 ELIGIBILITY

PART I:	DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS .....	3-3
3-I.A.	Overview.....	3-3
3-I.B.	Family and Household [24 CFR 982.201(c); FR Notice 02/03/12; Notice PIH 2014-20].....	3-3
	Family .....	3-3
	Household.....	3-3
3-I.C.	Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family.....	3-4
	Family Breakup [24 CFR 982.315; Notice PIH 2017-08].....	3-4
	Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403] .....	3-5
3-I.D.	Head of Household [24 CFR 5.504(b)] .....	3-5
3-I.E.	Spouse, Cohead, and Other Adult .....	3-5
3-I.F.	Dependent [24 CFR 5.603].....	3-6
	Joint Custody of Dependents.....	3-6
3-I.G.	Full-Time Student [24 CFR 5.603, HVC GB, p. 5-29] .....	3-6
3-I.H.	Elderly and Near-Elderly Persons, and Elderly Family [24 CFR 5.100 and 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12].....	3-6
	Elderly Persons .....	3-6
	Near-Elderly Persons.....	3-6
	Elderly Family .....	3-6
3-I.I.	Persons with Disabilities and Disabled Family [24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12] .....	3-7
	Persons with Disabilities.....	3-7
	Disabled Family.....	3-7
3-I.J.	Guests [24 CFR 5.100] .....	3-7
3-I.K.	Foster Children and Foster Adults.....	3-8
3-I.L.	Absent Family Members.....	3-8
	Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent.....	3-8
	Absent Students .....	3-8
	Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care [24 CFR 5.403].....	3-9
	Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead .....	3-9
	Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons [HCV GB, p. 5-22] .....	3-9
	Return of Permanently Absent Family Members .....	3-9
3-I.M.	Live-In Aide.....	3-10

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART II:	BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.....	3-11
3-II.A.	Income Eligibility and Targeting.....	3-11
	Income Limits.....	3-11
	Definitions of the Income Limits [24 CFR 5.603(b)].....	3-11
	Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 982.201].....	3-11
	Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 982.201].....	3-12
3-II.B.	Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status [24 CFR 5, Subpart E].....	3-13
	Declaration [24 CFR 5.508].....	3-13
	Mixed Families.....	3-14
	Ineligible Families [24 CFR 5.514(d), (e), and (f)].....	3-14
	Timeframe for Determination of Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.508(g)].....	3-15
3-II.C.	Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218, Notice PIH 2018-24].....	3-15
3-II.D.	Family Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 5.230; HCV GB, p. 5-13].....	3-16
3-II.E.	Students Enrolled In Institutions of Higher Education [24 CFR 5.612, FR Notice 4/10/06, FR Notice 9/21/16].....	3-17
	Definitions.....	3-17
	Determining Student Eligibility.....	3-21
PART III:	DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE.....	3-23
3-III.A.	Overview.....	3-23
	Forms of Denial [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2); HCV GB, p. 5-35].....	3-23
	Prohibited Reasons for Denial of Program Assistance [24 CFR 982.202(b), 24 CFR 5.2005(b)].....	3-23
3-III.B.	Mandatory Denial of Assistance [24 CFR 982.553(a)].....	3-24
3-III.C.	Other Permitted Reasons for Denial of Assistance.....	3-25
	Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553].....	3-25
	Previous Behavior in Assisted Housing [24 CFR 982.552(c)].....	3-26
3-III.D.	Screening.....	3-27
	Screening for Eligibility.....	3-27
	Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 982.307].....	3-28
3-III.E.	Criteria for Deciding to Deny Assistance.....	3-29
	Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)].....	3-29
	Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)].....	3-29
	Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application.....	3-31
	Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)].....	3-31
3-III.F.	Notice of Eligibility or Denial.....	3-32

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

3-III.G. Prohibition Against Denial of Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.....	3-33
Notification .....	3-33
Documentation.....	3-34
Exhibit 3-1: Detailed Definitions Related to Disabilities .....	3-35
Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].....	3-35
Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3].....	3-37
Exhibit 3-2: Definition of Institution of Higher Education [20 U.S.C 1001 and 1002] .....	3-39
Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Supplementary Guidance; Notice [Federal Register, April 10, 2006] .....	3-39

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 4

#### APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

PART I:	THE APPLICATION PROCESS .....	4-3
4-I.A.	Overview.....	4-3
4-I.B.	Applying for Assistance [HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-16, Notice PIH 2009-36].....	4-3
4-I.C.	Accessibility of the Application Process .....	4-4
	Elderly and Disabled Populations [24 CFR 8 and HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-13] .....	4-4
	Limited English Proficiency .....	4-4
4-I.D.	Placement on the Waiting List.....	4-5
	Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List.....	4-5
	Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List .....	4-5
PART II:	MANAGING THE WAITING LIST.....	4-7
4-II.A.	Overview.....	4-7
4-II.B.	Organization of the Waiting List [24 CFR 982.204 and 205] .....	4-7
4-II.C.	Opening and Closing the Waiting List [24 CFR 982.206] .....	4-8
	Closing the Waiting List.....	4-8
	Reopening the Waiting List.....	4-8
4-II.D.	Family Outreach [HCV GB, pp. 4-2 to 4-4].....	4-9
4-II.E.	Reporting Changes in Family Circumstances.....	4-10
4-II.F.	Updating the Waiting List [24 CFR 982.204] .....	4-10
	Purging the Waiting List.....	4-10
	Removal from the Waiting List .....	4-11
PART III:	SELECTION FOR HCV ASSISTANCE .....	4-13
4-III.A.	Overview.....	4-13
4-III.B.	Selection and HCV Funding Sources .....	4-13
	Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203] .....	4-13
	Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)] .....	4-13
	Regular HCV Funding.....	4-13
4-III.C.	Selection Method .....	4-14
	Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16] .....	4-14
	Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)].....	4-15
	Order of Selection.....	4-15
4-III.D.	Notification of Selection.....	4-16
4-III.E.	The Application Interview .....	4-16
4-III.F.	Completing the Application Process .....	4-18



**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 5  
BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE**

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>BRIEFINGS AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5-I.A.	Overview.....	5-1
5-I.B.	Briefing [24 CFR 982.301].....	5-2
	Notification and Attendance .....	5-2
	Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)] .....	5-3
	Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b)] .....	5-4
	Additional Items to be Included in the Briefing Packet .....	5-5
5-I.C.	Family Obligations .....	5-6
	Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required by Family Obligations.....	5-6
	Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551] .....	5-6
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>SUBSIDY STANDARDS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE.....</b>	<b>5-11</b>
5-II.A.	Overview.....	5-11
5-II.B.	Determining Family Unit (Voucher) Size [24 CFR 982.402] .....	5-11
5-II.C.	Exceptions to Subsidy Standards.....	5-13
5-II.D.	Voucher Issuance [24 CFR 982.302].....	5-14
5-II.E.	Voucher Term and Extensions.....	5-15
	Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303].....	5-15
	Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)] .....	5-15
	Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)] .....	5-17
	Expiration of Voucher Term.....	5-17

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 6**  
**INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS**  
[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

PART I:	ANNUAL INCOME.....	6-2
6-I.A.	Overview.....	6-2
6-I.B.	Household Composition and Income.....	6-3
	Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person.....	6-3
	Temporarily Absent Family Members.....	6-4
	Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons.....	6-5
	Joint Custody of Dependents.....	6-5
	Caretakers for a Child.....	6-6
6-I.C.	Anticipating Annual Income.....	6-7
	Basis of Annual Income Projection.....	6-7
	Projecting Income.....	6-8
6-I.D.	Earned Income.....	6-9
	Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income.....	6-9
	Types of Earned Income <u>Not</u> Counted in Annual Income.....	6-9
6-I.E.	Earned Income Disallowance for Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.617; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/16].....	6-13
	Eligibility.....	6-13
	Calculation of the Disallowance.....	6-14
	Original Calculation Method.....	6-14
	Revised Calculation Method.....	6-15
6-I.F.	Business Income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)].....	6-16
	Business Expenses.....	6-16
	Business Expansion.....	6-16
	Capital Indebtedness.....	6-16
	Negative Business Income.....	6-17
	Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business.....	6-17
	Co-owned Businesses.....	6-17
6-I.G.	Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3); 24 CFR 5.603(b)].....	6-18
	Overview.....	6-17
	General Policies.....	6-18
	Types of Assets.....	6-22
6-I.H.	Periodic Payments.....	6-22
	Periodic Payments <u>Included</u> in Annual Income.....	6-26
	Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment.....	6-26
	Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits.....	6-26
	Periodic Payments <u>Excluded</u> from Annual Income.....	6-27
6-I.I.	Payments In Lieu of Earnings.....	6-28

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

6-I.J.	Welfare Assistance .....	6-29
	Overview.....	6-29
	Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615] .....	6-29
6-I.K.	Periodic and Determinable Allowances [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)] .....	6-30
	Alimony and Child Support.....	6-30
	Regular Contributions or Gifts .....	6-30
6-I.L.	Student Financial Assistance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9); Notice PIH 2015-21].....	6-31
	Student Financial Assistance <u>Included</u> in Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) ); FR 4/10/06; Notice PIH 2015-21].....	6-31
	Student Financial Assistance <u>Excluded</u> from Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)] .....	6-32
6-I.M.	Additional Exclusions From Annual Income .....	6-33
PART II:	ADJUSTED INCOME.....	6-37
6-II.A.	Introduction.....	6-37
	Overview.....	6-37
	Anticipating Expenses .....	6-37
6-II.B.	Dependent Deduction .....	6-38
6-II.C.	Elderly or Disabled Family Deduction .....	6-38
6-II.D.	Medical Expenses Deduction [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)] .....	6-39
	Definition of <i>Medical Expenses</i> .....	6-39
	Summary of Allowable Medical Expenses from IRS Publication 502 .....	6-39
	Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses .....	6-40
6-II.E.	Disability Assistance Expenses Deduction [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)] .....	6-41
	Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction .....	6-41
	Eligible Disability Expenses.....	6-42
	Necessary and Reasonable Expenses.....	6-43
	Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses .....	6-43
6-II.F.	Child Care Expense Deduction.....	6-44
	Clarifying the Meaning of <i>Child</i> for This Deduction .....	6-44
	Qualifying for the Deduction.....	6-44
	Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction .....	6-46
	Eligible Child Care Expenses .....	6-47

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART III:	CALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND PHA SUBSIDY .....	6-49
6-III.A.	Overview of Rent and Subsidy Calculations .....	6-49
	TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628] .....	6-49
	Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)].....	6-49
	PHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)].....	6-50
	Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b); 982.514(c)] .....	6-50
6-III.B.	Financial Hardships Affecting Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630] .....	6-51
	Overview.....	6-51
	HUD-Defined Financial Hardship.....	6-51
	Implementation of Hardship Exemption .....	6-53
6-III.C.	Applying Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505; 982.503(b)] .....	6-56
	Overview.....	6-56
	Changes in Payment Standards.....	6-56
	Reasonable Accommodation .....	6-57
6-III.D.	Applying Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517].....	6-58
	Overview.....	6-58
	Reasonable Accommodation .....	6-58
	Utility Allowance Revisions.....	6-58
6-III.E.	Prorated Assistance for Mixed Families [24 CFR 5.520].....	6-59
Exhibit 6-1:	Annual Income Inclusions .....	6-61
	HHS Definition of "Assistance" .....	6-62
Exhibit 6-2:	Annual Income Exclusions .....	6-64
Exhibit 6-3:	Treatment of Family Assets.....	6-66
Exhibit 6-4:	Earned Income Disallowance for Persons with Disabilities .....	6-67
Exhibit 6-5:	The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction .....	6-69

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 7

#### VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2018-18]

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
7-I.A.	Family Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516 and 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230].....	7-1
	Consent Forms .....	7-1
	Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232] .....	7-1
7-I.B.	Overview of Verification Requirements.....	7-2
	HUD’s Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2018-18] .....	7-2
	Requirements for Acceptable Documents .....	7-2
	File Documentation .....	7-3
7-I.C.	Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) .....	7-3
	Upfront Income Verification Using HUD’s Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory).....	7-4
	Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional) .....	7-5
7-I.D.	Third-Party Written and Oral Verification .....	7-6
	Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2018-18] .....	7-6
	Written Third-Party Verification Form .....	7-7
	Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2018-18] .....	7-7
	When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2018-18] .....	7-8
7-I.E.	Self-Certification .....	7-9
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>7-11</b>
7-II.A.	Verification of Legal Identity .....	7-11
7-II.B.	Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.216, Notice PIH 2018-24].....	7-12
7-II.C.	Documentation of Age.....	7-14
7-II.D.	Family Relationships .....	7-14
	Marriage.....	7-14
	Separation or Divorce .....	7-15
	Absence of Adult Member.....	7-15
	Foster Children and Foster Adults.....	7-15
7-II.E.	Verification of Student Status.....	7-16
	General Requirements .....	7-16
	Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education.....	7-16
7-II.F.	Documentation of Disability.....	7-17
	Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits .....	7-18
	Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits .....	7-18
7-II.G.	Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status [24 CFR 5.508] .....	7-19
	Overview.....	7-19
	U.S. Citizens and Nationals .....	7-19
	Eligible Immigrants .....	7-20
7-II.H.	Verification of Preference Status.....	7-20

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

PART III:	VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS .....	7-21
	7-III.A. Earned Income .....	7-21
	Tips .....	7-21
	7-III.B. Business and Self Employment Income .....	7-21
	7-III.C. Periodic Payments and Payments In Lieu of Earnings .....	7-22
	Social Security/SSI Benefits.....	7-22
	7-III.D. Alimony or Child Support .....	7-23
	7-III.E. Assets and Income From Assets .....	7-24
	Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value .....	7-24
	7-III.F. Net Income From Rental Property.....	7-22
	7-III.G. Retirement Accounts .....	7-25
	7-III.H. Income From Excluded Sources.....	7-26
	7-III.I. Zero Annual Income Status .....	7-26
	7-III.J. Student Financial Assistance .....	7-27
	7-III.K. Parental Income of Students Subject to Eligibility Restrictions.....	7-28
PART IV:	VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS .....	7-29
	7-IV.A. Dependent and Elderly/Disabled Household Deductions.....	7-29
	Dependent Deduction .....	7-29
	Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction .....	7-27
	7-IV.B. Medical Expense Deduction .....	7-30
	Amount of Expense .....	7-30
	Eligible Household .....	7-31
	Qualified Expenses .....	7-31
	Unreimbursed Expenses .....	7-31
	Expenses Incurred in Past Years.....	7-31
	7-IV.C. Disability Assistance Expenses .....	7-32
	Amount of Expense .....	7-32
	Family Member is a Person with Disabilities.....	7-33
	Family Member(s) Permitted to Work .....	7-33
	Unreimbursed Expenses .....	7-33
	7-IV.D. Child Care Expenses.....	7-34
	Eligible Child.....	7-34
	Unreimbursed Expense.....	7-34
	Pursuing an Eligible Activity .....	7-35
	Allowable Type of Child Care.....	7-36
	Reasonableness of Expenses.....	7-36
Exhibit 7-1:	Summary of Documentation Requirements for Noncitizens [HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10].....	7-37

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 8  
HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS  
DETERMINATIONS**

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507]

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>PHYSICAL STANDARDS</b> .....	8-2
8-I.A.	General HUD Requirements.....	8-2
	HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards.....	8-2
	Tenant Preference Items.....	8-2
	Modifications to Provide Accessibility.....	8-3
8-I.B.	Additional Local Requirements.....	8-4
	Thermal Environment [HCV GB p.10-7].....	8-4
	Clarifications of HUD Requirements.....	8-5
8-I.C.	Life-Threatening Conditions [24 CFR 982.404(a); FR Notice 1/18/17].....	8-6
8-I.D.	Owner and Family Responsibilities [24 CFR 982.404].....	8-9
	Family Responsibilities.....	8-9
	Owner Responsibilities.....	8-7
8-I.E.	Special Requirements for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Level [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13].....	8-10
8-I.F.	Violation of HQS Space Standards [24 CFR 982.401, 24 CFR 982.403].....	8-10
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>THE INSPECTION PROCESS</b> .....	8-11
8-II.A.	Overview [24 CFR 982.405].....	8-11
	Types of Inspections.....	8-11
	Inspection of PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)].....	8-11
	Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05].....	8-12
	Notice and Scheduling.....	8-12
	Owner and Family Inspection Attendance.....	8-12
8-II.B.	Initial HQS Inspection [24 CFR 982.401(a)].....	8-13
	Initial Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17].....	8-13
	Timing of Initial Inspections.....	8-13
	Inspection Results and Reinspections.....	8-13
	Utilities.....	8-14
	Appliances [Form HUD-52580].....	8-14
8-II.C.	Annual/Biennial HQS Inspections [24 CFR 982.405 and 982.406; Notice PIH 2016-05].....	8-15
	Scheduling the Inspection.....	8-15
8-II.D.	Special Inspections [24 CFR 982.405(g)].....	8-15
8-II.E.	Quality Control Inspections [24 CFR 982.405(b), HCV GB p. 10-32].....	8-16

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

8-II.F.	Inspection Results and Reinspections for Units Under HAP Contract.....	8-16
	Notification of Corrective Actions .....	8-16
	Extensions.....	8-17
	Reinspections.....	8-17
8-II.G.	Enforcing Owner Compliance .....	8-18
	HAP Abatement.....	8-18
	HAP Contract Termination.....	8-18
8-II.H.	Enforcing Family Compliance with HQS [24 CFR 982.404(b)].....	8-18
<b>PART III:</b>	<b>RENT REASONABLENESS [24 CFR 982.507].....</b>	<b>8-19</b>
8-III.A.	Overview.....	8-19
	PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)].....	8-19
8-III.B.	When Rent Reasonableness Determinations Are Required.....	8-20
	Owner-Initiated Rent Determinations.....	8-20
	PHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations ...	8-20
	LIHTC- and HOME-Assisted Units [24 CFR 982.507(c) .....	8-21
8-III.C.	How Comparability Is Established .....	8-21
	Factors to Consider .....	8-21
	Units that Must Not be Used as Comparables .....	8-21
	Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises .....	8-22
8-III.D.	PHA Rent Reasonableness Methodology .....	8-23
	How Market Data Is Collected .....	8-23
	How Rents Are Determined.....	8-23
Exhibit 8-1: Overview of HUD Housing Quality Standards .....		8-25
Exhibit 8-2: Summary of Tenant Preference Areas Related to Housing Quality .....		8-29



## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 9 GENERAL LEASING POLICIES

9-I.A.	Tenant Screening .....	9-2
9-I.B.	Requesting Tenancy Approval [Form HUD-52517] .....	9-3
9-I.C.	Owner Participation .....	9-4
9-I.D.	Eligible Units .....	9-5
	Ineligible Units [24 CFR 982.352(a)].....	9-5
	PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)].....	9-5
	Special Housing Types [24 CFR 982 Subpart M].....	9-5
	Duplicative Assistance [24 CFR 982.352(c)].....	9-6
	Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.401] .....	9-6
	Unit Size .....	9-7
	Rent Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.507].....	9-7
	Rent Burden [24 CFR 982.508].....	9-7
9-I.E.	Lease and Tenancy Addendum.....	9-8
	Lease Form and Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.308].....	9-8
	Lease Information [24 CFR 982.308(d)].....	9-8
	Term of Assisted Tenancy .....	9-9
	Security Deposit [24 CFR 982.313 (a) and (b)] .....	9-9
	Separate Non-Lease Agreements between Owner and Tenant.....	9-10
	PHA Review of Lease .....	9-11
9-I.F.	Tenancy Approval [24 CFR 982.305] .....	9-12
9-I.G.	HAP Contract Execution [24 CFR 982.305] .....	9-13
9-I.H.	Changes in Lease or Rent [24 CFR 982.308].....	9-14

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

### Chapter 10

#### MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY

PART I:	MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE .....	10-1
10-I.A.	Allowable Moves.....	10-1
10-I.B.	Restrictions On Moves .....	10-3
	Denial of Moves .....	10-3
	Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.354(c)].....	10-4
10-I.C.	Moving Process .....	10-5
	Notification .....	10-5
	Approval .....	10-5
	Reexamination of Family Income and Composition .....	10-5
	Voucher Issuance and Briefing.....	10-5
	Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)] .....	10-6
	HAP Families Who Wish to Move [24 CFR 982.455].....	10-6
PART II:	PORTABILITY .....	10-7
10-II.A.	Overview.....	10-7
10-II.B.	Initial PHA Role .....	10-8
	Allowable Moves under Portability.....	10-8
	Determining Income Eligibility .....	10-9
	Reexamination of Family Income and Composition .....	10-9
	Briefing .....	10-10
	Voucher Issuance and Term .....	10-10
	Voucher Extensions and Expiration .....	10-10
	Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA .....	10-11
	Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA .....	10-11
	Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA .....	10-12
	Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH 2016-09] .....	10-13
	Monthly Billing Payments [Notice PIH 2016-09].....	10-14
	Annual Updates of Form HUD-50058 .....	10-14
	Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)]... ..	10-14
10-II.C.	Receiving PHA Role.....	10-15
	Responding to Initial PHA’s Request [24 CFR 982.355(c)] .....	10-15
	Initial Contact with Family .....	10-15
	Briefing .....	10-16
	Income Eligibility and Reexamination .....	10-16
	Voucher Issuance.....	10-17
	Notifying the Initial PHA .....	10-18
	Administering a Portable Family’s Voucher .....	10-18
	Absorbing a Portable Family .....	10-22

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 11  
REEXAMINATIONS**

PART I:	ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516].....	11-1
11-I.A.	Overview.....	11-1
11-I.B.	Streamlined Annual Reexaminations [24 CFR 982.516(b)].....	11-2
11-I.C.	Scheduling Annual Reexaminations.....	11-3
	Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process.....	11-3
11-I.D.	Conducting Annual Reexaminations.....	11-4
11-I.E.	Determining Ongoing Eligibility of Certain Students [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5)].....	11-6
11-I.F.	Effective Dates.....	11-7
PART II:	INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516].....	11-9
11-II.A.	Overview.....	11-9
11-II.B.	Changes In Family and Household Composition.....	11-9
	New Family Members <u>Not</u> Requiring PHA Approval.....	11-9
	New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval.....	11-10
	Departure of a Family or Household Member.....	11-11
11-II.C.	Changes Affecting Income or Expenses.....	11-12
	PHA-Initiated Interim Reexaminations.....	11-12
	Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations.....	11-13
11-II.D.	Processing the Interim Reexamination.....	11-14
	Method of Reporting.....	11-14
	Effective Dates.....	11-14
PART III:	RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT.....	11-15
11-III.A.	Overview.....	11-15
11-III.B.	Changes In Payment Standards and Utility Allowances.....	11-15
	Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505].....	11-15
	Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)].....	11-16
	Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)].....	11-16
11-III.C.	Notification of New Family Share and HAP Amount.....	11-16
11-III.D.	Discrepancies.....	11-16



**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

PART III: TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE OWNER..... 12-19

12-III.A. Overview..... 12-19

12-III.B. Grounds for Owner Termination of Tenancy  
[24 CFR 982.310, 24 CFR 5.2005(c), and  
Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum]..... 12-19

    Serious or Repeated Lease Violations ..... 12-19

    Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law ..... 12-19

    Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse..... 12-19

    Other Good Cause..... 12-20

12-III.C. Eviction [24 CFR 982.310(e) and (f) and Form HUD-52641-A,  
Tenancy Addendum] ..... 12-21

12-III.D. Deciding Whether to Terminate Tenancy  
[24 CFR 982.310(h), 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4)]...... 12-20

12-III.E. Effect of Tenancy Termination on the Family’s Assistance ..... 12-22

Exhibit 12-1: Statement of Family Obligations..... 12-23

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 13 OWNERS

PART I:	OWNERS IN THE HCV PROGRAM .....	13-3
13-I.A.	Owner Recruitment and Retention [HCV GB, pp. 2-4 to 2-6] .....	13-3
	Recruitment.....	13-3
	Retention.....	13-4
13-I.B.	Basic HCV Program Requirements .....	13-5
13-I.C.	Owner Responsibilities [24 CFR 982.452].....	13-7
13-I.D.	Owner Qualifications.....	13-8
	Owners Barred from Participation [24 CFR 982.306(a) and (b)]... ..	13-8
	Leasing to Relatives [24 CFR 982.306(d), HCV GB p. 11-2] .....	13-8
	Conflict of Interest [24 CFR 982.161; HCV GB p. 8-19] .....	13-8
	Owner Actions That May Result in Disapproval of a Tenancy Request [24 CFR 982.306(c)] .....	13-10
	Legal Ownership of Unit .....	13-11
13-I.E.	Non-Discrimination [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641] .....	13-11
PART II:	HAP CONTRACTS.....	13-13
13-II.A.	Overview.....	13-13
13-II.B.	HAP Contract Contents .....	13-14
13-II.C.	HAP Contract Payments .....	13-16
	General.....	13-16
	Owner Certification of Compliance.....	13-16
	Late HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.451(a)(5)] .....	13-17
	Termination of HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.311(b)].....	13-17
13-II.D.	Breach of HAP Contract [24 CFR 982.453].....	13-18
13-II.E.	HAP Contract Term and Terminations.....	13-19
13-II.F.	Change In Ownership / Assignment of the HAP Contract [HUD-52641].....	13-21

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 14  
PROGRAM INTEGRITY**

PART I:	PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE .....	14-3
14-I.A.	Preventing Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-3
14-I.B.	Detecting Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-4
	Quality Control and Analysis of Data .....	14-4
	Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring .....	14-4
	Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-4
14-I.C.	Investigating Errors and Program Abuse.....	14-5
	When the PHA Will Investigate .....	14-5
	Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516].....	14-5
	Analysis and Findings.....	14-5
	Consideration of Remedies.....	14-6
	Notice and Appeals.....	14-6
PART II:	CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES .....	14-7
14-II.A.	Subsidy Under- or Overpayments .....	14-7
	Corrections.....	14-7
	Reimbursement .....	14-7
14-II.B.	Family-Caused Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-8
	Family Reimbursement to PHA [HCV GB pp. 22-12 to 22-13] ....	14-8
	PHA Reimbursement to Family [HCV GB p. 22-12].....	14-8
	Prohibited Actions .....	14-9
	Penalties for Program Abuse .....	14-9
14-II.C.	Owner-Caused Error or Program Abuse.....	14-10
	Owner Reimbursement to the PHA .....	14-10
	Prohibited Owner Actions .....	14-10
	Remedies and Penalties .....	14-11
14-II.D.	PHA-Caused Errors or Program Abuse.....	14-12
	Repayment to the PHA .....	14-12
	PHA Reimbursement to Family or Owner .....	14-12
	Prohibited Activities .....	14-12
14-II.E.	Criminal Prosecution .....	14-13
14-II.F.	Fraud and Program Abuse Recoveries .....	14-14

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 15  
SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES  
[24 CFR 982 Subpart M]**

PART I:	SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY [24 CFR 982.602 through 982.605].....	15-3
	15-I.A. Overview.....	15-3
	15-I.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance, and HAP Calculation .....	15-3
	15-I.C. Housing Quality Standards (HQS) .....	15-3
PART II:	CONGREGATE HOUSING [24 CFR 982.606 through 982.609].....	15-5
	15-II.A. Overview.....	15-5
	15-II.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance, and HAP Calculation .....	15-6
	15-II.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-6
PART III:	GROUP HOME [24 CFR 982.610 through 982.614 and HCV GB p. 7-4] .....	15-7
	15-III.A. Overview.....	15-7
	15-III.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance, and HAP Calculation .....	15-7
	15-III.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-8
PART IV:	SHARED HOUSING [24 CFR 982.615 through 982.618].....	15-9
	15-IV.I. Overview.....	15-9
	15-IV.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance and HAP Calculation .....	15-9
	15-IV.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-10
PART V:	COOPERATIVE HOUSING [24 CFR 982.619].....	15-11
	15-V.A. Overview.....	15-11
	15-V.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance and HAP Calculation .....	15-11
	15-V.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-11
PART VI:	MANUFACTURED HOMES [24 CFR 982.620 through 982.624; FR Notice 1/18/17].....	15-13
	15-VI.A. Overview.....	15-13
	15-VI.B. Special Policies for Manufactured Home Owners	
	Who Lease A Space.....	15-13
	Family Income .....	15-13
	Lease and HAP Contract .....	15-13
	15-VI.C. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance and HAP Calculation [FR Notice 1/18/17].....	15-14
	Payment Standards.....	15-14
	Utility Allowance.....	15-14
	Space Rent .....	15-14
	Amortization Costs .....	15-15
	Housing Assistance Payment.....	15-15
	Rent Reasonableness .....	15-15
	15-VI.D. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-16



## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART VII: HOMEOWNERSHIP [24 CFR 982.625 through 982.643].....	15-17
15-VII.A. Overview [24 CFR 982.625] .....	15-17
15-VII.B. Family Eligibility [24 CFR 982.627].....	15-18
15-VII.C. Selection of Families [24 CFR 982.626] .....	15-19
15-VII.D. Eligible Units [24 CFR 982.628].....	15-19
15-VII.E. Additional PHA Requirements for Search and Purchase [24 CFR 982.629] .....	15-20
15-VII.F. Homeownership Counseling [24 CFR 982.630] .....	15-21
15-VII.G. Home Inspections, Contract of Sale, and PHA Disapproval of Seller [24 CFR 982.631].....	15-22
Home Inspections .....	15-22
Contract of Sale .....	15-22
Disapproval of a Seller .....	15-22
15-VII.H. Financing [24 CFR 982.632] .....	15-23
15-VII.I. Continued Assistance Requirements; Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.633] .....	15-23
15-VII.J. Maximum Term of Homeowner Assistance [24 CFR 982.634].....	15-24
15-VII.K. Homeownership Assistance Payments and Homeownership Expenses [24 CFR 982.635].....	15-24
15-VII.L. Portability [24 CFR 982.636, 982.637, 982.353(b) and (c), 982.552, 982.553] .....	15-27
15-VII.M. Moving with Continued Assistance [24 CFR 982.637].....	15-27
15-VII.N. Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.638].....	15-28

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 16 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

PART I:	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE [24 CFR 982.155] .....	16-3
PART II:	SETTING PROGRAM STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES .....	16-5
	16-II.A. Overview.....	16-5
	16-II.B. Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7].....	16-5
	Updating Payment Standards.....	16-6
	Exception Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503(c)].....	16-7
	Voluntary Use of Small Area FMRs [24 CFR 982.503, Notice PIH 2018-01].....	16-7
	Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(b), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2010-26] .....	16-7
	"Success Rate" Payment Standard Amounts [24 CFR 982.503(e)].....	16-8
	Decreases in the Payment Standard below the Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(d)] .....	16-8
	16-II.C. Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517].....	16-9
	Air Conditioning.....	16-9
	Reasonable Accommodation .....	16-9
	Utility Allowance Revisions.....	16-9
PART III:	INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS .....	16-11
	16-III.A. Overview.....	16-11
	16-III.B. Informal Reviews.....	16-11
	Decisions Subject to Informal Review .....	16-11
	Notice to the Applicant [24 CFR 982.554(a)] .....	16-12
	Scheduling an Informal Review .....	16-12
	Informal Review Procedures [24 CFR 982.554(b)] .....	16-12
	Informal Review Decision [24 CFR 982.554(b)] .....	16-13
	16-III.C. Informal Hearings for Participants [24 CFR 982.555] .....	16-14
	Decisions Subject to Informal Hearing.....	16-14
	Informal Hearing Procedures.....	16-16
	16-III.D. Hearing and Appeal Provisions for Noncitizens [24 CFR 5.514] .....	16-23
	Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)] .....	16-23
	USCIS Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)].....	16-24
	Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)] .....	16-24
	Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)] .....	16-26
	Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)] .....	16-26

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART IV:	OWNER OR FAMILY DEBTS TO THE PHA .....	16-27
	16-IV.A. Overview.....	16-27
	16-IV.B. Repayment Policy .....	16-28
	Owner Debts to the PHA .....	16-28
	Family Debts to the PHA.....	16-28
	Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103] .....	16-28
	General Repayment Agreement Guidelines for Families .....	16-28
	Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments.....	16-30
PART V:	SECTION 8 MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SEMAP) .....	16-31
	16-V.A. Overview.....	16-31
	16-V.B. SEMAP Certification [24 CFR 985.101].....	16-32
	HUD Verification Method.....	16-32
	16-V.C. SEMAP Indicators [24 CFR 985.3 and form HUD-52648] .....	16-33
	SEMAP Indicators Chart .....	16-33
PART VI:	RECORD KEEPING .....	16-37
	16-VI.A. Overview.....	16-37
	16-VI.B. Record Retention [24 CFR 982.158] .....	16-37
	16-VI.C. Records Management .....	16-38
	Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886] .....	16-38
	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records .....	16-38
	Criminal Records .....	16-39
	Medical/Disability Records .....	16-39
	Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking .....	16-39
PART VII:	REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL.....	16-41
	16-VII.A. Overview.....	16-41
	16-VII.B. Reporting Requirement [24 CFR 35.1225(e) ); Notice PIH 2017-13].....	16-41
	16-VII.C. Data Collection and Record Keeping [24 CFR 35.1225(f)] .....	16-41
PART VIII:	DETERMINATION OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDING .....	16-43
	16-VIII.A. Overview.....	16-43
	16-VIII.B. Methodology .....	16-43

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART IX: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, CONFIDENTIALITY .....	16-45
16-IX.A. Overview .....	16-45
16-IX.B. Definitions [24 CFR 5.2003] .....	16-45
16-IX.C. Notification [24 CFR 5.2005(a), 42 USC 13925] .....	16-47
Notification to Public .....	16-47
Notification to Program Applicants and Participants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)] .....	16-48
Notification to Owners and Managers .....	16-49
16-IX.D. Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007] .....	16-50
Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)] .....	16-51
Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)] .....	16-51
Failure to Provide Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)] .....	16-52
16-IX.E. CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)] .....	16-52
Exhibit 16-1: Sample Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act, Form HUD-5380 .....	16-53
Exhibit 16-2: Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking and Alternate Documentation, Form HUD-5382 .....	16-59
Exhibit 16-3: Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (HCV Version) .....	16-61
Exhibit 16-4: Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, Form HUD-5383 .....	16-65
Exhibit 16-5: Model Owner Notification of Rights and Obligations .....	16-69

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 17  
PROJECT-BASED VOUCHERS**

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	17-3
17-I.A.	Overview [24 CFR 983.5; FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-3
	Additional Project-Based Units [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-3
	Units Not Subject to the PBV Program Limitation [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-4
17-I.B.	Tenant-Based vs. Project-Based Voucher Assistance [24 CFR 983.2] .....	17-5
17-I.C.	Relocation Requirements [24 CFR 983.7].....	17-5
17-I.D.	Equal Opportunity Requirements [24 CFR 983.8] .....	17-5
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>PBV OWNER PROPOSALS</b> .....	17-7
17-II.A.	Overview.....	17-7
17-II.B.	Owner Proposal Selection Procedures [24 CFR 983.51(b)].....	17-7
	Units Selected Non-Competitively [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-7
	Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(c)].....	17-8
	PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.51(e), 983.59, FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-11
	PHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR 983.51(d)].....	17-12
17-II.C.	Housing Type [24 CFR 983.52] .....	17-12
17-II.D.	Prohibition of Assistance for Certain Units.....	17-13
	Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR 983.53] .....	17-13
	Subsidized Housing [24 CFR 983.54] .....	17-13
17-II.E.	Subsidy Layering Requirements [24 CFR 983.55, FR Notice 11/24/08, FR Notice 7/9/10, and FR Notice 6/25/14] .....	17-14
17-II.F.	Cap On Number of PBV Units in Each Project .....	17-15
	25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-15
	Exceptions to 25 Percent per Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-15
	Projects not Subject to a Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-16
	Promoting Partially-Assisted Projects [24 CFR 983.56(c)].....	17-16

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

17-II.G. Site Selection Standards .....	17-17
Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and HQS Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)].....	17-17
Existing and Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)].....	17-18
New Construction Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(e)].....	17-18
17-II.H. Environmental Review [24 CFR 983.58] .....	17-19
<b>PART III: DWELLING UNITS.....</b>	<b>17-21</b>
17-III.A. Overview.....	17-21
17-III.B. Housing Quality Standards [24 CFR 983.101].....	17-21
Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)].....	17-21
17-III.C. Housing Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities .....	17-21
17-III.D. Inspecting Units.....	17-22
Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)] .....	17-22
Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b)].....	17-22
Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c) ], FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20].....	17-22
Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d), FR Notice 6/25/14] .....	17-22
Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)] .....	17-23
Inspecting PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)].....	17-23
<b>PART IV: REHABILITATED AND NEWLY CONSTRUCTED UNITS.....</b>	<b>17-25</b>
17-IV.A. Overview [24 CFR 983.151] .....	17-25
17-IV.B. Agreement to Enter into HAP Contract.....	17-25
Content of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.152(d)].....	17-26
Execution of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.153] .....	17-26
17-IV.C. Conduct of Development Work.....	17-27
Labor Standards [24 CFR 983.154(b)] .....	17-27
Equal Opportunity [24 CFR 983.154(c)].....	17-27
Owner Disclosure [24 CFR 983.154(d) and (e)] .....	17-27
17-IV.D. Completion of Housing.....	17-28
Evidence of Completion [24 CFR 983.155(b)] .....	17-28
PHA Acceptance of Completed Units [24 CFR 983.156].....	17-28

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART V:	HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT (HAP) .....	17-29
17-V.A.	Overview.....	17-29
17-V.B.	HAP Contract Requirements .....	17-29
	Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203] .....	17-29
	Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204].....	17-30
	Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.205, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-30
	Statutory Notice Requirements: Contract Termination or Expiration [24 CFR 983.206; FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-32
	Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)] .....	17-32
17-V.C.	Amendments to the HAP Contract .....	17-33
	Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.207(a)].....	17-33
	Addition of Contract Units [FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-33
17-V.D.	HAP Contract Year, Anniversary and Expiration Dates [24 CFR 983.207(b) and 983.302(e)] .....	17-33
17-V.E.	Owner Responsibilities Under the HAP [24 CFR 983.210].....	17-34
17-V.F.	Additional HAP Requirements .....	17-35
	Housing Quality and Design Requirements [24 CFR 983.101(e) and 983.208(a)] .....	17-35
	Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)].....	17-35
PART VI:	SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS .....	17-37
17-VI.A.	Overview.....	17-37
17-VI.B.	Eligibility for PBV Assistance [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)] .....	17-37
	In-Place Families [24 CFR 983.251(b)] .....	17-38
17-VI.C.	Organization of the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c)].....	17-39
17-VI.D.	Selection From the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c)].....	17-39
	Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6)] .....	17-39
	Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)].....	17-39
	Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d), FR Notice 11/24/08] .....	17-40
17-VI.E.	Offer of PBV Assistance .....	17-41
	Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)].....	17-41
	Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)].....	17-41
	Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252] .....	17-41
17-VI.F.	Owner Selection of Tenants .....	17-42
	Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)] .....	17-42
	Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)].....	17-42
	Reduction in HAP Contract Units Due to Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(b)] .....	17-42
17-VI.G.	Tenant Screening [24 CFR 983.255] .....	17-43
	PHA Responsibility .....	17-43
	Owner Responsibility .....	17-43

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART VII: OCCUPANCY.....	17-44
17-VII.A. Overview.....	17-44
17-VII.B. Lease [24 CFR 983.256].....	17-44
Form of Lease [24 CFR 983.256(b)].....	17-44
Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c)].....	17-44
Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)].....	17-46
Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f)].....	17-46
Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)].....	17-46
Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257].....	17-47
Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.258].....	17-47
Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259].....	17-48
17-VII.C. Moves.....	17-49
Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260].....	17-49
Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261].....	17-50
Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08].....	17-51
17-VII.D. Exceptions to the Occupancy Cap [24 CFR 983.262].....	17-52
PART VIII: DETERMINING RENT TO OWNER.....	17-55
17-VIII.A. Overview.....	17-55
17-VIII.B. Rent Limits [24 CFR 983.301].....	17-55
Certain Tax Credit Units [24 CFR 983.301(c)].....	17-55
Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.301(e) and 983.302(c)(2)].....	17-56
Use of FMRs, Exception Payment Standards, and Utility Allowances [24 CFR 983.301(f)].....	17-57
Use of Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs) [24 CFR 888.113(h)].....	17-57
Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302].....	17-58
PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.301(g)].....	17-58
17-VIII.C. Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.303].....	17-59
When Rent Reasonable Determinations Are Required.....	17-59
How to Determine Reasonable Rent.....	17-59
PHA-Owned Units.....	17-60
Owner Certification of Reasonable Rent.....	17-60
17-VIII.D. Effect of Other Subsidy and Rent Control.....	17-60
Other Subsidy [24 CFR 983.304].....	17-60
Rent Control [24 CFR 983.305].....	17-60



## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART IX: PAYMENTS TO OWNER .....	17-61
17-IX.A. Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.351] .....	17-61
17-IX.B. Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352].....	17-61
17-IX.C. Tenant Rent to Owner [24 CFR 983.353] .....	17-63
Tenant and PHA Responsibilities .....	17-63
Utility Reimbursements .....	17-63
17-IX.D. Other Fees and Charges [24 CFR 983.354].....	17-64
Meals and Supportive Services.....	17-64
Other Charges by Owner .....	17-64
Exhibit 17-1: PBV Development Information.....	17-65

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 18  
PROJECT BASED VOUCHERS (PBV) UNDER THE  
RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION (RAD) PROGRAM**

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	18-3
	18-I.A. Overview and History of the RAD Program .....	18-3
	18-I.B. Applicable Regulations.....	18-4
	18-I.C. Tenant-Based Vs. Project-Based Voucher Assistance [24 CFR 983.2] .....	18-6
	18-I.D. Relocation Requirements [Notice PIH 2016-17].....	18-6
	18-I.E. Equal Opportunity Requirements [24 CFR 983.8; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-8
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>PBV PROJECT SELECTION</b> .....	18-9
	18-II.A. Overview.....	18-9
	18-II.B. Ownership and Control [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-9
	18-II.C. PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.59; FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21].....	18-10
	18-II.D. Subsidy Layering Requirements [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-11
	18-II.E. PBV Percentage Limitation [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-11
	18-II.F. Site Selection Standards [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; Notice PIH 2016-17].....	18-12
	18-II.G. Environmental Review [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-12
<b>PART III:</b>	<b>DWELLING UNITS</b> .....	18-13
	18-III.A. Overview.....	18-13
	18-III.B. Housing Quality Standards [24 CFR 983.101].....	18-13
	Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)].....	18-13
	18-III.C. Housing Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities .....	18-13
	18-III.D. Inspecting Units .....	18-14
	Initial Inspection [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-14
	Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c)] .....	18-14
	Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14] .....	18-14
	Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)] .....	18-14
	Inspecting PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)] .....	18-15

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART IV:	HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (HAP) CONTRACT .....	18-17
	18-IV.A. Overview.....	18-17
	18-IV.B. HAP Contract Requirements .....	18-17
	Contract Information [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)] ...	18-17
	Execution and Effective date of the HAP Contract	
	[ <i>RADblast!</i> 7/11/16] .....	18-17
	Term of HAP Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-17
	Agreement to Enter into a HAP (AHAP) Contract	
	[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-17
	Mandatory Contract Renewal [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-18
	Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)] .....	18-18
	18-IV.C. Amendments to the HAP Contract .....	18-19
	Floating Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-19
	Reduction in HAP Contract Units	
	[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-19
	18-IV.D. HAP Contract Year and Anniversary Dates [24 CFR 983.302(e)] ...	18-19
	18-IV.E. Owner Responsibilities under the HAP Contract	
	[24 CFR 983.210] .....	18-20
	18-IV.F. Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)].....	18-20
PART V:	SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.....	18-21
	18-V.A. Overview.....	18-21
	18-V.B. Prohibited Rescreening of Existing Tenants upon Conversion	
	[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-21
	18-V.C. Eligibility for PBV Assistance [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)] .....	18-22
	18-V.D. Organization of the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c);	
	Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-23
	18-V.E. Selection from the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c)].....	18-24
	Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6);	
	Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-24
	Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)] .....	18-24
	Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d); FR Notice 11/24/08;	
	Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-24
	18-V.F. Offer of PBV Assistance .....	18-25
	Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)] .....	18-25
	Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)] .....	18-25
	Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252] .....	18-25
	18-V.G. Owner Selection of Tenants.....	18-26
	Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)] .....	18-26
	Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)] .....	18-26
	18-V.H. Tenant Screening [24 CFR 983.255].....	18-27
	PHA Responsibility .....	18-27
	Owner Responsibility .....	18-27

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART VI: OCCUPANCY.....	18-29
18-VI.A. Overview.....	18-29
18-VI.B. Lease [24 CFR 983.256; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-29
Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-29
Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)].....	18-29
Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f); PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-30
Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)].....	18-30
Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-31
Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.258; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV 3].....	18-30
Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-33
18-VI.C. Public Housing FSS and ROSS Participants [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-32
18-VI.D. Resident Participation and Funding [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-34
18-VI.E. Moves .....	18-35
Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-35
Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261] .....	18-36
Choice Mobility [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-37
Turnover Cap.....	18-38
Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08] .....	18-39
18-VI.F. Reexaminations [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-40
18-VI.G. Earned Income Disallowance [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-40
18-VI.H. Residents' Procedural Rights [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-40
18-VI.I. Informal Reviews and Hearings [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-41
PART VII: DETERMINING CONTRACT RENT.....	18-43
18-VII.A. Initial Contract Rents [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-43
18-VII.B. Adjusting Contract Rents [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-44
Rent Decrease .....	18-44
18-VII.C. Utility Allowances [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14); Notice PIH 2018-11] .....	18-45
18-VII.D. Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.303] .....	18-46
How to Determine Reasonable Rent.....	18-46
PHA-Owned Units.....	18-46

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

PART VIII: PAYMENTS TO OWNER ..... 18-47

    18-VIII.A. Housing Assistance Payments ..... 18-47

    18-VIII.B. Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352]..... 18-48

    18-VIII.C. Tenant Rent to Owner [24 CFR 983.353]..... 18-49

        Tenant and PHA Responsibilities ..... 18-49

        Utility Reimbursements ..... 18-49

    18-VIII.D. Phase-In of Tenant Rent Increases

        [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] ..... 18-50

    18.VIII.E. Other Fees and Charges [24 CFR 983.354] ..... 18-50

        Meals and Supportive Services..... 18-50

        Other Charges by Owner ..... 18-50\

Exhibit 18-1: PBV Development Information..... 18-51

GLOSSARY

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

<p>Federal Register  <a href="http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html">http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html</a></p>
<p>General Income and Rent Determination FAQs  <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm">www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm</a></p>
<p>Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001  <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm">www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm</a></p>
<p>HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet  <a href="https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/FORM50058INSTRUCTBOOKLET.PDF">https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/FORM50058INSTRUCTBOOKLET.PDF</a></p>
<p>Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004  <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf</a></p>
<p>Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007  <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegistepublishedguidance.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegistepublishedguidance.pdf</a></p>
<p>Notice PIH 2018-24, Verification of Social Security Numbers (SSNs) and Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Benefits; and Effective Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System's Identity Verification Report  <a href="https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PIH-2018-24_EIV_SSN_Notice_FINAL.pdf">https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PIH-2018-24_EIV_SSN_Notice_FINAL.pdf</a></p>
<p>Notice PIH 2017-12, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System  <a href="https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF">https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF</a></p>
<p>Notice PIH 2010-26 (HA), Nondiscrimination and Accessibility Notice  <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf</a></p>
<p>OMB Circular A-133  <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010">http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010</a></p>
<p>Project-Based Voucher Program; Final Rule  <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2005-10-13/pdf/05-20035.pdf">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2005-10-13/pdf/05-20035.pdf</a></p>

Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions.  
[www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm)

VAWA Final Rule  
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-10-27/pdf/2010-26914.pdf>

Verification FAQ  
[www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq\\_verif.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm)

Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1)  
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf>

The HUD Web site is <https://www.hud.gov/>.

Guidebooks, handbooks and other HUD resources may be found at the HUDClips Web site:  
[https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/administration/hudclips](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips).



## PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

### 2-I.A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require PHAs to treat all applicants and participants equally, providing the same opportunity to access services, regardless of family characteristics and background. Federal law prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, and disability. In addition, HUD regulations provide for additional protections regarding sexual orientation, gender identity, and marital status. The PHA will comply fully with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- The Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule, published in the *Federal Register* February 3, 2012 and further clarified in Notice PIH 2014-20
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA)

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

Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted will also apply.

#### PHA Policy

No state or local nondiscrimination laws or ordinances apply.

## **2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION**

Federal regulations prohibit discrimination against certain protected classes and other groups of people. State and local requirements, as well as PHA policies, can prohibit discrimination based on other factors.

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

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

The PHA will not discriminate on the basis of marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation [FR Notice 02/03/12].

### PHA Policy

The PHA does not identify any additional protected classes.

The PHA will not use any of these factors to:

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

## **Providing Information to Families and Owners**

The PHA must take steps to ensure that families and owners are fully aware of all applicable civil rights laws. As part of the briefing process, the PHA must provide information to HCV applicant families about civil rights requirements and the opportunity to rent in a broad range of neighborhoods [24 CFR 982.301]. The Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract informs owners of the requirement not to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability in connection with the contract.

## **Discrimination Complaints**

If an applicant or participant believes that any family member has been discriminated against by the PHA or an owner, the family should advise the PHA. The PHA should make every reasonable attempt to determine whether the applicant's or participant's assertions have merit and take any warranted corrective action. In addition, the PHA is required to provide the applicant or participant with information about how to file a discrimination complaint [24 CFR 982.304].

- Upon receipt of a housing discrimination complaint, the PHA is required to:
- Provide written notice of the complaint to those alleged and inform the complainant that such notice was made
- Investigate the allegations and provide the complainant and those alleged with findings and either a proposed corrective action or an explanation of why corrective action is not warranted
- Keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions [Notice PIH 2014-20]

### PHA Policy

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

Within 10 business days of receiving the complaint, the PHA will provide a written notice to those alleged to have violated the rule. The PHA will also send a written notice to the complainant informing them that notice was sent to those alleged to have violated the rule, as well as information on how to complete and submit a housing discrimination complaint form to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).

The PHA will attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against the PHA and will conduct an investigation into all allegations of discrimination.

Within 10 business days following the conclusion of the PHA's investigation, the PHA will provide the complainant and those alleged to have violated the rule with findings and either a proposed corrective action plan or an explanation of why corrective action is not warranted.

The PHA will keep a record of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions. (See Chapter 16.)



### **Timeframe for Determination of Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.508(g)]**

For new occupants joining the assisted family, the PHA must verify status at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy, whichever comes first.

If an individual qualifies for a time extension for the submission of required documents, the PHA must grant such an extension for no more than 30 days [24 CFR 5.508(h)].

Each family member is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuous occupancy.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will verify the citizenship status of applicants at the time other eligibility factors are determined.

### **3-II.C. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218, Notice PIH 2018-24]**

The applicant and all members of the applicant's household must disclose the complete and accurate social security number (SSN) assigned to each household member, and the documentation necessary to verify each SSN. If a child under age 6 has been added to an applicant family within 6 months prior to voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and must disclose and document the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

*Note:* These requirements do not apply to noncitizens who do not contend eligible immigration status.

In addition, each participant who has not previously disclosed an SSN, has previously disclosed an SSN that HUD or the SSA determined was invalid, or has been issued a new SSN must submit their complete and accurate SSN and the documentation required to verify the SSN at the time of the next interim or annual reexamination or recertification. Participants age 62 or older as of January 31, 2010, whose determination of eligibility was begun before January 31, 2010, are exempt from this requirement and remain exempt even if they move to a new assisted unit.

The PHA must deny assistance to an applicant family if they do not meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements contained in 24 CFR 5.216.

**3-II.D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 5.230;  
HCV GB, p. 5-13]**

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or cohead, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements.

The PHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit the consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR 5, Subparts B and F [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3)].

## **PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS**

### **4-I.A. OVERVIEW**

This part describes the PHA policies for making applications available, accepting applications making preliminary determinations of eligibility, and the placement of applicants on the waiting list. This part also describes the PHA's obligation to ensure the accessibility of the application process to elderly persons, people with disabilities, and people with limited English proficiency (LEP).

### **4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE [HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-16, Notice PIH 2009-36]**

Any family that wishes to receive HCV assistance must apply for admission to the program. HUD permits the PHA to determine the format and content of HCV applications, as well how such applications will be made available to interested families and how applications will be accepted by the PHA. The PHA must include Form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing, as part of the PHA's application.

#### PHA Policy

Depending upon the length of time that applicants may need to wait to receive assistance, the PHA may use a one- or two-step application process.

A one-step process will be used when it is expected that a family will be selected from the waiting list within 60 days of the date of application. At application, the family must provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and level of assistance.

A two-step process will be used when it is expected that a family will not be selected from the waiting list for at least 60 days from the date of application. Under the two-step application process, the PHA initially will require families to provide only the information needed to make an initial assessment of the family's eligibility, and to determine the family's placement on the waiting list. The family will be required to provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and level of assistance when the family is selected from the waiting list.

Families may obtain application forms from the PHA's office during normal business hours. Families may also request – by telephone or by mail – that an application be mailed to them via first class mail.

Completed applications must be returned to the PHA by mail, electronically, by fax, or submitted in person during normal business hours. Applications must be complete in order to be accepted by the PHA for processing. If an application is incomplete, the PHA will notify the family of the additional information required.

#### **4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS**

##### **Elderly and Disabled Populations [24 CFR 8 and HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-13]**

The PHA must take steps to ensure that the application process is accessible to those people who might have difficulty complying with the normal, standard PHA application process. This could include people with disabilities, certain elderly individuals, as well as persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation to the needs of individuals with disabilities. The application-taking facility and the application process must be fully accessible, or the PHA must provide an alternate approach that provides full access to the application process. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion of the PHA's policies related to providing reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities.

##### **Limited English Proficiency**

PHAs are required to take reasonable steps to ensure equal access to their programs and activities by persons with limited English proficiency [24 CFR 1]. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion on the PHA's policies related to ensuring access to people with limited English proficiency (LEP).



#### **4-II.D. FAMILY OUTREACH [HCV GB, pp. 4-2 to 4-4]**

The PHA must conduct outreach as necessary to ensure that the PHA has a sufficient number of applicants on the waiting list to use the HCV resources it has been allotted.

Because HUD requires the PHA to admit a specified percentage of extremely low-income families to the program (see Chapter 4, Part III), the PHA may need to conduct special outreach to ensure that an adequate number of such families apply for assistance [HCV GB, p. 4-20 to 4-21].

PHA outreach efforts must comply with fair housing requirements. This includes:

- Analyzing the housing market area and the populations currently being served to identify underserved populations
- Ensuring that outreach efforts are targeted to media outlets that reach eligible populations that are underrepresented in the program
- Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude people who are members of a protected class

PHA outreach efforts must be designed to inform qualified families about the availability of assistance under the program. These efforts may include, as needed, any of the following activities:

- Submitting press releases to local newspapers, including minority newspapers
- Developing informational materials and flyers to distribute to other agencies
- Providing application forms to other public and private agencies that serve the low income population
- Developing partnerships with other organizations that serve similar populations, including agencies that provide services for persons with disabilities

##### PHA Policy

The PHA will monitor the characteristics of the population being served and the characteristics of the population as a whole in the PHA's jurisdiction. Targeted outreach efforts will be undertaken if a comparison suggests that certain populations are being underserved.

#### **4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES**

##### PHA Policy

While the family is on the waiting list, the family must immediately inform the PHA of changes in contact information, including current residence, mailing address, and phone number. The changes must be submitted in writing.

#### **4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 982.204]**

HUD requires the PHA to establish policies to use when removing applicant names from the waiting list.

##### **Purging the Waiting List**

The decision to withdraw an applicant family that includes a person with disabilities from the waiting list is subject to reasonable accommodation. If the applicant did not respond to a PHA request for information or updates, and the PHA determines that the family did not respond because of the family member's disability, the PHA must reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list [24 CFR 982.204(c)(2)].

##### PHA Policy

The waiting list will be updated annually to ensure that all applicants and applicant information is current and timely.

To update the waiting list, the PHA will send an update request via first class mail to each family on the waiting list to determine whether the family continues to be interested in, and to qualify for, the program. This update request will be sent to the last address that the PHA has on record for the family. The update request will provide a deadline by which the family must respond and will state that failure to respond will result in the applicant's name being removed from the waiting list.

The family's response must be in writing and may be delivered in person, by mail, by email, or by fax. Responses should be postmarked or received by the PHA not later than 15 business days from the date of the PHA letter.

If the family fails to respond within 15 business days, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

If the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

If the notice is returned by the post office with a forwarding address, the notice will be re-sent to the address indicated. The family will have 15 business days to respond from the date the letter was re-sent.

If a family is removed from the waiting list for failure to respond, the PHA may reinstate the family if it is determined that the lack of response was due to PHA error, or to circumstances beyond the family's control.

## **Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)]**

HUD requires that extremely low-income (ELI) families make up at least 75 percent of the families admitted to the HCV program during the PHA's fiscal year. ELI families are those with annual incomes at or below the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the area median income, whichever number is higher. To ensure this requirement is met, a PHA may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

Low-income families admitted to the program that are "continuously assisted" under the 1937 Housing Act [24 CFR 982.4(b)], as well as low-income or moderate-income families admitted to the program that are displaced as a result of the prepayment of the mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on eligible low-income housing, are not counted for income targeting purposes [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)(v)].

### PHA Policy

The PHA will monitor progress in meeting the income targeting requirement throughout the fiscal year. Extremely low-income families will be selected ahead of other eligible families on an as-needed basis to ensure the income targeting requirement is met.

## **Order of Selection**

The PHA system of preferences may select families based on local preferences according to the date and time of application or by a random selection process (lottery) [24 CFR 982.207(c)]. If a PHA does not have enough funding to assist the family at the top of the waiting list, it is not permitted to skip down the waiting list to a family that it can afford to subsidize when there are not sufficient funds to subsidize the family at the top of the waiting list [24 CFR 982.204(d) and (e)].

### PHA Policy

Families will be selected from the waiting list based on the targeted funding or selection preference(s) for which they qualify, and in accordance with the PHA's hierarchy of preferences, if applicable. Within each targeted funding or preference category, families will be selected on a first-come, first-served basis according to the date and time their complete application is received by the PHA. Documentation will be maintained by the PHA as to whether families on the list qualify for and are interested in targeted funding. If a higher placed family on the waiting list is not qualified or not interested in targeted funding, there will be a notation maintained so that the PHA does not have to ask higher placed families each time targeted selections are made.

#### **4-III.D. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION**

When a family has been selected from the waiting list, the PHA must notify the family [24 CFR 982.554(a)].

##### PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family by first class mail when it is selected from the waiting list. The notice will inform the family of the following:

- Date, time, and location of the scheduled application interview, including any procedures for rescheduling the interview

- Who is required to attend the interview

- All documents that must be provided at the interview, including information about what constitutes acceptable documentation

If a notification letter is returned to the PHA with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list. A notice of denial (see Chapter 3) will be sent to the family's address of record, as well as to any known alternate address.

#### **4-III.E. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW**

HUD recommends that the PHA obtain the information and documentation needed to make an eligibility determination through a face-to-face interview with a PHA representative [HCV GB, pg. 4-16]. Being invited to attend an interview does not constitute admission to the program.

Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. However, if the PHA determines that an applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the program, the family may retain its place on the waiting list for a period of time determined by the PHA [Notice PIH 2018-24].

Reasonable accommodation must be made for persons with disabilities who are unable to attend an interview due to their disability.

##### PHA Policy

Families selected from the waiting list are required to participate in an eligibility interview.

The head of household and the spouse/cohead will be strongly encouraged to attend the interview together. However, either the head of household or the spouse/cohead may attend the interview on behalf of the family. Verification of information pertaining to adult members of the household not present at the interview will not begin until signed release forms are returned to the PHA.

The head of household or spouse/cohead must provide acceptable documentation of legal identity. (Chapter 7 provides a discussion of proper documentation of legal identity.) If the family representative does not provide the required documentation at the time of the interview, he or she will be required to provide it within 10 business days.

### ***Personal Property***

Personal property held as an investment, such as gems, jewelry, coin collections, antique cars, etc., is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

#### PHA Policy

In determining the value of personal property held as an investment, the PHA will use the family's estimate of the value. The PHA may obtain an appraisal to confirm the value of the asset if there is reason to believe that the family's estimated value is off by \$50 or more. The family must cooperate with the appraiser, but cannot be charged any costs related to the appraisal.

Generally, personal property held as an investment generates no income until it is disposed of. If regular income is generated (e.g., income from renting the personal property), the amount that is expected to be earned in the coming year is counted as actual income from the asset.

Necessary items of personal property are not considered assets [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

#### PHA Policy

Necessary personal property consists of only those items not held as an investment, and may include clothing, furniture, household furnishings, jewelry, and vehicles, including those specially equipped for persons with disabilities.

### ***Life Insurance***

The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets [HCV GB 5-25]. The cash value is the surrender value. If such a policy earns dividends or interest that the family could elect to receive, the anticipated amount of dividends or interest is counted as income from the asset whether or not the family actually receives it.

## **6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS**

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis. HUD regulations specify periodic payments that are and are not included in annual income.

### **Periodic Payments Included in Annual Income**

- Periodic payments from sources such as social security, unemployment and welfare assistance, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, and pensions. However, periodic payments from retirement accounts, annuities, and similar forms of investments are counted only after they exceed the amount contributed by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and (b)(3)].
- Disability or death benefits and lottery receipts paid periodically, rather than in a single lump sum [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and HCV, p. 5-14].

### **Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment**

Most lump-sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments, such as unemployment or welfare assistance, are counted as income. However, lump-sum receipts for the delayed start of periodic social security or supplemental security income (SSI) payments are not counted as income. Additionally, any deferred disability benefits that are received in a lump-sum or in prospective monthly amounts from the Department of Veterans Affairs are to be excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].

#### PHA Policy

When a delayed-start payment is received and reported during the period in which the PHA is processing an annual reexamination, the PHA will adjust the family share and PHA subsidy retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover. The family may pay in full any amount due or request to enter into a repayment agreement with the PHA.

### **Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits**

The PHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the Social Security Administration (SSA) overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from his or her benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full. The amount and duration of the withholding will vary depending on the amount of the overpayment and the percent of the benefit rate withheld. Regardless of the amount withheld or the length of the withholding period, the PHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount [Notice PIH 2018-24].

- (w) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602)
- (x) Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002
- (y) Payments made from the proceeds of Indian tribal trust cases as described in Notice PIH 2013-30, "Exclusion from Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements" (25 U.S.C. 117b(a))
- (z) Major disaster and emergency assistance received under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations
- (aa) Distributions from an ABLE account, and actual or imputed interest on the ABLE account balance





In any case, the PHA must provide the family with at least 12 months' notice that the payment standard is being reduced before the effective date of the change. The PHA's policy on decreases in the payment standard during the term of the HAP contract apply to all families under HAP contract at the time of the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard within the designated area.

#### PHA Policy

If a PHA changes its payment standard schedule resulting in a lower payment standard amount, during the term of a HAP contract, the PHA will not reduce the payment standard used to calculate subsidy for families under HAP contract as long as the HAP contract remains in effect.

The PHA will not establish different policies for decreases in the payment standard for designated areas within their jurisdiction.

#### ***Increases***

If the payment standard is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the increased payment standard will be used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family beginning on the effective date of the family's first regular reexamination on or after the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.

Families requiring or requesting interim reexaminations will not have their HAP payments calculated using the higher payment standard until their next annual reexamination [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

#### ***Changes in Family Unit Size***

Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard for the family beginning at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

#### **Reasonable Accommodation**

If a family requires a higher payment standard as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities, the PHA is allowed to establish a higher payment standard for the family of not more than 120 percent of the published FMR.

## **6-III.D. APPLYING UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]**

### **Overview**

A PHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and PHA subsidy. A family's utility allowance is determined by the size of dwelling unit leased by a family or the voucher unit size for which the family qualifies using PHA subsidy standards, whichever is the lowest of the two. See Chapter 5 for information on the PHA's subsidy standards.

For policies on establishing and updating utility allowances, see Chapter 16.

### **Reasonable Accommodation**

HCV program regulations require a PHA to approve a utility allowance amount higher than shown on the PHA's schedule if a higher allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. For example, if a family member with a disability requires such an accommodation, the PHA will approve an allowance for air-conditioning, even if the PHA has determined that an allowance for air-conditioning generally is not needed.

The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with an explanation of the need for the reasonable accommodation and information about the amount of additional allowance required [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

### **Utility Allowance Revisions**

At reexamination, the PHA must use the current utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

#### PHA Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination that is effective after the allowance is adopted.

## Chapter 7

### VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2018-18]

#### INTRODUCTION

The PHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family's eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain written authorization from the family in order to collect the information. Applicants and program participants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. The PHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

The PHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2018-18 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary PHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. Part II provides more detailed requirements related to family information. Part III provides information on income and assets, and Part IV covers mandatory deductions.

Verification policies, rules and procedures will be modified as needed to accommodate persons with disabilities. All information obtained through the verification process will be handled in accordance with the records management policies of the PHA.

#### PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

##### **7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516 AND 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230]**

The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to PHA verification of that information [24 CFR 982.551].

##### **Consent Forms**

It is required that all adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the PHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

##### **Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]**

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, the PHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate assistance of participants. The family may request an informal review (applicants) or informal hearing (participants) in accordance with PHA procedures.

## **7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **HUD's Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

HUD mandates the use of the EIV system and offers administrative guidance on the use of other methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general HUD requires the PHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the PHA uses a lesser form of verification.

In order of priority, the forms of verification that the PHA will use are:

- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-HUD system
- Written Third-Party Verification (may be provided by applicant or participant)
- Written Third-party Verification Form
- Oral Third-party Verification
- Self-Certification

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below.

### **Requirements for Acceptable Documents**

#### PHA Policy

Any documents used for verification must be the original (not photocopies) and generally must be dated within 60 days of the PHA request. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

Print-outs from Web pages are considered original documents.

The PHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy, annotate the copy with the name of the person who provided the document and the date the original was viewed, and sign the copy.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

## **File Documentation**

The PHA must document in the file how the figures used in income and rent calculations were determined. All verification attempts, information obtained, and decisions reached during the verification process will be recorded in the family's file in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the PHA has followed all of the verification policies set forth in this plan. The record should be sufficient to enable a staff member or HUD reviewer to understand the process followed and conclusions reached.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will document, in the family file, the following:

- Reported family annual income
- Value of assets
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income
- Other factors influencing adjusted income

When the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, the PHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 982.516(a)(2); Notice PIH 2018-18].

## **7-I.C. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)**

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the PHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits. UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to the PHA.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. If the family disputes the accuracy of UIV data, no adverse action can be taken until the PHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted an opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the informal review/hearing process of the PHA.

See Chapter 6 for the PHA's policy on the use of UIV/EIV to project annual income.

## **Upfront Income Verification Using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory)**

PHAs must use HUD's EIV system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify tenant employment and income information during mandatory reexaminations or recertifications of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and administrative guidance issued by HUD. The EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families. The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

### ***EIV Income and IVT Reports***

The data shown on income and income validation tool (IVT) reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between 3 and 6 months old at the time reports are generated.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will obtain income and IVT reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

Income and IVT reports will be compared to family-provided information as part of the annual reexamination process. Income reports may be used in the calculation of annual income, as described in Chapter 6-I.C. Income reports may also be used to meet the regulatory requirement for third party verification, as described above. Policies for resolving discrepancies between income reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Chapter 6-I.C. and in this chapter.

Income and IVT reports will be used in interim reexaminations to identify any discrepancies between reported income and income shown in the EIV system, and as necessary to verify earned income, and to verify and calculate unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits. EIV will also be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

Income and IVT reports will be retained in participant files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents.

When the PHA determines through EIV reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 14, Program Integrity.

### ***EIV Identity Verification***

The EIV system verifies tenant identities against SSA records. These records are compared to PIC data for a match on social security number, name, and date of birth.

PHAs are required to use EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2018-18].

When identity verification for a participant fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will identify participants whose identity verification has failed by reviewing EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis.

The PHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the participant. When the PHA determines that discrepancies exist due to PHA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

### **Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)**

In addition to mandatory use of the EIV system, HUD encourages PHAs to utilize other upfront verification sources.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

HUD's EIV system

**[Insert any additional UIV sources used by the PHA]**

## **7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION**

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The more preferable form, "written third-party verification," consists of an original document generated by a third-party source, which may be received directly from a third-party source or provided to the PHA by the family. If written third-party verification is not available, the PHA must attempt to obtain a "written third-party verification form." This is a standardized form used to collect information from a third party.

### **Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

Written third-party verification documents must be original and authentic and may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to: pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices.

The PHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

The PHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

#### PHA Policy

Third-party documents provided by the family must be dated within 60 days of the PHA request date.

If the PHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, the PHA will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation.

As verification of earned income, the PHA will require the family to provide the two most current, consecutive pay stubs.



## **Written Third-Party Verification Form**

When upfront verification is not available and the family is unable to provide written third-party documents, the PHA must request a written third-party verification form. HUD's position is that this traditional third-party verification method presents administrative burdens and risks which may be reduced through the use of family-provided third-party documents.

PHAs may mail, fax, or email third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

Third-party verification forms will be sent when third-party verification documents are unavailable or are rejected by the PHA.

## **Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

For third-party oral verification, PHAs contact sources, identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

Oral third-party verification is mandatory if neither form of written third-party verification is available.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

PHAs should document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

### PHA Policy

In collecting third-party oral verification, PHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification the PHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

## **When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

### PHA Policy

If the family cannot provide original documents, the PHA will pay the service charge required to obtain third-party verification, unless it is not cost effective in which case a self-certification will be acceptable as the only means of verification. The cost of verification will not be passed on to the family.

The cost of postage and envelopes to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, and expenses is not an unreasonable cost [VG, p. 18].

### ***Primary Documents***

Third-party verification is not required when legal documents are the primary source, such as a birth certificate or other legal documentation of birth.

### ***Imputed Assets***

HUD permits PHAs to accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

### PHA Policy

The PHA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value.

### ***Value of Assets and Asset Income [24 CFR 982.516(a)]***

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, the PHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, the PHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount during the intake process and at least every three years thereafter.

### PHA Policy

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, the PHA will accept the family's self-certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income when applicable. The family's declaration must show each asset and the amount of income expected from that asset. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration.

The PHA will use third-party documentation for assets as part of the intake process, whenever a family member is added to verify the individual's assets, and every three years thereafter.

## PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

### 7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will require families to furnish verification of legal identity for each household member.

<b>Verification of Legal Identity for Adults</b>	<b>Verification of Legal Identity for Children</b>
Certificate of birth, naturalization papers	Certificate of birth
Church issued baptismal certificate	Adoption papers
Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card	Custody agreement
U.S. military discharge (DD 214)	Health and Human Services ID
Current U.S. passport	Certified school records
Current employer identification card	

If a document submitted by a family is illegible for any reason or otherwise questionable, more than one of these documents may be required.

If none of these documents can be provided and at the PHA's discretion, a third party who knows the person may attest to the person's identity. The certification must be provided in a format acceptable to the PHA and be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

Legal identity will be verified for all applicants at the time of eligibility determination and in cases where the PHA has reason to doubt the identity of a person representing him or herself to be a participant.

## **7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216, Notice PIH 2018-24]**

The family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN) for each member of the household, with the exception of individuals who do not contend eligible immigration status. Exemptions also include, existing program participants who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010, and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

Note that an individual who previously declared to have eligible immigration status may not change his or her declaration for the purpose of avoiding compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance with these requirements. Nor may the head of household opt to remove a household member from the family composition for this purpose.

The PHA must accept the following documentation as acceptable evidence of the social security number:

- An original SSN card issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA)
- An original SSA-issued document, which contains the name and SSN of the individual
- An original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency, which contains the name and SSN of the individual

The PHA may only reject documentation of an SSN provided by an applicant or participant if the document is not an original document or if the original document has been altered, mutilated, is illegible, or appears to be forged.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will explain to the applicant or participant the reasons the document is not acceptable and request that the individual obtain and submit acceptable documentation of the SSN to the PHA within 90 days.

In the case of Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) individuals, the required documentation must be provided within 90 calendar days from the date of admission into the program. The PHA must grant one additional 90-day extension if it determines that the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that were beyond the applicant's control and could not have been reasonably foreseen.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency. If the individual fails to comply with SSN disclosure and documentation requirements upon expiration of the provided time period, the PHA will terminate the individual's assistance.

## **LIHTC- and HOME-Assisted Units [24 CFR 982.507(c)]**

For units receiving low-income housing tax credits (LIHTCs) or units assisted under HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, a rent comparison with unassisted units is not required if the voucher rent does not exceed the rent for other LIHTC- or HOME-assisted units in the project that are not occupied by families with tenant-based assistance.

For LIHTCs, if the rent requested by the owner does exceed the LIHTC rents for non-voucher families, the PHA must perform a rent comparability study in accordance with program regulations. In such cases, the rent shall not exceed the lesser of: (1) the reasonable rent as determined from the rent comparability study; or (2) the payment standard established by the PHA for the unit size involved.

### **8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED**

#### **Factors to Consider**

HUD requires PHAs to take into consideration the factors listed below when determining rent comparability. The PHA may use these factors to make upward or downward adjustments to the rents of comparison units when the units are not identical to the HCV-assisted unit.

- Location and age
- Unit size including the number of rooms and square footage of rooms
- The type of unit including construction type (e.g., single family, duplex, garden, low-rise, high-rise)
- The quality of the units including the quality of the original construction, maintenance and improvements made
- Amenities, services, and utilities included in the rent

#### **Units that Must Not Be Used as Comparables**

Comparable units must represent unrestricted market rents. Therefore, units that receive some form of federal, state, or local assistance that imposes rent restrictions cannot be considered comparable units. These include units assisted by HUD through any of the following programs: Section 8 project-based assistance, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) projects, HOME or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program-assisted units in which the rents are subsidized; units subsidized through federal, state, or local tax credits; units subsidized by the Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, and units that are rent-controlled by local ordinance [Notice PIH 2002-22, Notice PIH 2005-20, and Notice PIH 2011-46].

*Note:* Notice PIH 2011-46, issued August 17, 2011, provides further guidance on the issue of what constitutes an assisted unit.

### **Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises**

The Request for Tenancy Approval (HUD-52517) requires owners to provide information, on the form itself, about the rent charged for other unassisted comparable units on the premises if the premises include more than 4 units.

By accepting the PHA payment each month the owner certifies that the rent is not more than the rent charged for comparable unassisted units on the premises. If asked to do so, the owner must give the PHA information regarding rents charged for other units on the premises.

### **9-I.B. REQUESTING TENANCY APPROVAL [Form HUD-52517]**

After the family is issued a voucher, the family must locate an eligible unit, with an owner or landlord willing to participate in the voucher program. Once a family finds a suitable unit and the owner is willing to lease the unit under the program, the owner and the family must request the PHA to approve the assisted tenancy in the selected unit.

The owner and the family must submit two documents to the PHA:

- Completed Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) – Form HUD-52517
- Copy of the proposed lease, including the HUD-prescribed Tenancy Addendum – Form HUD-52641-A

The RTA contains important information about the rental unit selected by the family, including the unit address, number of bedrooms, structure type, year constructed, utilities included in the rent, and the requested beginning date of the lease, necessary for the PHA to determine whether to approve the assisted tenancy in this unit.

Owners must certify to the most recent amount of rent charged for the unit and provide an explanation for any difference between the prior rent and the proposed rent.

Owners must certify that they are not the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has granted a request for reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities who is a member of the tenant household.

For units constructed prior to 1978, owners must either 1) certify that the unit, common areas, and exterior have been found to be free of lead-based paint by a certified inspector; or 2) attach a lead-based paint disclosure statement.

Both the RTA and the proposed lease must be submitted no later than the expiration date stated on the voucher. [HCV GB p.8-15].

### PHA Policy

The RTA must be signed by both the family and the owner.

The owner may submit the RTA on behalf of the family.

Completed RTA (including the proposed dwelling lease) must be submitted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax.

The family may not submit, and the PHA will not process, more than one (1) RTA at a time.

When the family submits the RTA the PHA will review the RTA for completeness.

If the RTA is incomplete (including lack of signature by family, owner, or both), or if the dwelling lease is not submitted with the RTA, the PHA will notify the family and the owner of the deficiencies.

Missing information and/or missing documents will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax. The PHA will not accept missing information over the phone.

When the family submits the RTA and proposed lease, the PHA will also review the terms of the RTA for consistency with the terms of the proposed lease.

If the terms of the RTA are not consistent with the terms of the proposed lease, the PHA will notify the family and the owner of the discrepancies.

Corrections to the terms of the RTA and/or the proposed lease will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax. The PHA will not accept corrections by phone.

Because of the time sensitive nature of the tenancy approval process, the PHA will attempt to communicate with the owner and family by phone, fax, or email. The PHA will use mail when the parties cannot be reached by phone, fax, or email.

### **9-I.C. OWNER PARTICIPATION**

The PHA does not formally approve an owner to participate in the HCV program. However, there are a number of criteria where the PHA may deny approval of an assisted tenancy based on past owner behavior, conflict of interest, or other owner-related issues. There are also criteria for which the PHA must disapprove an owner. No owner has a right to participate in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.306(e)]

See Chapter 13 for a full discussion of owner qualification to participate in the HCV program.



## **PHA Review of Lease**

The PHA will review the dwelling lease for compliance with all applicable requirements.

### PHA Policy

If the dwelling lease is incomplete or incorrect, the PHA will notify the family and the owner of the deficiencies. Missing and corrected lease information will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax. The PHA will not accept missing and corrected information over the phone.

Because the initial leasing process is time-sensitive, the PHA will attempt to communicate with the owner and family by phone, fax, or email. The PHA will use mail when the parties can't be reached by phone, fax, or email.

The PHA is permitted, but is not required, to review the lease to determine if the lease complies with State and local law and is permitted to decline to approve the tenancy if the PHA determines that the lease does not comply with State or local law [24 CFR 982.308(c)]

### PHA Policy

The PHA will not review the owner's lease for compliance with state/local law.

### **9-I.F. TENANCY APPROVAL [24 CFR 982.305]**

After receiving the family's Request for Tenancy Approval, with proposed dwelling lease, the PHA must promptly notify the family and owner whether the assisted tenancy is approved.

Prior to approving the assisted tenancy and execution of a HAP contract, the PHA must ensure that all required actions and determinations, discussed in Part I of this chapter have been completed.

These actions include ensuring that the unit is eligible; the unit has been inspected by the PHA and meets the Housing Quality Standards (HQS); the lease offered by the owner is approvable and includes the required Tenancy Addendum; the rent to be charged by the owner for the unit must be reasonable; where the family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]; the owner is an eligible owner, not disapproved by the PHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]; the family and the owner have executed the lease, including the Tenancy Addendum, and the lead-based paint disclosure information [24 CFR 982.305(b)].

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will complete its determination within 10 business days of receiving all required information.

If the terms of the RTA/proposed lease are changed for any reason, including but not limited to negotiation with the PHA, the PHA will obtain corrected copies of the RTA and proposed lease, signed by the family and the owner.

Corrections to the RTA/proposed lease will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax. The PHA will not accept corrections over the phone.

If the PHA determines that the tenancy cannot be approved for any reason, the owner and the family will be notified in writing and given the opportunity to address any reasons for disapproval. The PHA will instruct the owner and family of the steps that are necessary to obtain approval of the tenancy.

Where the tenancy is not approvable because the unit is not approvable, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher.

If the tenancy is not approvable due to rent affordability or rent reasonableness, the PHA will attempt to negotiate the rent with the owner. If a new, approvable rent is negotiated, the tenancy will be approved. If the owner is not willing to negotiate an approvable rent, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher.

## **10-I.C. MOVING PROCESS**

### **Notification**

If a family wishes to move to a new unit, the family must notify the PHA and the owner before moving out of the old unit or terminating the lease on notice to the owner [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2)]. If the family wishes to move to a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the notice to the PHA must specify the area where the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2)]. The notices must be in writing [24 CFR 982.5].

### **Approval**

#### PHA Policy

Upon receipt of a family's notification that it wishes to move, the PHA will determine whether the move is approvable in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B. The PHA will notify the family in writing of its determination within 10 business days following receipt of the family's notification.

### **Reexamination of Family Income and Composition**

#### PHA Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within the PHA's jurisdiction, the PHA will perform a new annual reexamination in accordance with the policies set forth in Chapter 11 of this plan.

For families moving into or families approved to move out of the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the PHA will follow the policies set forth in Part II of this chapter.

### **Voucher Issuance and Briefing**

#### PHA Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within the PHA's jurisdiction, the PHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of the PHA's written approval to move. No briefing is required for these families. The PHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration. If a family does not locate a new unit within the term of the voucher and any extensions, the family may remain in its current unit with continued voucher assistance if the owner agrees and the PHA approves. Otherwise, the family will lose its assistance.

For families moving into or families approved to move out of the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the PHA will follow the policies set forth in Part II of this chapter.

### **Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)]**

When a family moves out of an assisted unit, the PHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month **after** the month the family moves out. The owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the unit.

If a participant family moves from an assisted unit with continued tenant-based assistance, the term of the assisted lease for the new assisted unit may begin during the month the family moves out of the first assisted unit. Overlap of the last housing assistance payment (for the month when the family moves out of the old unit) and the first assistance payment for the new unit, is not considered to constitute a duplicative housing subsidy.

### **Zero HAP Families Who Wish to Move [24 CFR 982.455]**

A participant who is not receiving any subsidy, but whose HAP contract is still in force, may request a voucher to move to a different unit. The PHA must issue a voucher to move unless it has grounds to deny assistance under the program regulations. However, if the PHA determines no subsidy would be paid at the new unit, the PHA may refuse to enter into a HAP contract on behalf of the family.

#### PHA Policy

If a zero HAP family requests to move to a new unit, the family may request a voucher to move. However, if no subsidy will be paid at the unit to which the family requests to move, the PHA will not enter into a HAP contract on behalf of the family for the new unit.

## **Voucher Extensions and Expiration**

### PHA Policy

The PHA will approve **no** extensions to a voucher issued to an applicant or participant family porting out of the PHA's jurisdiction except under the following circumstances: (a) the initial term of the voucher will expire before the portable family will be issued a voucher by the receiving PHA, (b) the family decides to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction and search for a unit there, or (c) the family decides to search for a unit in a third PHA's jurisdiction. In such cases, the policies on voucher extensions set forth in Chapter 5, section 5-II.E, of this plan will apply, including the requirement that the family apply for an extension in writing prior to the expiration of the initial voucher term.

To receive or continue receiving assistance under the initial PHA's voucher program, a family that moves to another PHA's jurisdiction under portability must be under HAP contract in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction within 90 days following the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher term (including any extensions). (See below under "Initial Billing Deadline" for one exception to this policy.)

### **Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA**

Prior to approving a family's request to move under portability, the initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family's voucher. Based on the receiving PHA's response, the initial PHA must determine whether it will approve or deny the move [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3)].

### PHA Policy

The PHA will use email, when possible, to contact the receiving PHA regarding whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

### **Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA**

After approving a family's request to move under portability, the initial PHA must promptly notify the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to expect the family [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3); 24 CFR 982.355(c)(7)]. The initial PHA must also advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6)].

### PHA Policy

Because the portability process is time-sensitive, the PHA will notify the receiving PHA by phone, fax, or email to expect the family. The initial PHA will also ask the receiving PHA to provide any information the family may need upon arrival, including the name, fax, email address, and telephone number of the staff person responsible for business with incoming portable families and procedures related to appointments for voucher issuance. The PHA will pass this information along to the family. The PHA will also ask for the name, address, telephone number, fax and email of the person responsible for processing the billing information.

## **Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA**

The initial PHA is required to send the receiving PHA the following documents:

- Form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, with Part I filled out [Notice PIH 2016-09]
- A copy of the family's voucher [Notice PIH 2016-09]
- A copy of the family's most recent form HUD-50058, Family Report, or, if necessary in the case of an applicant family, family and income information in a format similar to that of form HUD-50058 [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2016-09]
- Copies of the income verifications backing up the form HUD-50058, including a copy of the family's current EIV data [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2016-09]

### PHA Policy

In addition to these documents, the PHA will provide the following information, if available, to the receiving PHA:

Social security numbers (SSNs)

Documentation of SSNs for all nonexempt household members whose SSNs have not been verified through the EIV system

Documentation of legal identity

Documentation of citizenship or eligible immigration status

Documentation of participation in the earned income disallowance (EID) benefit

Documentation of participation in a family self-sufficiency (FSS) program

The PHA will notify the family in writing regarding any information provided to the receiving PHA [HCV GB, p. 13-3].

## **10-II.C. RECEIVING PHA ROLE**

If a family has a right to lease a unit in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA must provide assistance for the family [24 CFR 982.355(10)]. HUD may determine in certain instances that a PHA is not required to accept incoming portable families, such as a PHA in a declared disaster area. However, the PHA must have approval in writing from HUD before refusing any incoming portable families [24 CFR 982.355(b)].

Administration of the voucher must be in accordance with the receiving PHA's policies. This requirement also applies to policies of Moving to Work agencies. The receiving PHA procedures and preferences for selection among eligible applicants do not apply to the family, and the receiving PHA waiting list is not used [24 CFR 982.355(c)(10)]. The family's unit, or voucher, size is determined in accordance with the subsidy standards of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(12)], and the receiving PHA's policies on extensions of the voucher term apply [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14)].

### **Responding to Initial PHA's Request [24 CFR 982.355(c)]**

The receiving PHA must respond via email or other confirmed delivery method to the initial PHA's inquiry to determine whether the family's voucher will be billed or absorbed [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3)]. If the receiving PHA informs the initial PHA that it will be absorbing the voucher, the receiving PHA cannot reverse its decision at a later date without consent of the initial PHA (24 CFR 982.355(c)(4)).

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will use email, when possible, to notify the initial PHA whether it will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

### **Initial Contact with Family**

When a family moves into the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the family is responsible for promptly contacting the PHA and complying with the PHA's procedures for incoming portable families. The family's failure to comply may result in denial or termination of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(8)].

If the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA has expired, the receiving PHA must contact the initial PHA to determine if it will extend the voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. An informal hearing is not required when a voucher has expired without the family leasing a unit.

If for any reason the receiving PHA refuses to process or provide assistance to a family under the portability procedures, the family must be given the opportunity for an informal review or hearing [Notice PIH 2016-09]. (For more on this topic, see later under "Denial or Termination of Assistance.")

## **Briefing**

HUD allows the receiving PHA to require a briefing for an incoming portable family as long as the requirement does not unduly delay the family's search [Notice PIH 2016-09].

### PHA Policy

The PHA will not require the family to attend a briefing. The PHA will provide the family with a briefing packet (as described in Chapter 5) and, in an individual briefing, will orally inform the family about the PHA's payment and subsidy standards, procedures for requesting approval of a unit, the unit inspection process, and the leasing process. The PHA will suggest that the family attend a full briefing at a later date.

## **Income Eligibility and Reexamination**

The receiving PHA does not redetermine eligibility for a portable family that was already receiving assistance in the initial PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(c)(9)]. If the receiving PHA opts to conduct a new reexamination for a current participant family, the receiving PHA may not delay issuing the family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit [24 CFR 982.355(c)(11)].

### PHA Policy

For any family moving into its jurisdiction under portability, the PHA will conduct a new reexamination of family income and composition. However, the PHA will not delay issuing the family a voucher for this reason. Nor will the PHA delay approving a unit for the family until the reexamination process is complete unless the family is an applicant and the PHA cannot otherwise confirm that the family is income eligible for admission to the program in the area where the unit is located.

In conducting its own reexamination, the PHA will rely upon any verifications provided by the initial PHA to the extent that they (a) accurately reflect the family's current circumstances and (b) were obtained within the last 120 days. Any new information may be verified by documents provided by the family and adjusted, if necessary, when third party verification is received.



### ***Initial Billing Deadline***

If a portable family's search for a unit is successful and the receiving PHA intends to administer the family's voucher, the receiving PHA must submit its initial billing notice (Part II of form HUD-52665) in time that the notice will be **received** no later than 90 days following the expiration date of the family's voucher issued by the initial PHA [Notice PIH 2016-09]. This deadline may be extended for 30 additional days if the delay is due to suspension of the voucher's term (see Initial Billing Section). A copy of the family's form HUD-50058, Family Report, completed by the receiving PHA must be attached to the initial billing notice. The receiving PHA may send these documents by mail, fax, or email.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will send its initial billing notice by fax or email, if necessary, to meet the billing deadline but will also send the notice by regular mail.

If the receiving PHA fails to send the initial billing by the deadline, it is required to absorb the family into its own program unless (a) the initial PHA is willing to accept the late submission or (b) HUD requires the initial PHA to honor the late submission (e.g., because the receiving PHA is overleased) [Notice PIH 2016-09].

### ***Ongoing Notification Responsibilities [Notice PIH 2016-09, HUD-52665]***

**Annual Reexamination.** The receiving PHA must send the initial PHA a copy of a portable family's updated form HUD-50058 after each annual reexamination for the duration of time the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA on behalf of the family, regardless of whether there is a change in the billing amount.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will send a copy of the updated HUD-50058 by regular mail no later than 10 business days after the effective date of the reexamination.

**Change in Billing Amount.** The receiving PHA is required to notify the initial PHA, using form HUD-52665, of any change in the billing amount for the family as a result of:

- A change in the HAP amount (because of a reexamination, a change in the applicable payment standard, a move to another unit, etc.)
- An abatement or subsequent resumption of the HAP payments
- Termination of the HAP contract
- Payment of a damage/vacancy loss claim for the family
- Termination of the family from the program

The timing of the notice of the change in the billing amount should correspond with the notification to the owner and the family in order to provide the initial PHA with advance notice of the change. Under no circumstances should the notification be later than 10 business days following the effective date of the change in the billing amount. If the receiving PHA fails to send Form HUD-52665 within 10 days of effective date of billing changes, the initial PHA is not responsible for any increase prior to notification. If the change resulted in a decrease in the monthly billing amount, the initial PHA will offset future monthly payments until the difference is reconciled.

***Late Payments [Notice PIH 2016-09]***

If the initial PHA fails to make a monthly payment for a portable family by the fifth business day of the month, the receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA in writing of the deficiency. The notice must identify the family, the amount of the billing payment, the date the billing payment was due, and the date the billing payment was received (if it arrived late). The receiving PHA must send a copy of the notification to the Office of Public Housing (OPH) in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to correct the problem by the second month following the notification, the receiving PHA may request by memorandum to the director of the OPH with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA that HUD transfer the unit in question. A copy of the initial notification and any subsequent correspondence between the PHAs on the matter must be attached. The receiving PHA must send a copy of the memorandum to the initial PHA. If the OPH decides to grant the transfer, the billing arrangement on behalf of the family ceases with the transfer, but the initial PHA is still responsible for any outstanding payments due to the receiving PHA.

***Overpayments [Notice PIH 2016-09]***

In all cases where the receiving PHA has received billing payments for billing arrangements no longer in effect, the receiving PHA is responsible for returning the full amount of the overpayment (including the portion provided for administrative fees) to the initial PHA.

In the event that HUD determines billing payments have continued for at least three months because the receiving PHA failed to notify the initial PHA that the billing arrangement was terminated, the receiving PHA must take the following steps:

- Return the full amount of the overpayment, including the portion provided for administrative fees, to the initial PHA.
- Once full payment has been returned, notify the Office of Public Housing in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA of the date and the amount of reimbursement to the initial PHA.

At HUD's discretion, the receiving PHA will be subject to the sanctions spelled out in Notice PIH 2016-09.

## **Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations**

The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family income or expenses [24 CFR 982.516(c)]. In addition, HUD regulations require that the family be permitted to obtain an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 982.516(b)(2)].

### ***Required Reporting***

HUD regulations give the PHA the freedom to determine the circumstances under which families will be required to report changes affecting income.

#### PHA Policy

Families are required to report all increases in earned income, including new employment, within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect.

The PHA will only conduct interim reexaminations for families that qualify for the earned income disallowance (EID), and only when the EID family's share of rent will change as a result of the increase. In all other cases, the PHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

Families are not required to report any other changes in income or expenses.

### ***Optional Reporting***

The family may request an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 982.516(b)(2)]. The PHA must process the request if the family reports a change that will result in a reduced family income [HCV GB, p. 12-9].

If a family reports a decrease in income from the loss of welfare benefits due to fraud or non-compliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, the family's share of the rent will not be reduced [24 CFR 5.615]. For more information regarding the requirement to impute welfare income see Chapter 6.

#### PHA Policy

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in an increase in the family share of the rent, the PHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in a decrease in the family share of rent, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination. See Section 11-II.D. for effective dates.

Families may report changes in income or expenses at any time.

## 11-II.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

### Method of Reporting

#### PHA Policy

The family may notify the PHA of changes either orally or in writing. If the family provides oral notice, the PHA may also require the family to submit the changes in writing.

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an interim reexamination. However, if the PHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

Based on the type of change reported, the PHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 business days of receiving a request from the PHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with PHA approval. The PHA will accept required documentation by mail, by email, by fax, or in person.

### Effective Dates

The PHA must establish the time frames in which any changes that result from an interim reexamination will take effect [24 CFR 982.516(d)]. The changes may be applied either retroactively or prospectively, depending on whether there is to be an increase or a decrease in the family share of the rent, and whether the family reported any required information within the required time frames [HCV GB, p. 12-10].

#### PHA Policy

If the family share of the rent is to *increase*:

The increase generally will be effective on the first of the month following 30 days' notice to the family.

If a family fails to report a change within the required time frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, the increase will be applied retroactively, to the date it would have been effective had the information been provided on a timely basis. The family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

If the family share of the rent is to *decrease*:

The decrease will be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the change was reported and all required documentation was submitted. In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.

### **Failure to Document Citizenship [24 CFR 982.552(b)(4) and [24 CFR 5.514(c)]**

The PHA must terminate assistance if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member's citizenship or immigration status; (2) a family submits evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in a timely manner, but United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of the family; or (3) a family member, as determined by the PHA, has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside (on a permanent basis) in the unit.

For (3) above, such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months. This does not apply to ineligible noncitizens already in the household where the family's assistance has been prorated. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation requirements.

### **Failure to Disclose and Document Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.218(c), Notice PIH 2018-24]**

The PHA must terminate assistance if a participant family fails to disclose the complete and accurate social security numbers of each household member and the documentation necessary to verify each social security number.

However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and the PHA determines that the family's failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside of the family's control, the PHA may defer the family's termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family to be noncompliant.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will defer the family's termination and provide the family with the opportunity to comply with the requirement for a period of 90 calendar days for circumstances beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency, if there is a reasonable likelihood that the participant will be able to disclose an SSN by the deadline.

### **Methamphetamine Manufacture or Production [24 CFR 982.553(b)(1)(ii)]**

The PHA must terminate assistance if any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally-assisted housing.

### **Lifetime Registered Sex Offenders [Notice PIH 2012-28]**

Should a PHA discover that a member of an assisted household was subject to a lifetime registration requirement at admission and was erroneously admitted after June 25, 2001, the PHA must immediately terminate assistance for the household member.

In this situation, the PHA must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, the PHA must terminate assistance for the household.

### **Failure of Students to Meet Ongoing Eligibility Requirements [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5) and FR 4/10/06]**

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have dependent children, is not residing with his/her parents in an HCV assisted household, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the PHA must terminate the student's assistance if, at the time of reexamination, either the student's income or the income of the student's parents (if applicable) exceeds the applicable income limit.

If a participant household consists of both eligible and ineligible students, the eligible students shall not be terminated, but must be issued a voucher to move with continued assistance in accordance with program regulations and PHA policies, or must be given the opportunity to lease in place if the terminated ineligible student members elect to move out of the assisted unit.

### **Death of the Sole Family Member [24 CFR 982.311(d) and Notice PIH 2010-9]**

The PHA must immediately terminate program assistance for deceased single member households.

## **12-I.E. MANDATORY POLICIES AND OTHER AUTHORIZED TERMINATIONS**

### **Mandatory Policies [24 CFR 982.553(b) and 982.551(l)]**

HUD requires the PHA to establish policies that permit the PHA to terminate assistance if the PHA determines that:

- Any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug, or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents
- Any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents
- Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related criminal activity
- Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in violent criminal activity

## EXHIBIT 12-1: STATEMENT OF FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

Following is a listing of a participant family's obligations under the HCV program:

- The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.

### PHA Policy

Damages beyond normal wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit.

- The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will determine if a family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence, including but not limited to, a court-ordered eviction or an owner's notice to evict, police reports, and affidavits from the owner, neighbors, or other credible parties with direct knowledge.

*Serious and repeated lease violations* will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises, and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests. Any incidents of, or criminal activity related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will not be construed as serious or repeated lease violations by the victim [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

- The family must notify the PHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease.

### PHA Policy

The family must comply with lease requirements regarding written notice to the owner. The family must provide written notice to the PHA at the same time the owner is notified.

- The family must promptly give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.

- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA. The family must promptly notify the PHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

#### PHA Policy

The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved prior to the person moving into the unit. The PHA will determine eligibility of the new member in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

- The family must promptly notify the PHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
- If the PHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. The PHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when PHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

#### PHA Policy

Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.

- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
- The family must promptly notify the PHA when the family is absent from the unit.

#### PHA Policy

Notice is required under this provision only when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to the PHA at the start of the extended absence.

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).



- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and PHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and PHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]



## **14-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

### **When the PHA Will Investigate**

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will review all referrals, specific allegations, complaints, and tips from any source including other agencies, companies, and individuals, to determine if they warrant investigation. In order for the PHA to investigate, the allegation must contain at least one independently verifiable item of information, such as the name of an employer or the name of an unauthorized household member.

The PHA will investigate when inconsistent or contradictory information is detected through file reviews and the verification process.

### **Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516]**

The PHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available PHA and public records. If necessary, the PHA will require HCV families to sign consent forms for the release of additional information.

### **Analysis and Findings**

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will base its evaluation on a preponderance of the evidence collected during its investigation.

*Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence that as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

For each investigation the PHA will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed the PHA, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

## **Consideration of Remedies**

All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether the PHA will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

### PHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the PHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense and the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, (2) any special circumstances surrounding the case, (3) any mitigating circumstances related to the disability of a family member, (4) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

In the case of owner-caused errors or program abuse, the PHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense, (2) the length of time since the violation has occurred, and (3) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

## **Notice and Appeals**

### PHA Policy

The PHA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies within 10 business days of the conclusion of the investigation. The notice will include (1) a description of the error or program abuse, (2) the basis on which the PHA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through the informal review or hearing process, if applicable (see Chapter 16).

## **Prohibited Actions**

An applicant or participant in the HCV program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program [24 CFR 982.552(c)(iv)].

### PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

Payment to the owner in excess of amounts authorized by the PHA for rent, security deposit, and additional services

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the PHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other PHA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to the owner or a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to the PHA on the family's behalf

Use of a false name or the use of falsified, forged, or altered documents

Intentional misreporting of family information or circumstances (e.g. income, family composition)

Omitted facts that were obviously known by a family member (e.g., not reporting employment income)

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

The PHA may determine other actions to be program abuse based upon a preponderance of the evidence, as defined earlier in this chapter.

## **Penalties for Program Abuse**

In the case of program abuse caused by a family the PHA may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- The PHA may require the family to repay excess subsidy amounts paid by the PHA, as described earlier in this section.
- The PHA may require, as a condition of receiving or continuing assistance, that a culpable family member not reside in the unit. See policies in Chapter 3 (for applicants) and Chapter 12 (for participants).
- The PHA may deny or terminate the family's assistance following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 12 respectively.
- The PHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in section 14-II.E.

## **14-II.C. OWNER-CAUSED ERROR OR PROGRAM ABUSE**

Owner requirements that are part of the regular process of offering, leasing, and maintaining a unit (e.g., HQS compliance, fair housing) are addressed in the appropriate chapters of this plan. This section focuses on errors and program abuse by owners.

An incorrect subsidy determination caused by an owner generally would be the result of an incorrect owner statement about the characteristics of the assisted unit (e.g., the number of bedrooms, which utilities are paid by the family). It also includes accepting duplicate housing assistance payments for the same unit in the same month, or after a family no longer resides in the unit.

### **Owner Reimbursement to the PHA**

In all cases of overpayment of subsidy caused by the owner, the owner must repay to the PHA any excess subsidy received. The PHA may recover overpaid amounts by withholding housing assistance payments due for subsequent months, or if the debt is large, the PHA may allow the owner to pay in installments over a period of time [HCV GB p. 22-13].

#### PHA Policy

In cases where the owner has received excess subsidy, the PHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

### **Prohibited Owner Actions**

An owner participating in the HCV program must not:

- Make any false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program [24 CFR 982.453(a)(3)] including:

## PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of owner program abuse:

Charging the family rent above or below the amount specified by the PHA

Charging a security deposit other than that specified in the family's lease

Charging the family for services that are provided to unassisted tenants at no extra charge

Knowingly accepting housing assistance payments for any month(s) after the family has vacated the unit

Knowingly accepting incorrect or excess housing assistance payments

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the PHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other PHA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to an HCV family as an inducement for the family to make false or misleading statements to the PHA

Residing in the unit with an assisted family

Committing sexual or other harassment, either quid pro quo or hostile environment, based on the protected classes defined in Chapter 2

Retaliating against any applicant or participant reporting/alleging sexual or other harassment, either quid pro quo or hostile environment, based on the protected classes defined in Chapter 2

## **Remedies and Penalties**

When the PHA determines that the owner has committed program abuse, the PHA may take any of the following actions:

- Require the owner to repay excess housing assistance payments, as discussed earlier in this section and in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.
- Terminate the HAP contract (See Chapter 13).
- Bar the owner from future participation in any PHA programs.
- Refer the case to state or federal officials for criminal prosecution as described in section 14-II.E.

## **14-II.D. PHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE**

The responsibilities and expectations of PHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout this plan. This section specifically addresses actions of a PHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the HCV program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the PHA personnel policy.

PHA-caused incorrect subsidy determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply HCV rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, (2) assigning the incorrect voucher size to a family, and (3) errors in calculation.

### **Repayment to the PHA**

Neither a family nor an owner is required to repay an overpayment of subsidy if the error or program abuse is caused by PHA staff [HCV GB. 22-12].

### **PHA Reimbursement to Family or Owner**

The PHA must reimburse a family for any underpayment of subsidy, regardless of whether the underpayment was the result of staff-caused error or staff or owner program abuse. Funds for this reimbursement must come from the PHA's administrative fee reserves [HCV GB p. 22-12].

### **Prohibited Activities**

#### PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by PHA staff:

- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements for personal gain
- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant, participant, or owner
- Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, participating families, vendors, owners, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to the PHA
- Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties
- Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of PHA activities, policies, or practices
- Misappropriating or misusing HCV funds
- Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the HCV program
- Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program



### **Exception Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503(c)]**

The PHA must request HUD approval to establish payment standards that are higher than the basic range. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve a payment standard amount that is higher than the basic range for a designated part of the FMR area. HUD may approve an exception payment standard amount (in accordance with program requirements) for all units, or for all units of a given size, leased by program families in the exception area. Any PHA with jurisdiction in the exception area may use the HUD-approved exception payment standard amount. The total population of all HUD-approved exception areas in an FMR area may not include more than 50 percent of the population of the FMR area.

### **Voluntary Use of Small Area FMRs [24 CFR 982.503, Notice PIH 2018-01]**

PHAs that administer vouchers in a metropolitan area where the adoption of small area FMRs (SAFMRs) is not required may request approval from HUD to voluntarily adopt SAFMRs. SAFMRs may be voluntarily adopted for one or more zip code areas.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not voluntarily adopt the use of SAFMRs.

### **Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(b), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2010-26]**

Unit-by-unit exceptions to the PHA's payment standards generally are not permitted. However, an exception may be made as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with disabilities. (See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodations.) This type of exception does not affect the PHA's payment standard schedule.

When needed as a reasonable accommodation, the PHA may make an exception to the payment standard without HUD approval if the exception amount does not exceed 120 percent of the applicable FMR for the unit size [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. The PHA may request HUD approval for an exception to the payment standard for a particular family if the required amount exceeds 120 percent of the FMR.

#### PHA Policy

A family that requires a reasonable accommodation may request a higher payment standard at the time the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) is submitted. The family must document the need for the exception. In order to approve an exception, or request an exception from HUD, the PHA must determine that:

There is a shortage of affordable units that would be appropriate for the family;

The family's TTP would otherwise exceed 40 percent of adjusted monthly income; and

The rent for the unit is reasonable.

### **"Success Rate" Payment Standard Amounts [24 CFR 982.503(e)]**

If a substantial percentage of families have difficulty finding a suitable unit, the PHA may request a "success rate payment standard" that applies to the entire jurisdiction. If approved by HUD, a success rate payment standard allows the PHA to set its payment standards at 90-110 percent of a higher FMR (the 50<sup>th</sup>, rather than the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile FMR). To support the request, the PHA must demonstrate that during the most recent 6-month period for which information is available:

- Fewer than 75 percent of families who were issued vouchers became participants;
- The PHA had established payment standards for all unit sizes, and for the entire jurisdiction, at 110 percent of the published FMR; and
- The PHA had a policy of allowing voucher holders who made sustained efforts to locate units at least 90 days to search for a unit.

Although HUD approves the success rate payment standard for all unit sizes in the FMR area, the PHA may choose to adjust the payment standard for only some unit sizes in all, or a designated part, of the PHA's jurisdiction within the FMR area.

### **Decreases in the Payment Standard below the Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(d)]**

The PHA must request HUD approval to establish a payment standard amount that is lower than the basic range. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve establishment of a payment standard lower than the basic range. HUD will not approve a lower payment standard if the family share for more than 40 percent of program participants exceeds 30 percent of adjusted monthly income.

## PART I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### 17-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.5; FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]

The project-based voucher (PBV) program allows PHAs that already administer a tenant-based voucher program under an annual contributions contract (ACC) with HUD to take up to 20 percent of its authorized units and attach the funding to specific units rather than using it for tenant-based assistance [24 CFR 983.6]. PHAs may only operate a PBV program if doing so is consistent with the PHA's Annual Plan, and the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)].

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will operate a project-based voucher program using up to 20 percent of its authorized units for project-based assistance.

See Exhibit 17-1 for information on projects to which the PHA has attached PBV assistance.

PBV assistance may be attached to existing housing or newly constructed or rehabilitated housing [24 CFR 983.52]. If PBV units are already selected for project-based assistance either under an agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) or a HAP contract, the PHA is not required to reduce the number of these units if the number of authorized units is subsequently reduced. However, the PHA is responsible for determining the amount of budget authority that is available for project-based vouchers and ensuring that the amount of assistance that is attached to units is within the amounts available under the ACC, regardless of whether the PHA has vouchers available for project-basing [FR Notice 1/18/17].

### Additional Project-Based Units [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]

The PHA may project-base an additional 10 percent of its units above the 20 percent program limit. The units may be distributed among one, all, or a combination of the categories as long as the total number of units does not exceed the 10 percent cap. Units qualify under this exception if the units:

- Are specifically made available to house individuals and families that meet the definition of homeless under section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302) and contained in the Continuum of Care Interim Rule at 24 CFR 578.3.
- Are specifically made available to house families that are comprised of or include a veteran.
  - *Veteran* means an individual who has served in the United States Armed Forces.
- Provide supportive housing to persons with disabilities or elderly persons as defined in 24 CFR 5.403.
- Are located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

Only units that that are under a HAP contract that was first executed on or after April 18, 2017, may be covered by the 10 percent exception.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not set aside units above the 20 percent program limit.

**Units Not Subject to the PBV Program Limitation [FR Notice 1/18/17]**

PBV units under the RAD program and HUD-VASH PBV set-aside vouchers do not count toward the 20 percent limitation when PBV assistance is attached to them.

In addition, units that were previously subject to certain federal rent restrictions or were receiving another type of long-term housing subsidy provided by HUD are not subject to the cap. The unit must be covered under a PBV HAP contract that first became effective on or after April 18, 2017.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not project-base any units not subject to the 20 percent cap.

## **17-II.F. CAP ON NUMBER OF PBV UNITS IN EACH PROJECT**

### **25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

In general, the PHA may not select a proposal to provide PBV assistance for units in a project or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP or a HAP contract to provide PBV assistance for units in a project, if the total number of dwelling units in the project that will receive PBV assistance during the term of the PBV HAP contract is more than the greater of 25 units or 25 percent of the number of dwelling units (assisted or unassisted) in the project.

### **Exceptions to 25 Percent per Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]**

As of April 18, 2017, units are not counted against the 25 percent or 25-unit per project cap if:

- The units are exclusively for elderly families
- The units are for households eligible for supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project
  - If the project is located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, the project cap is the greater of 25 units or 40 percent (instead of 25 percent) of the units in the project [FR Notice 7/14/17].

The Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) eliminated the project cap exemption for projects that serve disabled families and modified the exception for supportive services. Projects where these caps were implemented prior to HOTMA (HAP contracts executed prior to April 18, 2017) may continue to use the former exceptions and may renew their HAP contracts under the old requirements, unless the PHA and owner agree to change the conditions of the HAP contract. However, this change may not be made if it would jeopardize an assisted family's eligibility for continued assistance in the project.

### ***Supportive Services***

PHAs must include in the PHA administrative plan the type of services offered to families for a project to qualify for the exception and the extent to which such services will be provided. As of April 18, 2017, the project must make supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project, but the family does not actually have to accept and receive supportive services for the exception to apply to the unit, although the family must be eligible to receive the supportive services. It is not necessary that the services be provided at or by the project, but must be reasonably available to families receiving PBV assistance at the project and designed to help families in the project achieve self-sufficiency or live in the community as independently as possible. A PHA may not require participation in the supportive service as a condition of living in the excepted unit, although such services may be offered.

### **PHA Policy**

Excepted units will be limited to units for elderly families.

### **Projects not Subject to a Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]**

PBV units that were previously subject to certain federal rent restrictions or receiving another type of long-term housing subsidy provided by HUD are exempt from the project cap. In other words, 100 percent of the units in these projects may receive PBV assistance.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA does not have any PBV units that are subject to the per project cap exception.

### **Promoting Partially-Assisted Projects [24 CFR 983.56(c)]**

A PHA may establish local requirements designed to promote PBV assistance in partially assisted projects. A *partially assisted project* is a project in which there are fewer units covered by a HAP contract than residential units [24 CFR 983.3].

A PHA may establish a per-project cap on the number of units that will receive PBV assistance or other project-based assistance in a multifamily project containing excepted units or in a single-family building. A PHA may also determine not to provide PBV assistance for excepted units, or the PHA may establish a per-project cap of less than 25 percent.

#### PHA Policy:

The PHA will not provide assistance for excepted units. Beyond that, the PHA will not impose any further cap on the number of PBV units assisted per project.

## **17-VLE. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE**

### **Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)]**

The PHA is prohibited from taking any of the following actions against a family who has applied for, received, or refused an offer of PBV assistance:

- Refuse to list the applicant on the waiting list for tenant-based voucher assistance;
- Deny any admission preference for which the applicant qualifies;
- Change the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date, and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under the PHA's selection policy;
- Remove the applicant from the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

### **Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)]**

If a PBV owner rejects a family for admission to the owner's units, such rejection may not affect the family's position on the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

### **Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]**

#### ***Family Briefing***

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, the PHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and owner. In addition to the oral briefing, the PHA must provide a briefing packet that explains how the PHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information.

#### ***Persons with Disabilities***

If an applicant family's head or spouse is disabled, the PHA must assure effective communication, in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6, in conducting the oral briefing and in providing the written information packet. This may include making alternative formats available (see Chapter 2). In addition, the PHA must have a mechanism for referring a family that includes a member with a mobility impairment to an appropriate accessible PBV unit.

#### ***Persons with Limited English Proficiency***

The PHA should take reasonable steps to assure meaningful access by persons with limited English proficiency in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166 (see Chapter 2).

## **17-VLF. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS**

The owner is responsible for developing written tenant selection procedures that are consistent with the purpose of improving housing opportunities for very low-income families and reasonably related to program eligibility and an applicant's ability to fulfill their obligations under the lease. An owner must promptly notify in writing any rejected applicant of the grounds for any rejection [24 CFR 983.253(a)(2) and (a)(3)].

### **Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]**

During the term of the HAP contract, the owner must lease contract units to eligible families that are selected and referred by the PHA from the PHA's waiting list. The contract unit leased to the family must be the appropriate size unit for the size of the family, based on the PHA's subsidy standards.

### **Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]**

The owner must promptly notify the PHA of any vacancy or expected vacancy in a contract unit. After receiving such notice, the PHA must make every reasonable effort to promptly refer a sufficient number of families for the owner to fill such vacancies. The PHA and the owner must make reasonable efforts to minimize the likelihood and length of any vacancy.

#### PHA Policy

The owner must notify the PHA in writing (mail, fax, or email) within five business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

The PHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 10 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

### **Reduction in HAP Contract Units Due to Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(b)]**

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 or more days since owner notice of the vacancy, the PHA may give notice to the owner amending the HAP contract to reduce the number of contract units by subtracting the number of contract units (according to the bedroom size) that have been vacant for this period.

#### PHA Policy

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 days, the PHA will give notice to the owner that the HAP contract will be amended to reduce the number of contract units that have been vacant for this period. The PHA will provide the notice to the owner within 10 business days of the 120<sup>th</sup> day of the vacancy. The amendment to the HAP contract will be effective the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the month following the date of the PHA's notice.



**EXHIBIT 17-1: PBV DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION**

(Fill out one for each development)

**Date:** [Enter the date on which this form was completed]

**DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION**

**Development Name:** [Insert name of PBV development]

**Address:** [Insert full address of PBV development]

**Owner Information:** [Insert PBV development owner name and contact information. If development is PHA-owned, enter "PHA-owned."]

**Property Management Company:** [Insert property management company name and contact information, or enter "None"]

**PHA-Owned:** [Enter "Yes" or "No." If yes, enter name of independent entity]

**Mixed Finance Development:** [Enter "Yes" or "No." If yes, list other types of funding and units to which other funding applies.]

**HAP CONTRACT**

**Effective Date of Contract:** [Enter start date of HAP contract]

**HOTMA Requirements:** [If HAP contract was signed prior to April 18, 2017, enter "Pre-HOTMA." If HAP contract was signed on or after April 18, 2017, enter "Post-HOTMA."]

**Term of HAP Contract:** [Enter term from HAP contract]

**Expiration Date of Contract:** [Enter expiration date from HAP contract]

**PBV UNITS**

	<b>0 BR</b>	<b>1 BR</b>	<b>2 BR</b>	<b>3 BR</b>	<b>4 BR</b>	<b>5 BR</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b># of Units</b>							
<b>Initial Contract Rent</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	

**Accessible Units and Features:** [Identify which units are accessible and describe accessibility features or enter "None"]

**Target Population:** [Describe targeted population in accordance with HAP contract or enter "None"]

**Excepted Units:** [Identify excepted unit types below or enter “None”]

**Supportive Services:** [Enter “Yes, see Exhibit D of HAP Contract” or enter “No”]

**Elderly Units:** [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are elderly units.]

**Disabled Units** (only for HAP contracts executed prior to April 18, 2017) [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are for persons with disabilities.]

**Are units excepted because they are located in a low-poverty census tract area?:** [Enter “Yes” or “No”]

### WAITING LIST AND SELECTION

**Waiting List Type:** [ Enter “Site-based waiting list,” “Combined with HCV,” “Waiting list for entire PBV program,” or “Merged with another assisted housing program”]

**Preferences:** [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe preferences offered. If different from HCV, also note in Section 17.1.B of this policy.]

**Preference Verification:** [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe for each preference listed above. If different from HCV, note in Section 17.1.B of this policy.]

**For the PBV program, is the income limit the same as the HCV program?** (Note: In mixed finance developments, other income limits may also apply.) [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 3” or clearly describe. If different from HCV, note in Section 17.1.B of this policy.]

### OCCUPANCY

**Subsidy Standards:** [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 5” or describe. If different from HCV, note in Section 17.1.B of this policy]

**Utilities:** [Enter in accordance with HAP contract Exhibit C]

**Vacancy Payments:** [Enter in accordance with HAP contract Part 1, e, 2 and Section 17-V.F. within this chapter]

- RAD Quick Reference Guide for Public Housing Converting to PBV Assistance (10/14)
- RAD Welcome Guide for New Awardees: RAD 1st Component (3/15)
- Notice PIH 2016-17, Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Notice Regarding Fair Housing and Civil Rights Requirements and Relocation Requirements Applicable to RAD First Component – Public Housing Conversions.
  - This Notice applies to all projects that have applied for RAD conversion but have not yet converted as of November 10, 2016.
- Notice PIH 2014-17, Relocation Requirements under the RAD Program, Public Housing in the First Component.
  - This notice may apply to projects that have converted to RAD prior to November 10, 2016 , AND who have requested and received approval from HUD to be governed by this notice. See PIH Notice 2016-17, Section 1, Paragraph 1.3 for applicability.

**NOTE: The policies in this chapter follow Notice PIH 2016-17. If your project falls under PIH 2014-17, applicable policies may be found in Section 18-I.D.**

- RAD FAQs (<http://www.radresource.net/search.cfm>)

In other words, the standard PBV program follows many of the same regulations as the tenant-based HCV program, but not all of them, and the RAD PBV program follows many of the same regulations as the standard PBV program, but not all of them.

MTW agencies are able to apply activities impacting the PBV program that are approved in the MTW Plan to properties converting under RAD, provided they do not conflict with RAD requirements.

### **18-I.C. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.2]**

Much of the tenant-based voucher program regulations also apply to the PBV program. Consequently, many of the PHA policies related to tenant-based assistance also apply to RAD PBV assistance. The provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations that do not apply to the PBV program are listed at 24 CFR 983.2.

#### PHA Policy

Except as otherwise noted in this chapter, or unless specifically prohibited by PBV program regulations, the PHA policies for the tenant-based voucher program contained in this administrative plan also apply to the RAD PBV program and its participants. This chapter is intended to address requirements specific to the RAD PBV program only.

See Exhibit 18-1 for information on projects to which the PHA has attached PBV assistance.

### **18-I.D. RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS [Notice PIH 2016-17]**

In some developments, in-place residents may need to be relocated as a result of properties undergoing repairs, being demolished and rebuilt, or when assistance is transferred from one site to another. RAD program rules prohibit the permanent, involuntary relocation of residents as a result of conversion. Residents that are temporarily relocated retain the right to return to the project once it has been completed.

Relocation assistance provided to residents will vary depending on the length of time relocation is required. Residents must be properly notified in advance of relocation requirements in accordance with RAD program rules and Uniform Relocation Act (URA) requirements. Sample informing notices are provided in Appendices 2–5 of Notice PIH 2014-17. A written relocation plan is required if the RAD conversion involves permanent relocation (including a move in connection with a transfer of assistance) or temporary relocation anticipated to last longer than a year. While the PHA is not required to have a written relocation plan for temporary relocation lasting one year or less, HUD strongly encourages PHAs to prepare one. Appendix II of Notice PIH 2016-17 contains recommended contents for a relocation plan.

In addition, PHAs must undertake a planning process that complies with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (URA), although not all relocations under RAD will trigger requirements under URA. URA statute and implementing regulations may be found at 49 CFR Part 24. The obligation due to relocating residents under RAD are broader than URA relocation assistance and payments.

Any residents that may need to be temporarily relocated to facilitate rehabilitation or construction will have a right to return to either: a) a unit at the development once rehabilitation or construction is completed, provided the resident's household is not under-housed; or b) a unit in the development which provides the same major features as the resident's unit in the development prior to the implementation of the RAD conversion.

Where the transfer of assistance to a new site is warranted and approved, residents of the converting development will have the right to reside in an assisted unit at the new site once rehabilitation or construction is complete.

If the PHA's proposed plans for conversion would preclude a resident from returning to the development, the resident must be given an opportunity to comment and/or object to such plans. PHAs must alter the project plans to accommodate the resident's right to return to the development if the resident would be precluded from returning to the development.

Examples of project plans that may preclude a resident from returning to the development include, but are not limited to:

- Changes in the development's bedroom distribution that decrease the size of the units, resulting in the resident being under-housed;
- The resident cannot be accommodated in the remaining assisted units due to a reduction in the number of assisted units at the development;
- Income limit eligibility requirements associated with the LIHTC program or another program; and
- Failure to provide a reasonable accommodation, in violation of applicable law, where reasonable accommodation may include installation of accessibility features that are needed by the resident.

Residents of a development undergoing conversion that would be precluded from returning to the development may voluntarily accept a PHA or owner's offer to permanently relocate to alternative housing, and thereby waive their right to return to the development after rehabilitation or construction is completed. In this event, the PHA must secure the resident's written consent to a voluntary permanent relocation in lieu of returning to the development. PHAs are prohibited from employing any tactics to pressure residents into relinquishing their right to return or accepting other housing options. Additionally, a PHA may not terminate a resident's lease if the PHA fails to obtain the resident's consent and the resident seeks to exercise the right to return.

In the case of multi-phase RAD transactions, the resident has a right to return to the development or to other converted phases of the development that are available for occupancy at the time the resident is eligible to exercise their right of return. Generally, the resident's right to return must be accommodated within the development associated with the resident's original unit, however, the PHA may treat multiple converted developments on the same site as one for purposes of right to return. Should the PHA seek to have the resident exercise the right to return at a future phase, the PHA must secure the resident's consent in writing.

Alternative housing options may involve a variety of housing options, including but not limited to:

- Transfers to public housing
- Admission to other affordable housing properties subject to the applicable program rules
- Housing choice voucher (HCV) assistance
- Homeownership programs subject to the applicable program rules
- Other options identified by the PHA

**18-I.E. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.8; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

RAD conversions are governed by the same civil rights authorities that govern HUD-assisted activities in general. PHAs must comply with all applicable fair housing and civil rights laws, including but not limited to the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, when conducting relocation planning and providing relocation assistance. For example, persons with disabilities returning to the RAD project may not be turned away or placed on a waiting list due to a lack of accessible units. Their need for an accessible unit must be accommodated.

## **PART II: PBV PROJECT SELECTION**

### **18-II.A. OVERVIEW**

Unlike in the standard PBV program where the PHA typically selects the property through an owner proposal selection process, projects selected for assistance under RAD PBV are selected in accordance with the provisions in Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3. Therefore, 24 CFR 983.51 does not apply since HUD selects RAD properties through a competitive selection process.

### **18-II.B. OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Except where permitted to facilitate the use of low-income housing tax credits, during both the initial term and renewal terms of the HAP contract, ownership must be by a public or non-profit entity. The requirement for a public or non-profit entity is satisfied if a public or non-profit entity (or entities), directly or through a wholly-owned affiliate (1) holds a fee simple interest in the property; (2) is the lessor under a ground lease with the property owner; (3) has the direct or indirect legal authority to direct the financial and legal interest of the property owner with respect to the RAD units, (4) owns 51 percent or more of the general partner interests in a limited partnership or 51 percent or more of the managing member interests in a limited liability company with all powers of a general partner or managing member, as applicable; (5) owns a lesser percentage of the general partner or managing member interests and holds certain control rights as approved by HUD; (6) owns 51 percent or more of all ownership interests in a limited partnership or limited liability company and holds certain control rights as approved by HUD; or (7) other ownership and control arrangements approved by HUD.

If low-income housing tax credits will be used, HUD may allow ownership of the property to be transferred to a tax credit entity controlled by a for-profit entity if HUD determines that the PHA preserves its interest in the property. Preservation of PHA interest in the property includes but is not limited to the following:

- The PHA, or an affiliate under its sole control, is the general partner or managing member;
- The PHA retains fee ownership and leases the real estate to the tax credit entity pursuant to a long-term ground lease;
- The PHA retains control over leasing the property and determining program eligibility;
- The PHA enters into a control agreement by which the PHA retains consent rights over certain acts of the project owner and retains certain rights over the project;
- Other means that HUD finds acceptable

**18-II.C. PHA-OWNED UNITS [24 CFR 983.59, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

If the project is PHA-owned, rent-setting and inspection functions set out in 24 CFR 983.59 must be conducted by an independent entity approved by HUD.

The definition of control/ownership provided under Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 (listed above) is used specifically to determine whether a PHA retains control over a project for purposes of HUD's requirement for ownership or control of the covered project under RAD. For purposes of determining whether an independent entity will perform certain functions for the project, the definition of *PHA-owned* under Notice PIH 2017-21 is used. This is the same definition used for standard PBV units. In some cases, a project may meet the RAD definition of ownership or control, but may not be considered PHA-owned for purposes of requiring an independent entity.

The independent entity that performs the program services may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government), or another HUD-approved public or private independent entity.

The PHA may compensate the independent entity from PHA ongoing administrative fee income (including amounts credited to the administrative fee reserve). The PHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent entity for its services. The PHA, and the independent entity, may not charge the family any fee for the services provided by the independent entity.



## **PART V: SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS**

### **18-V.A. OVERVIEW**

Many of the provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations [24 CFR 982] also apply to the PBV program. This includes requirements related to determining eligibility and selecting applicants from the waiting list. Even with these similarities, there are requirements that are unique to the PBV program. This part describes the requirements and policies related to eligibility and admission to the PBV program.

### **18-V.B. PROHIBITED RESCREENING OF EXISTING TENANTS UPON CONVERSION [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Current households cannot be excluded from occupancy at the covered project based on any rescreening, income eligibility, or income targeting provisions. Consequently, current households will be grandfathered for application of any eligibility criteria to conditions that occurred prior to conversion but will be subject to any ongoing eligibility requirements for actions that occur after conversion. Post-conversion, the tenure of all residents of the covered project is protected pursuant to PBV requirements regarding continued occupancy unless explicitly modified by Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 (e.g., rent phase-in provisions). For example, a unit with a household that was over-income at time of conversion would continue to be treated as an assisted unit. Thus, 24 CFR 982.201, concerning eligibility and targeting, will not apply for current households. Once that remaining household moves out, the unit must be leased to an eligible family. Existing residents at the time of conversion may not be rescreened for citizenship status or have their social security numbers reverified.

Further, so as to facilitate the right to return to the assisted property, this provision must apply to current public housing residents of the converting project that will reside in non-RAD PBV units placed in a project that contain RAD PBV units. Such families and such contract units will otherwise be subject to all requirements of the applicable program, specifically 24 CFR 983 for non-RAD PBV.

For the RAD PBV program, *in-place family* means a family who lived in a pre-conversion property at the time assistance was converted from public housing to PBV under RAD.

### **18-V.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]**

Applicants for PBV assistance must meet the same eligibility requirements as applicants for the tenant-based voucher program. Applicants must qualify as a family as defined by HUD and the PHA, have income at or below HUD-specified income limits, and qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigration status of family members [24 CFR 982.201(a) and 24 CFR 983.2(a)]. In addition, an applicant family must provide social security information for family members [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218] and consent to the PHA's collection and use of family information regarding income, expenses, and family composition [24 CFR 5.230]. The PHA may also not approve a tenancy if the owner (including a principal or other interested party) of the unit is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless needed as a reasonable accommodation. An applicant family must also meet HUD requirements related to current or past criminal activity.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will determine an applicant family's eligibility for the RAD PBV program in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

## **18-V.F. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE**

### **Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)]**

The PHA is prohibited from taking any of the following actions against a family who has applied for, received, or refused an offer of PBV assistance:

- Refusing to list the applicant on the waiting list for tenant-based voucher assistance
- Denying any admission preference for which the applicant qualifies
- Changing the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date, and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under the PHA's selection policy
- Removing the applicant from the tenant-based voucher waiting list

### **Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)]**

If a PBV owner rejects a family for admission to the owner's units, such rejection may not affect the family's position on the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

### **Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]**

#### ***Family Briefing***

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, the PHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and owner. In addition to the oral briefing, the PHA must provide a briefing packet that explains how the PHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information.

#### ***Persons with Disabilities***

If an applicant family's head or spouse is disabled, the PHA must assure effective communication, in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6, in conducting the oral briefing and in providing the written information packet. This may include making alternative formats available (see Chapter 2). In addition, the PHA must have a mechanism for referring a family that includes a member with a mobility impairment to an appropriate accessible PBV unit.

#### ***Persons with Limited English Proficiency***

The PHA should take reasonable steps to assure meaningful access by persons with limited English proficiency in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166 (see Chapter 2).

## **18-V.G. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS**

The owner is responsible for developing written tenant selection procedures that are consistent with the purpose of improving housing opportunities for very low-income families and reasonably related to program eligibility and an applicant's ability to fulfill their obligations under the lease. An owner must promptly notify in writing any rejected applicant of the grounds for any rejection [24 CFR 983.253(a)(2) and (a)(3)].

### **Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]**

During the term of the HAP contract, the owner must lease contract units to eligible families that are selected and referred by the PHA from the PHA's waiting list. The contract unit leased to the family must be the appropriate size unit for the size of the family, based on the PHA's subsidy standards.

### **Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]**

The owner must promptly notify the PHA of any vacancy or expected vacancy in a contract unit. After receiving such notice, the PHA must make every reasonable effort to promptly refer a sufficient number of families for the owner to fill such vacancies. The PHA and the owner must make reasonable efforts to minimize the likelihood and length of any vacancy.

#### PHA Policy

The owner must notify the PHA in writing (mail, fax, or email) within five business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

The PHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 10 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

**EXHIBIT 18-1: PBV DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION**

(Fill out one for each development)

**Date:** [Enter the date on which this form was completed]

**DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION**

**Development Name:** [Insert name of PBV development]

**Address:** [Insert full address of PBV development]

**Owner Information:** [Insert PBV development owner name and contact information. If development is PHA-owned, enter “PHA-owned.”]

**Property Management Company:** [Insert property management company name and contact information, or enter “None”]

**PHA-Owned:** [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, enter name of independent entity.]

**Mixed-Finance Development:** [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, list other types of funding and units to which other funding applies.]

**HAP CONTRACT**

**Closing Date:** [Enter closing date of RAD conversion]

**List Which Version of Notice PIH 2012-32 Applies to the Project:** [Enter “REV-2” or “REV-3”]

**Effective Date of Contract:** [Enter start date of HAP contract]

**HOTMA Requirements:** [If HAP contract was signed prior to April 18, 2017, enter “Pre-HOTMA.” If HAP contract was signed on or after April 18, 2017, enter “Post-HOTMA.”]

**Term of HAP Contract:** [Enter term from HAP contract]

**Expiration Date of Contract:** [Enter expiration date from HAP contract]

**PBV UNITS**

	<b>0 BR</b>	<b>1 BR</b>	<b>2 BR</b>	<b>3 BR</b>	<b>4 BR</b>	<b>5 BR</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b># of Units</b>							
<b>Initial Contract Rent</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	

**Unit Designation (Mixed-Income Projects Only):** [Enter “Fixed” or “Floating”]

**Accessible Units and Features:** [Identify which units are accessible and describe accessibility features or enter “None”]

**Target Population:** [Describe targeted population in accordance with HAP contract or enter “None”]

**Excepted Units (Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2 Developments Only):** [Identify excepted unit types below or enter “None”]

**Supportive Services:** [Enter “Yes, see Exhibit D of HAP contract” or enter “No”]

**Elderly Units:** [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are elderly units.]

**Disabled Units** [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are for persons with disabilities.]

### WAITING LIST AND SELECTION

**Waiting List Type:** [Enter “Site-based waiting list,” “Combined with HCV,” “Waiting list for entire PBV program,” or “Merged with another assisted housing program”]

**Preferences:** [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe preferences offered. If different from HCV, note in Section 18.1.C. of this policy.]

**Preference Verification:** [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe for each preference listed above. If different from HCV, note in Section 18.1.C. of this policy.]

**For the PBV program, is the income limit the same as the HCV program?** (Note: In mixed-finance developments, other income limits may also apply.) [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 3” or clearly describe]

### OCCUPANCY

**Subsidy Standards:** [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 5” or describe. If different from HCV, note in Section 18.1.C. of this policy.]

**Utilities:** [Enter in accordance with HAP contract Exhibit C]

**Vacancy Payments:** [Enter in accordance with HAP contract Part 1, e, 2 and Section 18-IV.F. within this chapter]

**ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN**  
**FOR THE**  
**HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM**

Product # 301-002

January 1, 2005

Revision Date	Revision Date
September 1, 2005	April 1, 2012
May 1, 2006	April 1, 2013
December 1, 2006	May 1, 2014
July 1, 2007	October 1, 2014
August 1, 2008	October 1, 2015
November 1, 2008	March 1, 2016
October 1, 2009	March 1, 2017
August 1, 2010	July 1, 2017
May 1, 2011	July 1, 2018

Approved by the HA Board of Commissioners:

Submitted to HUD:

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## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Introduction

#### ABOUT THE REFERENCES CITED IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

### Chapter 1

#### OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

PART I:	THE PHA.....	1-1
	1-I.A. Overview.....	1-1
	1-I.B. Organization and Structure of the PHA.....	1-2
	1-I.C. PHA Mission .....	1-2
	1-I.D. The PHA’s Programs.....	1-3
	1-I.E. The PHA’s Commitment to Ethics and Service .....	1-3
PART II:	THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM.....	1-5
	1-II.A. Overview and History of the Program.....	1-5
	1-II.B. HCV Program Basics.....	1-7
	1-II.C. The HCV Partnerships.....	1-7
	The HCV Relationships:.....	1-8
	What Does HUD Do? .....	1-9
	What Does the PHA Do?.....	1-9
	What Does the Owner Do? .....	1-10
	What Does the Family Do?.....	1-11
	1-II.D. Applicable Regulations.....	1-12
PART III:	THE HCV ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN.....	1-13
	1-III.A. Overview and Purpose of the Plan.....	1-13
	1-III.B. Contents of the Plan (24CFR 982.54).....	1-13
	Mandatory vs. Discretionary Policy .....	1-15
	1-III.C. Organization of the Plan .....	1-15
	1-III.D. Updating and Revising the Plan .....	1-15

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 2  
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

PART I:	NONDISCRIMINATION.....	2-3
2-I.A.	Overview.....	2-3
2-I.B.	Nondiscrimination .....	2-4
	Providing Information to Families and Owners .....	2-5
	Discrimination Complaints.....	2-5
PART II:	POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.....	2-7
2-II.A.	Overview.....	2-7
2-II.B.	Definition of Reasonable Accommodation .....	2-8
	Types of Reasonable Accommodations.....	2-8
2-II.C.	Request for an Accommodation .....	2-9
2-II.D.	Verification of Disability .....	2-10
2-II.E.	Approval/Denial of a Requested Accommodation [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act, Notice PIH 2010-26].....	2-11
2-II.F.	Program Accessibility for Persons with Hearing or Vision Impairments .....	2-12
2-II.G.	Physical Accessibility .....	2-13
2-II.H.	Denial or Termination of Assistance .....	2-14
PART III:	IMPROVING ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP).....	2-15
2-III.A.	Overview.....	2-15
2-III.B.	Oral Interpretation .....	2-16
2-III.C.	Written Translation .....	2-16
2-III.D.	Implementation Plan.....	2-17
Exhibit 2-1:	Definition of a Person with a Disability Under Federal Civil Rights Laws [24 CFR Parts 8.3, and 100.201].....	2-19

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 3  
ELIGIBILITY**

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS .....</b>	<b>3-3</b>
3-I.A.	Overview.....	3-3
3-I.B.	Family and Household [24 CFR 982.201(c); FR Notice 02/03/12; Notice PIH 2014-20].....	3-3
	Family .....	3-3
	Household.....	3-3
3-I.C.	Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family.....	3-4
	Family Breakup [24 CFR 982.315; Notice PIH 2017-08].....	3-4
	Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403] .....	3-5
3-I.D.	Head of Household [24 CFR 5.504(b)] .....	3-5
3-I.E.	Spouse, Cohead, and Other Adult .....	3-5
3-I.F.	Dependent [24 CFR 5.603].....	3-6
	Joint Custody of Dependents.....	3-6
3-I.G.	Full-Time Student [24 CFR 5.603, HVC GB, p. 5-29] .....	3-6
3-I.H.	Elderly and Near-Elderly Persons, and Elderly Family [24 CFR 5.100 and 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12].....	3-6
	Elderly Persons .....	3-6
	Near-Elderly Persons.....	3-6
	Elderly Family .....	3-6
3-I.I.	Persons with Disabilities and Disabled Family [24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12] .....	3-7
	Persons with Disabilities.....	3-7
	Disabled Family.....	3-7
3-I.J.	Guests [24 CFR 5.100] .....	3-7
3-I.K.	Foster Children and Foster Adults.....	3-8
3-I.L.	Absent Family Members.....	3-8
	Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent.....	3-8
	Absent Students .....	3-8
	Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care [24 CFR 5.403].....	3-9
	Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead .....	3-9
	Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons [HCV GB, p. 5-22] .....	3-9
	Return of Permanently Absent Family Members .....	3-9
3-I.M.	Live-In Aide.....	3-10

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART II:	BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.....	3-11
3-II.A.	Income Eligibility and Targeting.....	3-11
	Income Limits.....	3-11
	Definitions of the Income Limits [24 CFR 5.603(b)].....	3-11
	Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 982.201].....	3-11
	Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 982.201].....	3-12
3-II.B.	Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status [24 CFR 5, Subpart E].....	3-13
	Declaration [24 CFR 5.508].....	3-13
	Mixed Families.....	3-14
	Ineligible Families [24 CFR 5.514(d), (e), and (f)].....	3-14
	Timeframe for Determination of Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.508(g)].....	3-15
3-II.C.	Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218, Notice PIH 2012-10].....	3-15
3-II.D.	Family Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 5.230; HCV GB, p. 5-13].....	3-16
3-II.E.	Students Enrolled In Institutions of Higher Education [24 CFR 5.612, FR Notice 4/10/06, FR Notice 9/21/16].....	3-17
	Definitions.....	3-17
	Determining Student Eligibility.....	3-21
PART III:	DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE.....	3-23
3-III.A.	Overview.....	3-23
	Forms of Denial [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2); HCV GB, p. 5-35].....	3-23
	Prohibited Reasons for Denial of Program Assistance [24 CFR 982.202(b), 24 CFR 5.2005(b)].....	3-23
3-III.B.	Mandatory Denial of Assistance [24 CFR 982.553(a)].....	3-24
3-III.C.	Other Permitted Reasons for Denial of Assistance.....	3-25
	Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553].....	3-25
	Previous Behavior in Assisted Housing [24 CFR 982.552(c)].....	3-26
3-III.D.	Screening.....	3-27
	Screening for Eligibility.....	3-27
	Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 982.307].....	3-28
3-III.E.	Criteria for Deciding to Deny Assistance.....	3-29
	Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)].....	3-29
	Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)].....	3-29
	Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application.....	3-31
	Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)].....	3-31
3-III.F.	Notice of Eligibility or Denial.....	3-32

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

3-III.G. Prohibition Against Denial of Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.....	3-33
Notification .....	3-33
Documentation.....	3-34
Exhibit 3-1: Detailed Definitions Related to Disabilities .....	3-35
Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].....	3-35
Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3].....	3-37
Exhibit 3-2: Definition of Institution of Higher Education [20 U.S.C 1001 and 1002] .....	3-39
Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Supplementary Guidance; Notice [Federal Register, April 10, 2006] .....	3-39

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 4

#### APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

PART I:	THE APPLICATION PROCESS .....	4-3
4-I.A.	Overview.....	4-3
4-I.B.	Applying for Assistance [HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-16, Notice PIH 2009-36].....	4-3
4-I.C.	Accessibility of the Application Process .....	4-4
	Elderly and Disabled Populations [24 CFR 8 and HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-13] .....	4-4
	Limited English Proficiency .....	4-4
4-I.D.	Placement on the Waiting List.....	4-5
	Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List.....	4-5
	Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List .....	4-5
PART II:	MANAGING THE WAITING LIST.....	4-7
4-II.A.	Overview.....	4-7
4-II.B.	Organization of the Waiting List [24 CFR 982.204 and 205] .....	4-7
4-II.C.	Opening and Closing the Waiting List [24 CFR 982.206] .....	4-8
	Closing the Waiting List.....	4-8
	Reopening the Waiting List.....	4-8
4-II.D.	Family Outreach [HCV GB, pp. 4-2 to 4-4].....	4-9
4-II.E.	Reporting Changes in Family Circumstances.....	4-10
4-II.F.	Updating the Waiting List [24 CFR 982.204] .....	4-10
	Purging the Waiting List.....	4-10
	Removal from the Waiting List .....	4-11
PART III:	SELECTION FOR HCV ASSISTANCE .....	4-13
4-III.A.	Overview.....	4-13
4-III.B.	Selection and HCV Funding Sources .....	4-13
	Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203] .....	4-13
	Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)] .....	4-13
	Regular HCV Funding.....	4-13
4-III.C.	Selection Method .....	4-14
	Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16] .....	4-14
	Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)].....	4-15
	Order of Selection.....	4-15
4-III.D.	Notification of Selection.....	4-16
4-III.E.	The Application Interview .....	4-16
4-III.F.	Completing the Application Process .....	4-18

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 5  
BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE**

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>BRIEFINGS AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5-I.A.	Overview.....	5-1
5-I.B.	Briefing [24 CFR 982.301].....	5-2
	Notification and Attendance .....	5-2
	Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)] .....	5-3
	Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b)] .....	5-4
	Additional Items to be Included in the Briefing Packet .....	5-5
5-I.C.	Family Obligations .....	5-6
	Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required by Family Obligations.....	5-6
	Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551] .....	5-6
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>SUBSIDY STANDARDS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE.....</b>	<b>5-11</b>
5-II.A.	Overview.....	5-11
5-II.B.	Determining Family Unit (Voucher) Size [24 CFR 982.402] .....	5-11
5-II.C.	Exceptions to Subsidy Standards.....	5-13
5-II.D.	Voucher Issuance [24 CFR 982.302].....	5-14
5-II.E.	Voucher Term and Extensions.....	5-15
	Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303].....	5-15
	Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)] .....	5-15
	Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)] .....	5-17
	Expiration of Voucher Term.....	5-17

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 6**  
**INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS**  
[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

PART I:	ANNUAL INCOME.....	6-2
6-I.A.	Overview.....	6-2
6-I.B.	Household Composition and Income.....	6-3
	Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person.....	6-3
	Temporarily Absent Family Members.....	6-4
	Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons.....	6-5
	Joint Custody of Dependents.....	6-5
	Caretakers for a Child.....	6-6
6-I.C.	Anticipating Annual Income.....	6-7
	Basis of Annual Income Projection.....	6-7
	Projecting Income.....	6-8
6-I.D.	Earned Income.....	6-9
	Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income.....	6-9
	Types of Earned Income <u>Not</u> Counted in Annual Income.....	6-9
6-I.E.	Earned Income Disallowance for Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.617; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/16].....	6-13
	Eligibility.....	6-13
	Calculation of the Disallowance.....	6-14
	Original Calculation Method.....	6-14
	Revised Calculation Method.....	6-15
6-I.F.	Business Income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)].....	6-16
	Business Expenses.....	6-16
	Business Expansion.....	6-16
	Capital Indebtedness.....	6-16
	Negative Business Income.....	6-17
	Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business.....	6-17
	Co-owned Businesses.....	6-17
6-I.G.	Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3); 24 CFR 5.603(b)].....	6-18
	Overview.....	6-17
	General Policies.....	6-18
	Types of Assets.....	6-22
6-I.H.	Periodic Payments.....	6-22
	Periodic Payments <u>Included</u> in Annual Income.....	6-26
	Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment.....	6-26
	Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits.....	6-26
	Periodic Payments <u>Excluded</u> from Annual Income.....	6-27
6-I.I.	Payments In Lieu of Earnings.....	6-28



## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

6-I.J.	Welfare Assistance .....	6-29
	Overview.....	6-29
	Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615] .....	6-29
6-I.K.	Periodic and Determinable Allowances [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)] .....	6-30
	Alimony and Child Support.....	6-30
	Regular Contributions or Gifts .....	6-30
6-I.L.	Student Financial Assistance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9); Notice PIH 2015-21].....	6-31
	Student Financial Assistance <u>Included</u> in Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) ); FR 4/10/06; Notice PIH 2015-21].....	6-31
	Student Financial Assistance <u>Excluded</u> from Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)] .....	6-32
6-I.M.	Additional Exclusions From Annual Income .....	6-33
PART II:	ADJUSTED INCOME.....	6-37
6-II.A.	Introduction.....	6-37
	Overview.....	6-37
	Anticipating Expenses .....	6-37
6-II.B.	Dependent Deduction .....	6-38
6-II.C.	Elderly or Disabled Family Deduction .....	6-38
6-II.D.	Medical Expenses Deduction [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)] .....	6-39
	Definition of <i>Medical Expenses</i> .....	6-39
	Summary of Allowable Medical Expenses from IRS Publication 502 .....	6-39
	Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses .....	6-40
6-II.E.	Disability Assistance Expenses Deduction [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)] .....	6-41
	Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction .....	6-41
	Eligible Disability Expenses.....	6-42
	Necessary and Reasonable Expenses.....	6-43
	Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses .....	6-43
6-II.F.	Child Care Expense Deduction.....	6-44
	Clarifying the Meaning of <i>Child</i> for This Deduction .....	6-44
	Qualifying for the Deduction.....	6-44
	Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction .....	6-46
	Eligible Child Care Expenses .....	6-47

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART III:	CALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND PHA SUBSIDY .....	6-49
6-III.A.	Overview of Rent and Subsidy Calculations .....	6-49
	TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628] .....	6-49
	Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)].....	6-49
	PHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)].....	6-50
	Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b); 982.514(c)] .....	6-50
6-III.B.	Financial Hardships Affecting Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630] .....	6-51
	Overview.....	6-51
	HUD-Defined Financial Hardship.....	6-51
	Implementation of Hardship Exemption .....	6-53
6-III.C.	Applying Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505; 982.503(b)] .....	6-56
	Overview.....	6-56
	Changes in Payment Standards.....	6-56
	Reasonable Accommodation .....	6-57
6-III.D.	Applying Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517].....	6-58
	Overview.....	6-58
	Reasonable Accommodation .....	6-58
	Utility Allowance Revisions.....	6-58
6-III.E.	Prorated Assistance for Mixed Families [24 CFR 5.520].....	6-59
Exhibit 6-1:	Annual Income Inclusions .....	6-61
	HHS Definition of "Assistance" .....	6-62
Exhibit 6-2:	Annual Income Exclusions .....	6-64
Exhibit 6-3:	Treatment of Family Assets.....	6-66
Exhibit 6-4:	Earned Income Disallowance for Persons with Disabilities .....	6-67
Exhibit 6-5:	The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction .....	6-69

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 7

#### VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2017-12]

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	7-1
7-I.A.	Family Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516 and 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230].....	7-1
	Consent Forms .....	7-1
	Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232] .....	7-1
7-I.B.	Overview of Verification Requirements.....	7-2
	HUD’s Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2017-12] .....	7-2
	Requirements for Acceptable Documents .....	7-2
	File Documentation .....	7-3
7-I.C.	Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) .....	7-3
	Upfront Income Verification Using HUD’s Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory).....	7-4
	Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional) .....	7-5
7-I.D.	Third-Party Written and Oral Verification .....	7-6
	Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2017-12] .....	7-6
	Written Third-Party Verification Form .....	7-7
	Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2017-12] .....	7-7
	When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2017-12] .....	7-8
7-I.E.	Self-Certification .....	7-9
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION</b> .....	7-11
7-II.A.	Verification of Legal Identity .....	7-11
7-II.B.	Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.216, Notice PIH 2012-10].....	7-12
7-II.C.	Documentation of Age.....	7-14
7-II.D.	Family Relationships .....	7-14
	Marriage.....	7-14
	Separation or Divorce .....	7-15
	Absence of Adult Member.....	7-15
	Foster Children and Foster Adults.....	7-15
7-II.E.	Verification of Student Status.....	7-16
	General Requirements .....	7-16
	Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education.....	7-16
7-II.F.	Documentation of Disability.....	7-17
	Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits .....	7-18
	Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits .....	7-18
7-II.G.	Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status [24 CFR 5.508] .....	7-19
	Overview.....	7-19
	U.S. Citizens and Nationals .....	7-19
	Eligible Immigrants .....	7-20
7-II.H.	Verification of Preference Status.....	7-20

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

PART III:	VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS .....	7-21
	7-III.A. Earned Income .....	7-21
	Tips .....	7-21
	7-III.B. Business and Self Employment Income .....	7-21
	7-III.C. Periodic Payments and Payments In Lieu of Earnings .....	7-22
	Social Security/SSI Benefits.....	7-22
	7-III.D. Alimony or Child Support .....	7-23
	7-III.E. Assets and Income From Assets .....	7-24
	Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value .....	7-24
	7-III.F. Net Income From Rental Property.....	7-22
	7-III.G. Retirement Accounts .....	7-25
	7-III.H. Income From Excluded Sources.....	7-26
	7-III.I. Zero Annual Income Status .....	7-26
	7-III.J. Student Financial Assistance .....	7-27
	7-III.K. Parental Income of Students Subject to Eligibility Restrictions.....	7-28
PART IV:	VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS .....	7-29
	7-IV.A. Dependent and Elderly/Disabled Household Deductions.....	7-29
	Dependent Deduction .....	7-29
	Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction .....	7-27
	7-IV.B. Medical Expense Deduction .....	7-30
	Amount of Expense .....	7-30
	Eligible Household .....	7-31
	Qualified Expenses .....	7-31
	Unreimbursed Expenses .....	7-31
	Expenses Incurred in Past Years.....	7-31
	7-IV.C. Disability Assistance Expenses .....	7-32
	Amount of Expense .....	7-32
	Family Member is a Person with Disabilities.....	7-33
	Family Member(s) Permitted to Work .....	7-33
	Unreimbursed Expenses .....	7-33
	7-IV.D. Child Care Expenses.....	7-34
	Eligible Child.....	7-34
	Unreimbursed Expense.....	7-34
	Pursuing an Eligible Activity .....	7-35
	Allowable Type of Child Care.....	7-36
	Reasonableness of Expenses.....	7-36
Exhibit 7-1:	Summary of Documentation Requirements for Noncitizens [HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10].....	7-37

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 8  
HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS  
DETERMINATIONS**

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507]

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>PHYSICAL STANDARDS</b> .....	8-2
8-I.A.	General HUD Requirements.....	8-2
	HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards.....	8-2
	Tenant Preference Items.....	8-2
	Modifications to Provide Accessibility.....	8-3
8-I.B.	Additional Local Requirements.....	8-4
	Thermal Environment [HCV GB p.10-7].....	8-4
	Clarifications of HUD Requirements.....	8-5
8-I.C.	Life-Threatening Conditions [24 CFR 982.404(a); FR Notice 1/18/17].....	8-6
8-I.D.	Owner and Family Responsibilities [24 CFR 982.404].....	8-9
	Family Responsibilities.....	8-9
	Owner Responsibilities.....	8-7
8-I.E.	Special Requirements for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Level [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13].....	8-10
8-I.F.	Violation of HQS Space Standards [24 CFR 982.401, 24 CFR 982.403].....	8-10
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>THE INSPECTION PROCESS</b> .....	8-11
8-II.A.	Overview [24 CFR 982.405].....	8-11
	Types of Inspections.....	8-11
	Inspection of PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)].....	8-11
	Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05].....	8-12
	Notice and Scheduling.....	8-12
	Owner and Family Inspection Attendance.....	8-12
8-II.B.	Initial HQS Inspection [24 CFR 982.401(a)].....	8-13
	Initial Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17].....	8-13
	Timing of Initial Inspections.....	8-13
	Inspection Results and Reinspections.....	8-13
	Utilities.....	8-14
	Appliances [Form HUD-52580].....	8-14
8-II.C.	Annual/Biennial HQS Inspections [24 CFR 982.405 and 982.406; Notice PIH 2016-05].....	8-15
	Scheduling the Inspection.....	8-15
8-II.D.	Special Inspections [24 CFR 982.405(g)].....	8-15
8-II.E.	Quality Control Inspections [24 CFR 982.405(b), HCV GB p. 10-32].....	8-16

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

8-II.F.	Inspection Results and Reinspections for Units Under HAP Contract.....	8-16
	Notification of Corrective Actions .....	8-16
	Extensions.....	8-17
	Reinspections.....	8-17
8-II.G.	Enforcing Owner Compliance .....	8-18
	HAP Abatement.....	8-18
	HAP Contract Termination.....	8-18
8-II.H.	Enforcing Family Compliance with HQS [24 CFR 982.404(b)].....	8-18
<b>PART III:</b>	<b>RENT REASONABLENESS [24 CFR 982.507].....</b>	<b>8-19</b>
8-III.A.	Overview.....	8-19
	PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)].....	8-19
8-III.B.	When Rent Reasonableness Determinations Are Required.....	8-20
	Owner-Initiated Rent Determinations.....	8-20
	PHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations ...	8-20
	LIHTC- and HOME-Assisted Units [24 CFR 982.507(c) .....	8-21
8-III.C.	How Comparability Is Established .....	8-21
	Factors to Consider .....	8-21
	Units that Must Not be Used as Comparables .....	8-21
	Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises .....	8-22
8-III.D.	PHA Rent Reasonableness Methodology .....	8-23
	How Market Data Is Collected .....	8-23
	How Rents Are Determined.....	8-23
Exhibit 8-1:	Overview of HUD Housing Quality Standards .....	8-25
Exhibit 8-2:	Summary of Tenant Preference Areas Related to Housing Quality .....	8-29

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 9 GENERAL LEASING POLICIES

9-I.A.	Tenant Screening .....	9-2
9-I.B.	Requesting Tenancy Approval [Form HUD-52517] .....	9-3
9-I.C.	Owner Participation .....	9-4
9-I.D.	Eligible Units .....	9-5
	Ineligible Units [24 CFR 982.352(a)].....	9-5
	PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)].....	9-5
	Special Housing Types [24 CFR 982 Subpart M].....	9-5
	Duplicative Assistance [24 CFR 982.352(c)].....	9-6
	Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.401] .....	9-6
	Unit Size .....	9-7
	Rent Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.507].....	9-7
	Rent Burden [24 CFR 982.508].....	9-7
9-I.E.	Lease and Tenancy Addendum.....	9-8
	Lease Form and Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.308].....	9-8
	Lease Information [24 CFR 982.308(d)].....	9-8
	Term of Assisted Tenancy .....	9-9
	Security Deposit [24 CFR 982.313 (a) and (b)] .....	9-9
	Separate Non-Lease Agreements between Owner and Tenant.....	9-10
	PHA Review of Lease .....	9-11
9-I.F.	Tenancy Approval [24 CFR 982.305] .....	9-12
9-I.G.	HAP Contract Execution [24 CFR 982.305] .....	9-13
9-I.H.	Changes in Lease or Rent [24 CFR 982.308].....	9-14

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 10**

**MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY**

PART I:	MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE .....	10-1
10-I.A.	Allowable Moves.....	10-1
10-I.B.	Restrictions On Moves .....	10-3
	Denial of Moves .....	10-3
	Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.354(c)].....	10-4
10-I.C.	Moving Process .....	10-5
	Notification .....	10-5
	Approval .....	10-5
	Reexamination of Family Income and Composition .....	10-5
	Voucher Issuance and Briefing.....	10-5
	Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)] .....	10-6
PART II:	PORTABILITY .....	10-7
10-II.A.	Overview.....	10-7
10-II.B.	Initial PHA Role .....	10-8
	Allowable Moves under Portability.....	10-8
	Determining Income Eligibility .....	10-9
	Reexamination of Family Income and Composition .....	10-9
	Briefing .....	10-10
	Voucher Issuance and Term .....	10-10
	Voucher Extensions and Expiration .....	10-10
	Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA .....	10-11
	Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA .....	10-11
	Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA .....	10-12
	Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH 2016-09] .....	10-13
	Monthly Billing Payments [Notice PIH 2016-09].....	10-14
	Annual Updates of Form HUD-50058 .....	10-14
	Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)]...	10-14
10-II.C.	Receiving PHA Role.....	10-15
	Responding to Initial PHA’s Request [24 CFR 982.355(c)] .....	10-15
	Initial Contact with Family .....	10-15
	Briefing .....	10-16
	Income Eligibility and Reexamination .....	10-16
	Voucher Issuance.....	10-17
	Notifying the Initial PHA .....	10-18
	Administering a Portable Family’s Voucher .....	10-18
	Absorbing a Portable Family .....	10-22



**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 11  
REEXAMINATIONS**

PART I:	ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516].....	11-1
11-I.A.	Overview.....	11-1
11-I.B.	Streamlined Annual Reexaminations [24 CFR 982.516(b)].....	11-2
11-I.C.	Scheduling Annual Reexaminations.....	11-3
	Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process.....	11-3
11-I.D.	Conducting Annual Reexaminations.....	11-4
11-I.E.	Determining Ongoing Eligibility of Certain Students [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5)].....	11-6
11-I.F.	Effective Dates.....	11-7
PART II:	INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516].....	11-9
11-II.A.	Overview.....	11-9
11-II.B.	Changes In Family and Household Composition.....	11-9
	New Family Members <u>Not</u> Requiring PHA Approval.....	11-9
	New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval.....	11-10
	Departure of a Family or Household Member.....	11-11
11-II.C.	Changes Affecting Income or Expenses.....	11-12
	PHA-Initiated Interim Reexaminations.....	11-12
	Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations.....	11-13
11-II.D.	Processing the Interim Reexamination.....	11-14
	Method of Reporting.....	11-14
	Effective Dates.....	11-14
PART III:	RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT.....	11-15
11-III.A.	Overview.....	11-15
11-III.B.	Changes In Payment Standards and Utility Allowances.....	11-15
	Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505].....	11-15
	Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)].....	11-16
	Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)].....	11-16
11-III.C.	Notification of New Family Share and HAP Amount.....	11-16
11-III.D.	Discrepancies.....	11-16

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 12 TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TENANCY

PART I:	<b>  </b> GROUND S FOR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE .....	12-1
	12-I.A. Overview.....	12-1
	12-I.B. Family No Longer Requires Assistance [24 CFR 982.455].....	12-1
	12-I.C. Family Chooses to Terminate Assistance.....	12-2
	12-I.D. Mandatory Termination of Assistance.....	12-2
	Eviction [24 CFR 982.552(b)(2), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].....	12-2
	Failure to Provide Consent [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3)].....	12-2
	Failure to Document Citizenship [24 CFR 982.552(b)(4) and 24 CFR 5.514(c)] .....	12-3
	Failure to Disclose and Document Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.218(c), Notice PIH 2012-10] .....	12-3
	Methamphetamine Manufacture or Production [24 CFR 983.553(b)(1)(ii)].....	12-3
	Failure of Students to Meet Ongoing Eligibility Requirements [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5) and FR 4/10/06].....	12-3
	Death of the Sole Family Member [24 CFR 982.311(d) and Notice PIH 2010-3].....	12-4
	12-I.E. Mandatory Policies and Other Authorized Terminations .....	12-4
	Mandatory Policies [24 CFR 982.553(b) and 982.551(l)].....	12-4
	Other Authorized Reasons for Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.552(c), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)].....	12-7
PART II:	<b>  </b> APPROACH TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.....	12-11
	12-II.A. Overview.....	12-11
	12-II.B. Method of Termination [24 CFR 982.552(a)(3)] .....	12-11
	12-II.C. Alternatives to Termination of Assistance .....	12-11
	Change in Household Composition .....	12-11
	Repayment of Family Debts .....	12-11
	12-II.D. Criteria for Deciding to Terminate Assistance .....	12-12
	Evidence .....	12-12
	Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(i)].....	12-12
	Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)] .....	12-13
	12-II.E. Terminations Related to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking.....	12-14
	VAWA Protections against Terminations .....	12-14
	Limitations on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(d) and (e)] .....	12-15
	Documentation of Abuse [24 CFR 5.2007].....	12-16
	Terminating the Assistance of a Domestic Violence Perpetrator .....	12-16
	12-II.F. Termination Notice.....	12-18

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

PART III: TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE OWNER..... 12-19

12-III.A. Overview..... 12-19

12-III.B. Grounds for Owner Termination of Tenancy  
[24 CFR 982.310, 24 CFR 5.2005(c), and  
Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum]..... 12-19

    Serious or Repeated Lease Violations ..... 12-19

    Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law ..... 12-19

    Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse..... 12-19

    Other Good Cause..... 12-20

12-III.C. Eviction [24 CFR 982.310(e) and (f) and Form HUD-52641-A,  
Tenancy Addendum] ..... 12-21

12-III.D. Deciding Whether to Terminate Tenancy  
[24 CFR 982.310(h), 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4)]...... 12-20

12-III.E. Effect of Tenancy Termination on the Family’s Assistance ..... 12-22

Exhibit 12-1: Statement of Family Obligations..... 12-23

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

### Chapter 13 OWNERS

PART I:	OWNERS IN THE HCV PROGRAM .....	13-3
13-I.A.	Owner Recruitment and Retention [HCV GB, pp. 2-4 to 2-6] .....	13-3
	Recruitment.....	13-3
	Retention.....	13-4
13-I.B.	Basic HCV Program Requirements .....	13-5
13-I.C.	Owner Responsibilities [24 CFR 982.452].....	13-7
13-I.D.	Owner Qualifications.....	13-8
	Owners Barred from Participation [24 CFR 982.306(a) and (b)]... ..	13-8
	Leasing to Relatives [24 CFR 982.306(d), HCV GB p. 11-2] .....	13-8
	Conflict of Interest [24 CFR 982.161; HCV GB p. 8-19] .....	13-8
	Owner Actions That May Result in Disapproval of a Tenancy Request [24 CFR 982.306(c)] .....	13-10
	Legal Ownership of Unit .....	13-11
13-I.E.	Non-Discrimination [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641] .....	13-11
PART II:	HAP CONTRACTS.....	13-13
13-II.A.	Overview.....	13-13
13-II.B.	HAP Contract Contents .....	13-14
13-II.C.	HAP Contract Payments .....	13-16
	General.....	13-16
	Owner Certification of Compliance.....	13-16
	Late HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.451(a)(5)] .....	13-17
	Termination of HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.311(b)].....	13-17
13-II.D.	Breach of HAP Contract [24 CFR 982.453].....	13-18
13-II.E.	HAP Contract Term and Terminations.....	13-19
13-II.F.	Change In Ownership / Assignment of the HAP Contract [HUD-52641].....	13-21

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 14  
PROGRAM INTEGRITY**

PART I:	PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE .....	14-3
14-I.A.	Preventing Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-3
14-I.B.	Detecting Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-4
	Quality Control and Analysis of Data .....	14-4
	Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring .....	14-4
	Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-4
14-I.C.	Investigating Errors and Program Abuse.....	14-5
	When the PHA Will Investigate .....	14-5
	Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516].....	14-5
	Analysis and Findings.....	14-5
	Consideration of Remedies.....	14-6
	Notice and Appeals.....	14-6
PART II:	CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES .....	14-7
14-II.A.	Subsidy Under- or Overpayments .....	14-7
	Corrections.....	14-7
	Reimbursement .....	14-7
14-II.B.	Family-Caused Errors and Program Abuse .....	14-8
	Family Reimbursement to PHA [HCV GB pp. 22-12 to 22-13] ....	14-8
	PHA Reimbursement to Family [HCV GB p. 22-12].....	14-8
	Prohibited Actions .....	14-9
	Penalties for Program Abuse .....	14-9
14-II.C.	Owner-Caused Error or Program Abuse.....	14-10
	Owner Reimbursement to the PHA .....	14-10
	Prohibited Owner Actions .....	14-10
	Remedies and Penalties .....	14-11
14-II.D.	PHA-Caused Errors or Program Abuse.....	14-12
	Repayment to the PHA .....	14-12
	PHA Reimbursement to Family or Owner .....	14-12
	Prohibited Activities .....	14-12
14-II.E.	Criminal Prosecution .....	14-13
14-II.F.	Fraud and Program Abuse Recoveries .....	14-14

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 15  
SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES  
[24 CFR 982 Subpart M]**

PART I:	SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY [24 CFR 982.602 through 982.605] .....	15-3
	15-I.A. Overview.....	15-3
	15-I.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance, and HAP Calculation .....	15-3
	15-I.C. Housing Quality Standards (HQS) .....	15-3
PART II:	CONGREGATE HOUSING [24 CFR 982.606 through 982.609].....	15-5
	15-II.A. Overview.....	15-5
	15-II.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance, and HAP Calculation .....	15-6
	15-II.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-6
PART III:	GROUP HOME [24 CFR 982.610 through 982.614 and HCV GB p. 7-4] .....	15-7
	15-III.A. Overview.....	15-7
	15-III.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance, and HAP Calculation .....	15-7
	15-III.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-8
PART IV:	SHARED HOUSING [24 CFR 982.615 through 982.618].....	15-9
	15-IV.I. Overview.....	15-9
	15-IV.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance and HAP Calculation .....	15-9
	15-IV.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-10
PART V:	COOPERATIVE HOUSING [24 CFR 982.619].....	15-11
	15-V.A. Overview.....	15-11
	15-V.B. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance and HAP Calculation .....	15-11
	15-V.C. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-11
PART VI:	MANUFACTURED HOMES [24 CFR 982.620 through 982.624; FR Notice 1/18/17].....	15-13
	15-VI.A. Overview.....	15-13
	15-VI.B. Special Policies for Manufactured Home Owners	
	Who Lease A Space.....	15-13
	Family Income .....	15-13
	Lease and HAP Contract .....	15-13
	15-VI.C. Payment Standard, Utility Allowance and HAP Calculation [FR Notice 1/18/17].....	15-14
	Payment Standards.....	15-14
	Utility Allowance.....	15-14
	Space Rent .....	15-14
	Amortization Costs .....	15-15
	Housing Assistance Payment.....	15-15
	Rent Reasonableness .....	15-15
	15-VI.D. Housing Quality Standards .....	15-16

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART VII: HOMEOWNERSHIP [24 CFR 982.625 through 982.643].....	15-17
15-VII.A. Overview [24 CFR 982.625] .....	15-17
15-VII.B. Family Eligibility [24 CFR 982.627].....	15-18
15-VII.C. Selection of Families [24 CFR 982.626] .....	15-19
15-VII.D. Eligible Units [24 CFR 982.628].....	15-19
15-VII.E. Additional PHA Requirements for Search and Purchase [24 CFR 982.629] .....	15-20
15-VII.F. Homeownership Counseling [24 CFR 982.630] .....	15-21
15-VII.G. Home Inspections, Contract of Sale, and PHA Disapproval of Seller [24 CFR 982.631].....	15-22
Home Inspections .....	15-22
Contract of Sale .....	15-22
Disapproval of a Seller .....	15-22
15-VII.H. Financing [24 CFR 982.632] .....	15-23
15-VII.I. Continued Assistance Requirements; Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.633] .....	15-23
15-VII.J. Maximum Term of Homeowner Assistance [24 CFR 982.634].....	15-24
15-VII.K. Homeownership Assistance Payments and Homeownership Expenses [24 CFR 982.635].....	15-24
15-VII.L. Portability [24 CFR 982.636, 982.637, 982.353(b) and (c), 982.552, 982.553] .....	15-27
15-VII.M. Moving with Continued Assistance [24 CFR 982.637].....	15-27
15-VII.N. Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.638].....	15-28

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 16  
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION**

PART I:	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE [24 CFR 982.155] .....	16-3
PART II:	SETTING PROGRAM STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES .....	16-5
	16-II.A. Overview.....	16-5
	16-II.B. Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7].....	16-5
	Updating Payment Standards.....	16-6
	Exception Payment Standards [982.503(c)] .....	16-7
	Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(b), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2010-26] .....	16-7
	"Success Rate" Payment Standard Amounts [24 CFR 982.503(e)].....	16-8
	Decreases in the Payment Standard below the Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(d)] .....	16-8
	16-II.C. Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517].....	16-9
	Air Conditioning.....	16-9
	Reasonable Accommodation .....	16-9
	Utility Allowance Revisions.....	16-9
PART III:	INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS .....	16-11
	16-III.A. Overview.....	16-11
	16-III.B. Informal Reviews.....	16-11
	Decisions Subject to Informal Review .....	16-11
	Notice to the Applicant [24 CFR 982.554(a)] .....	16-12
	Scheduling an Informal Review .....	16-12
	Informal Review Procedures [24 CFR 982.554(b)] .....	16-12
	Informal Review Decision [24 CFR 982.554(b)].....	16-13
	16-III.C. Informal Hearings for Participants [24 CFR 982.555] .....	16-14
	Decisions Subject to Informal Hearing.....	16-14
	Informal Hearing Procedures.....	16-16
	16-III.D. Hearing and Appeal Provisions for Noncitizens [24 CFR 5.514] .....	16-23
	Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)] .....	16-23
	USCIS Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)].....	16-24
	Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)] .....	16-24
	Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)] .....	16-26
	Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)] .....	16-26



## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART IV:	OWNER OR FAMILY DEBTS TO THE PHA .....	16-27
	16-IV.A. Overview.....	16-27
	16-IV.B. Repayment Policy .....	16-28
	Owner Debts to the PHA .....	16-28
	Family Debts to the PHA.....	16-28
	Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103] .....	16-28
	General Repayment Agreement Guidelines .....	16-28
	Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments.....	16-30
PART V:	SECTION 8 MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SEMAP) .....	16-31
	16-V.A. Overview.....	16-31
	16-V.B. SEMAP Certification [24 CFR 985.101].....	16-32
	HUD Verification Method.....	16-32
	16-V.C. SEMAP Indicators [24 CFR 985.3 and form HUD-52648] .....	16-33
	SEMAP Indicators Chart .....	16-33
PART VI:	RECORD KEEPING .....	16-37
	16-VI.A. Overview.....	16-37
	16-VI.B. Record Retention [24 CFR 982.158] .....	16-37
	16-VI.C. Records Management .....	16-38
	Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886] .....	16-38
	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records .....	16-38
	Criminal Records .....	16-39
	Medical/Disability Records .....	16-39
	Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking .....	16-39
PART VII:	REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL.....	16-41
	16-VII.A. Overview.....	16-41
	16-VII.B. Reporting Requirement [24 CFR 35.1225(e) ); Notice PIH 2017-13].....	16-41
	16-VII.C. Data Collection and Record Keeping [24 CFR 35.1225(f)] .....	16-41
PART VIII:	DETERMINATION OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDING .....	16-43
	16-VIII.A. Overview.....	16-43
	16-VIII.B. Methodology .....	16-43

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART IX: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, CONFIDENTIALITY .....	16-45
16-IX.A. Overview .....	16-45
16-IX.B. Definitions [24 CFR 5.2003] .....	16-45
16-IX.C. Notification [24 CFR 5.2005(a), 42 USC 13925] .....	16-47
Notification to Public .....	16-47
Notification to Program Applicants and Participants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)] .....	16-48
Notification to Owners and Managers .....	16-49
16-IX.D. Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007] .....	16-50
Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)] .....	16-51
Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)] .....	16-51
Failure to Provide Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)] .....	16-52
16-IX.E. CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)] .....	16-52
Exhibit 16-1: Sample Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act, Form HUD-5380 .....	16-53
Exhibit 16-2: Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking and Alternate Documentation, Form HUD-5382 .....	16-59
Exhibit 16-3: Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (HCV Version) .....	16-61
Exhibit 16-4: Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, Form HUD-5383 .....	16-65
Exhibit 16-5: Model Owner Notification of Rights and Obligations .....	16-69

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 17  
PROJECT-BASED VOUCHERS**

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	17-3
17-I.A.	Overview [24 CFR 983.5; FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-3
	Additional Project-Based Units [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-3
	Units Not Subject to the PBV Program Limitation [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-4
17-I.B.	Tenant-Based vs. Project-Based Voucher Assistance [24 CFR 983.2] .....	17-5
17-I.C.	Relocation Requirements [24 CFR 983.7].....	17-5
17-I.D.	Equal Opportunity Requirements [24 CFR 983.8] .....	17-5
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>PBV OWNER PROPOSALS</b> .....	17-7
17-II.A.	Overview.....	17-7
17-II.B.	Owner Proposal Selection Procedures [24 CFR 983.51(b)].....	17-7
	Units Selected Non-Competitively [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-7
	Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(c)].....	17-8
	PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.51(e), 983.59, FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-11
	PHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR 983.51(d)].....	17-12
17-II.C.	Housing Type [24 CFR 983.52] .....	17-12
17-II.D.	Prohibition of Assistance for Certain Units.....	17-13
	Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR 983.53] .....	17-13
	Subsidized Housing [24 CFR 983.54] .....	17-13
17-II.E.	Subsidy Layering Requirements [24 CFR 983.55, FR Notice 11/24/08, FR Notice 7/9/10, and FR Notice 6/25/14] .....	17-14
17-II.F.	Cap On Number of PBV Units in Each Project .....	17-15
	25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-15
	Exceptions to 25 Percent per Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-15
	Projects not Subject to a Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-16
	Promoting Partially-Assisted Projects [24 CFR 983.56(c)].....	17-16

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

17-II.G.	Site Selection Standards .....	17-17
	Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and HQS Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)].....	17-17
	Existing and Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)].....	17-18
	New Construction Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(e)].....	17-18
17-II.H.	Environmental Review [24 CFR 983.58] .....	17-19
<b>PART III:</b>	<b>DWELLING UNITS.....</b>	<b>17-21</b>
17-III.A.	Overview.....	17-21
17-III.B.	Housing Quality Standards [24 CFR 983.101].....	17-21
	Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)].....	17-21
17-III.C.	Housing Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities .....	17-21
17-III.D.	Inspecting Units.....	17-22
	Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)] .....	17-22
	Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b)].....	17-22
	Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c) ], FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20].....	17-22
	Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d), FR Notice 6/25/14] .....	17-22
	Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)] .....	17-23
	Inspecting PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)].....	17-23
<b>PART IV:</b>	<b>REHABILITATED AND NEWLY CONSTRUCTED UNITS.....</b>	<b>17-25</b>
17-IV.A.	Overview [24 CFR 983.151] .....	17-25
17-IV.B.	Agreement to Enter into HAP Contract.....	17-25
	Content of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.152(d)].....	17-26
	Execution of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.153] .....	17-26
17-IV.C.	Conduct of Development Work.....	17-27
	Labor Standards [24 CFR 983.154(b)] .....	17-27
	Equal Opportunity [24 CFR 983.154(c)].....	17-27
	Owner Disclosure [24 CFR 983.154(d) and (e)] .....	17-27
17-IV.D.	Completion of Housing.....	17-28
	Evidence of Completion [24 CFR 983.155(b)] .....	17-28
	PHA Acceptance of Completed Units [24 CFR 983.156].....	17-28

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART V:	HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT (HAP) .....	17-29
17-V.A.	Overview.....	17-29
17-V.B.	HAP Contract Requirements .....	17-29
	Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203] .....	17-29
	Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204].....	17-30
	Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.205, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21] .....	17-30
	Statutory Notice Requirements: Contract Termination or Expiration [24 CFR 983.206; FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-32
	Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)] .....	17-32
17-V.C.	Amendments to the HAP Contract .....	17-33
	Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.207(a)].....	17-33
	Addition of Contract Units [FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21].....	17-33
17-V.D.	HAP Contract Year, Anniversary and Expiration Dates [24 CFR 983.207(b) and 983.302(e)] .....	17-33
17-V.E.	Owner Responsibilities Under the HAP [24 CFR 983.210].....	17-34
17-V.F.	Additional HAP Requirements .....	17-35
	Housing Quality and Design Requirements [24 CFR 983.101(e) and 983.208(a)] .....	17-35
	Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)].....	17-35
PART VI:	SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS .....	17-37
17-VI.A.	Overview.....	17-37
17-VI.B.	Eligibility for PBV Assistance [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)] .....	17-37
	In-Place Families [24 CFR 983.251(b)] .....	17-38
17-VI.C.	Organization of the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c)].....	17-39
17-VI.D.	Selection From the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c)].....	17-39
	Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6)] .....	17-39
	Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)].....	17-39
	Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d), FR Notice 11/24/08] .....	17-40
17-VI.E.	Offer of PBV Assistance .....	17-41
	Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)].....	17-41
	Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)].....	17-41
	Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252] .....	17-41
17-VI.F.	Owner Selection of Tenants .....	17-42
	Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)] .....	17-42
	Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)].....	17-42
	Reduction in HAP Contract Units Due to Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(b)] .....	17-42
17-VI.G.	Tenant Screening [24 CFR 983.255] .....	17-43
	PHA Responsibility .....	17-43
	Owner Responsibility .....	17-43

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART VII: OCCUPANCY.....	17-44
17-VII.A. Overview.....	17-44
17-VII.B. Lease [24 CFR 983.256].....	17-44
Form of Lease [24 CFR 983.256(b)] .....	17-44
Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c)] .....	17-44
Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)].....	17-46
Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f)].....	17-46
Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)].....	17-46
Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257] .....	17-47
Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.258] .....	17-47
Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259].....	17-48
17-VII.C. Moves .....	17-49
Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260] .....	17-49
Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261] .....	17-50
Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08] .....	17-51
17-VII.D. Exceptions to the Occupancy Cap [24 CFR 983.262].....	17-52
PART VIII: DETERMINING RENT TO OWNER .....	17-55
17-VIII.A. Overview.....	17-55
17-VIII.B. Rent Limits [24 CFR 983.301] .....	17-55
Certain Tax Credit Units [24 CFR 983.301(c)] .....	17-55
Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.301(e) and 983.302(c)(2)] .....	17-56
Use of FMRs, Exception Payment Standards, and Utility Allowances [24 CFR 983.301(f)] .....	17-57
Use of Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs) [24 CFR 888.113(h)] .....	17-57
Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302].....	17-58
PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.301(g)].....	17-58
17-VIII.C. Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.303] .....	17-59
When Rent Reasonable Determinations Are Required .....	17-59
How to Determine Reasonable Rent.....	17-59
PHA-Owned Units.....	17-60
Owner Certification of Reasonable Rent.....	17-60
17-VIII.D. Effect of Other Subsidy and Rent Control.....	17-60
Other Subsidy [24 CFR 983.304] .....	17-60
Rent Control [24 CFR 983.305] .....	17-60
PART IX: PAYMENTS TO OWNER.....	17-61
17-IX.A. Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.351].....	17-61
17-IX.B. Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352].....	17-61
17-IX.C. Tenant Rent to Owner [24 CFR 983.353] .....	17-63
Tenant and PHA Responsibilities .....	17-63
Utility Reimbursements .....	17-63
17-IX.D. Other Fees and Charges [24 CFR 983.354].....	17-64
Meals and Supportive Services.....	17-64
Other Charges by Owner .....	17-64

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

**Chapter 18  
PROJECT BASED VOUCHERS (PBV) UNDER THE  
RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION (RAD) PROGRAM**

<b>PART I:</b>	<b>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	18-3
	18-I.A. Overview and History of the RAD Program .....	18-3
	18-I.B. Applicable Regulations.....	18-4
	18-I.C. Tenant-Based Vs. Project-Based Voucher Assistance [24 CFR 983.2] .....	18-6
	18-I.D. Relocation Requirements [Notice PIH 2016-17].....	18-6
	18-I.E. Equal Opportunity Requirements [24 CFR 983.8; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-8
<b>PART II:</b>	<b>PBV PROJECT SELECTION</b> .....	18-9
	18-II.A. Overview.....	18-9
	18-II.B. Ownership and Control [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-9
	18-II.C. PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.59; FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21].....	18-10
	18-II.D. Subsidy Layering Requirements [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-11
	18-II.E. PBV Percentage Limitation [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-11
	18-II.F. Site Selection Standards [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; Notice PIH 2016-17].....	18-12
	18-II.G. Environmental Review [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-12
<b>PART III:</b>	<b>DWELLING UNITS</b> .....	18-13
	18-III.A. Overview.....	18-13
	18-III.B. Housing Quality Standards [24 CFR 983.101].....	18-13
	Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)].....	18-13
	18-III.C. Housing Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities .....	18-13
	18-III.D. Inspecting Units .....	18-14
	Initial Inspection [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-14
	Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c)] .....	18-14
	Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14] .....	18-14
	Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)] .....	18-14
	Inspecting PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)] .....	18-15

## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART IV:	HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (HAP) CONTRACT .....	18-17
	18-IV.A. Overview.....	18-17
	18-IV.B. HAP Contract Requirements .....	18-17
	Contract Information [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)] ...	18-17
	Execution and Effective date of the HAP Contract	
	[ <i>RADBlast!</i> 7/11/16] .....	18-17
	Term of HAP Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-17
	Agreement to Enter into a HAP (AHAP) Contract	
	[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-17
	Mandatory Contract Renewal [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-18
	Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)] .....	18-18
	18-IV.C. Amendments to the HAP Contract .....	18-19
	Floating Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-19
	Reduction in HAP Contract Units	
	[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-19
	18-IV.D. HAP Contract Year and Anniversary Dates [24 CFR 983.302(e)] ...	18-19
	18-IV.E. Owner Responsibilities under the HAP Contract	
	[24 CFR 983.210] .....	18-20
	18-IV.F. Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)].....	18-20
PART V:	SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.....	18-21
	18-V.A. Overview.....	18-21
	18-V.B. Prohibited Rescreening of Existing Tenants upon Conversion	
	[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-21
	18-V.C. Eligibility for PBV Assistance [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)] .....	18-22
	18-V.D. Organization of the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c);	
	Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-23
	18-V.E. Selection from the Waiting List [24 CFR 983.251(c)].....	18-24
	Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6);	
	Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-24
	Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)] .....	18-24
	Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d); FR Notice 11/24/08;	
	Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-24
	18-V.F. Offer of PBV Assistance .....	18-25
	Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)] .....	18-25
	Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)] .....	18-25
	Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252] .....	18-25
	18-V.G. Owner Selection of Tenants.....	18-26
	Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)] .....	18-26
	Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)] .....	18-26
	18-V.H. Tenant Screening [24 CFR 983.255].....	18-27
	PHA Responsibility .....	18-27
	Owner Responsibility .....	18-27



## Administrative Plan -Table of Contents

---

PART VI: OCCUPANCY.....	18-29
18-VI.A. Overview.....	18-29
18-VI.B. Lease [24 CFR 983.256; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-29
Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-29
Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)].....	18-29
Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f); PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-30
Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)].....	18-30
Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-31
Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.258; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV 3].....	18-30
Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-33
18-VI.C. Public Housing FSS and ROSS Participants [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-32
18-VI.D. Resident Participation and Funding [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-34
18-VI.E. Moves .....	18-35
Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-35
Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261] .....	18-36
Choice Mobility [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-37
Turnover Cap.....	18-38
Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08] .....	18-39
18-VI.F. Reexaminations [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-40
18-VI.G. Earned Income Disallowance [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3].....	18-40
18-VI.H. Residents' Procedural Rights [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-40
18-VI.I. Informal Reviews and Hearings [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-41
PART VII: DETERMINING CONTRACT RENT.....	18-43
18-VII.A. Initial Contract Rents [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] .....	18-43
18-VII.B. Adjusting Contract Rents [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)].....	18-44
Rent Decrease .....	18-44
18-VII.C. Utility Allowances [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14); Notice PIH 2018-11] .....	18-45
18-VII.D. Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.303] .....	18-46
How to Determine Reasonable Rent.....	18-46
PHA-Owned Units.....	18-46

**Administrative Plan -Table of Contents**

---

PART VIII: PAYMENTS TO OWNER ..... 18-47

- 18-VIII.A. Housing Assistance Payments ..... 18-47
- 18-VIII.B. Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352]..... 18-48
- 18-VIII.C. Tenant Rent to Owner [24 CFR 983.353]..... 18-49
  - Tenant and PHA Responsibilities ..... 18-49
  - Utility Reimbursements ..... 18-49
- 18-VIII.D. Phase-In of Tenant Rent Increases  
[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3] ..... 18-50
- 18.VIII.E. Other Fees and Charges [24 CFR 983.354] ..... 18-50
  - Meals and Supportive Services..... 18-50
  - Other Charges by Owner ..... 18-50\

GLOSSARY

Federal Register <a href="http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html">http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html</a>
General Income and Rent Determination FAQs <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm">www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm</a>
Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm">www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm</a>
HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=50058i.pdf">http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=50058i.pdf</a>
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf</a>
Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegistepublishedguidance.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegistepublishedguidance.pdf</a>
Notice PIH 2012-10, Verification of Social Security Numbers (SSNs) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Benefits; and Effective Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System's Identity Verification Report <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/huddoc/pih2012-10.pdf">http://portal.hud.gov/huddoc/pih2012-10.pdf</a>
Notice PIH 2017-12, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System <a href="https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF">https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF</a>
Notice PIH 2010-26 (HA), Nondiscrimination and Accessibility Notice <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf</a>
OMB Circular A-133 <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010">http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010</a>
Project-Based Voucher Program; Final Rule <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2005-10-13/pdf/05-20035.pdf">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2005-10-13/pdf/05-20035.pdf</a>

Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions. <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm">www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm</a>
VAWA Final Rule <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-10-27/pdf/2010-26914.pdf">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-10-27/pdf/2010-26914.pdf</a>
Verification FAQ <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm">www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm</a>
Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1) <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf</a>

The HUD Web site is <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD>.

Guidebooks, handbooks and other HUD resources may be found at the HUDClips Web site:  
[http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/administration/hudclips](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/administration/hudclips)

If the PHA is located in a metropolitan area, the following additional information must be included in the briefing packet in order to receive full points under SEMAP Indicator 7, Expanding Housing Opportunities [24 CFR 985.3(g)]:

- Maps showing areas with housing opportunities outside areas of poverty or minority concentration, both within its jurisdiction and its neighboring jurisdiction
- Information about the characteristics of these areas including job opportunities, schools, transportation, and other services
- An explanation of how portability works, including a list of portability contact persons for neighboring PHAs with names, addresses, and telephone numbers

### **Additional Items to Be Included in the Briefing Packet**

In addition to items required by the regulations, PHAs may wish to include supplemental materials to help explain the program to both participants and owners [HCV GB p. 8-7, Notice PIH 2017-12].

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the following additional materials in the briefing packet:

The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*

Information on how to fill out and file a housing discrimination complaint form

The form HUD-5380 domestic violence certification form and the form HUD-5382 notice of occupancy rights, which contains information on VAWA protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

“Is Fraud Worth It?” (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse

“What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12

## **5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS**

Obligations of the family are described in the housing choice voucher (HCV) regulations and on the voucher itself. These obligations include responsibilities the family is required to fulfill, as well as prohibited actions. The PHA must inform families of these obligations during the oral briefing, and the same information must be included in the briefing packet. When the family's unit is approved and the HAP contract is executed, the family must meet those obligations in order to continue participating in the program. Violation of any family obligation may result in termination of assistance, as described in Chapter 12.

### **Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required By Family Obligations**

#### PHA Policy

Unless otherwise noted below, when family obligations require the family to respond to a request or notify the PHA of a change, notifying the PHA of the request or change within 10 business days is considered prompt notice.

When a family is required to provide notice to the PHA, the notice must be in writing.

### **Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551]**

The family obligations of the voucher are listed as follows:

- The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.

#### PHA Policy

Damages beyond normal wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit.

- The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.

### ***Minimum Threshold***

The *HCV Guidebook* permits the PHA to set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will not include the value of assets disposed of for less than fair market value unless the cumulative fair market value of all assets disposed of during the past two years exceeds the gross amount received for the assets by more than \$1,000.

When the two-year period expires, the income assigned to the disposed asset(s) also expires. If the two-year period ends between annual recertifications, the family may request an interim recertification to eliminate consideration of the asset(s).

Assets placed by the family in nonrevocable trusts are considered assets disposed of for less than fair market value except when the assets placed in trust were received through settlements or judgments.

### ***Separation or Divorce***

The regulation also specifies that assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value if they are disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement and the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

#### **PHA Policy**

All assets disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement will be considered assets for which important consideration not measurable in monetary terms has been received. In order to qualify for this exemption, a family member must be subject to a formal separation or divorce settlement agreement established through arbitration, mediation, or court order.

### ***Foreclosure or Bankruptcy***

Assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value when the disposition is the result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale.

### ***Family Declaration***

#### **PHA Policy**

Families must sign a declaration form at initial certification and each annual recertification identifying all assets that have been disposed of for less than fair market value or declaring that no assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value. The PHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to the PHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

## **Types of Assets**

### ***Checking and Savings Accounts***

For regular checking accounts and savings accounts, *cash value* has the same meaning as *market value*. If a checking account does not bear interest, the anticipated income from the account is zero.

#### PHA Policy

In determining the value of a checking account, the PHA will use the average monthly balance for the last six months.

In determining the value of a savings account, the PHA will use the current balance.

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account, the PHA will multiply the value of the account by the current rate of interest paid on the account.

### ***Investment Accounts Such as Stocks, Bonds, Saving Certificates, and Money Market Funds***

Interest or dividends earned by investment accounts are counted as actual income from assets even when the earnings are reinvested. The cash value of such an asset is determined by deducting from the market value any broker fees, penalties for early withdrawal, or other costs of converting the asset to cash.

#### PHA Policy

In determining the market value of an investment account, the PHA will use the value of the account on the most recent investment report.

How anticipated income from an investment account will be calculated depends on whether the rate of return is known. For assets that are held in an investment account with a known rate of return (e.g., savings certificates), asset income will be calculated based on that known rate (market value multiplied by rate of earnings). When the anticipated rate of return is not known (e.g., stocks), the PHA will calculate asset income based on the earnings for the most recent reporting period.



In any case, the PHA must provide the family with at least 12 months' notice that the payment standard is being reduced before the effective date of the change. The PHA's policy on decreases in the payment standard during the term of the HAP contract apply to all families under HAP contract at the time of the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard within the designated area.

#### PHA Policy

If a PHA changes its payment standard schedule resulting in a lower payment standard amount, during the term of a HAP contract, the PHA will not reduce the payment standard used to calculate subsidy for families under HAP contract as long as the HAP contract remains in effect.

The PHA will not establish different policies for decreases in the payment standard for designated areas within their jurisdiction.

#### ***Increases***

If the payment standard is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the increased payment standard will be used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family beginning on the effective date of the family's first regular reexamination on or after the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.

Families requiring or requesting interim reexaminations will not have their HAP payments calculated using the higher payment standard until their next annual reexamination [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

#### ***Changes in Family Unit Size***

Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard for the family beginning at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

#### **Reasonable Accommodation**

If a family requires a higher payment standard as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities, the PHA is allowed to establish a higher payment standard for the family of not more than 120 percent of the published FMR.

## **6-III.D. APPLYING UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]**

### **Overview**

A PHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and PHA subsidy. A family's utility allowance is determined by the size of dwelling unit leased by a family or the voucher unit size for which the family qualifies using PHA subsidy standards, whichever is the lowest of the two. See Chapter 5 for information on the PHA's subsidy standards.

For policies on establishing and updating utility allowances, see Chapter 16.

### **Reasonable Accommodation**

HCV program regulations require a PHA to approve a utility allowance amount higher than shown on the PHA's schedule if a higher allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. For example, if a family member with a disability requires such an accommodation, the PHA will approve an allowance for air-conditioning, even if the PHA has determined that an allowance for air-conditioning generally is not needed.

The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with an explanation of the need for the reasonable accommodation and information about the amount of additional allowance required [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

### **Utility Allowance Revisions**

At reexamination, the PHA must use the PHA current utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

#### PHA Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination that is effective after the allowance is adopted.

## Chapter 7

### VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2017-12]

#### INTRODUCTION

The PHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family's eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain written authorization from the family in order to collect the information. Applicants and program participants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. The PHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

The PHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2017-12 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary PHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. Part II provides more detailed requirements related to family information. Part III provides information on income and assets, and Part IV covers mandatory deductions.

Verification policies, rules and procedures will be modified as needed to accommodate persons with disabilities. All information obtained through the verification process will be handled in accordance with the records management policies of the PHA.

#### PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

##### **7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516 AND 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230]**

The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to PHA verification of that information [24 CFR 982.551].

##### **Consent Forms**

It is required that all adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the PHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

##### **Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]**

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, the PHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate assistance of participants. The family may request an informal review (applicants) or informal hearing (participants) in accordance with PHA procedures.

## **7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **HUD's Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2017-12]**

HUD mandates the use of the EIV system and offers administrative guidance on the use of other methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general HUD requires the PHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the PHA uses a lesser form of verification.

In order of priority, the forms of verification that the PHA will use are:

- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-HUD system
- Written Third-Party Verification (may be provided by applicant or participant)
- Written Third-party Verification Form
- Oral Third-party Verification
- Self-Certification

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below.

### **Requirements for Acceptable Documents**

#### PHA Policy

Any documents used for verification must be the original (not photocopies) and generally must be dated within 60 days of the PHA request. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

Print-outs from Web pages are considered original documents.

The PHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy, annotate the copy with the name of the person who provided the document and the date the original was viewed, and sign the copy.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

## **File Documentation**

The PHA must document in the file how the figures used in income and rent calculations were determined. All verification attempts, information obtained, and decisions reached during the verification process will be recorded in the family's file in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the PHA has followed all of the verification policies set forth in this plan. The record should be sufficient to enable a staff member or HUD reviewer to understand the process followed and conclusions reached.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will document, in the family file, the following:

- Reported family annual income
- Value of assets
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income
- Other factors influencing adjusted income

When the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, the PHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 982.516(a)(2); Notice PIH 2017-12].

## **7-I.C. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)**

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the PHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits. UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to the PHA.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. If the family disputes the accuracy of UIV data, no adverse action can be taken until the PHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted an opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the informal review/hearing process of the PHA.

See Chapter 6 for the PHA's policy on the use of UIV/EIV to project annual income.

## **Upfront Income Verification Using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory)**

PHAs must use HUD's EIV system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify tenant employment and income information during mandatory reexaminations or recertifications of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and administrative guidance issued by HUD. The EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families. The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

### ***EIV Income Reports***

The data shown on income reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between 3 and 6 months old at the time reports are generated.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will obtain income reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

Income reports will be compared to family-provided information as part of the annual reexamination process. Income reports may be used in the calculation of annual income, as described in Chapter 6-I.C. Income reports may also be used to meet the regulatory requirement for third party verification, as described above. Policies for resolving discrepancies between income reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Chapter 6-I.C. and in this chapter.

Income reports will be used in interim reexaminations to identify any discrepancies between reported income and income shown in the EIV system, and as necessary to verify earned income, and to verify and calculate unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits. EIV will also be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

Income reports will be retained in participant files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents.

When the PHA determines through income reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 14, Program Integrity.

### ***EIV Identity Verification***

The EIV system verifies tenant identities against SSA records. These records are compared to PIC data for a match on social security number, name, and date of birth.

PHAs are required to use EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2017-12].

When identity verification for a participant fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will identify participants whose identity verification has failed by reviewing EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis.

The PHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the participant. When the PHA determines that discrepancies exist due to PHA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

### **Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)**

In addition to mandatory use of the EIV system, HUD encourages PHAs to utilize other upfront verification sources.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

HUD's EIV system

**[Insert any additional UIV sources used by the PHA]**

## **7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION**

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The more preferable form, "written third-party verification," consists of an original document generated by a third-party source, which may be received directly from a third-party source or provided to the PHA by the family. If written third-party verification is not available, the PHA must attempt to obtain a "written third-party verification form." This is a standardized form used to collect information from a third party.

### **Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2017-12]**

Written third-party verification documents must be original and authentic and may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to: pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices.

The PHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

The PHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

#### PHA Policy

Third-party documents provided by the family must be dated within 60 days of the PHA request date.

If the PHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, the PHA will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation.

As verification of earned income, the PHA will require the family to provide the two most current, consecutive pay stubs.



## **Written Third-Party Verification Form**

When upfront verification is not available and the family is unable to provide written third-party documents, the PHA must request a written third-party verification form. HUD's position is that this traditional third-party verification method presents administrative burdens and risks which may be reduced through the use of family-provided third-party documents.

PHAs may mail, fax, or e-mail third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

Third-party verification forms will be sent when third-party verification documents are unavailable or are rejected by the PHA.

## **Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2017-12]**

For third-party oral verification, PHAs contact sources, identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

Oral third-party verification is mandatory if neither form of written third-party verification is available.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

PHAs should document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

### PHA Policy

In collecting third-party oral verification, PHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification the PHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

## **When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2017-12]**

Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

### PHA Policy

If the family cannot provide original documents, the PHA will pay the service charge required to obtain third-party verification, unless it is not cost effective in which case a self-certification will be acceptable as the only means of verification. The cost of verification will not be passed on to the family.

The cost of postage and envelopes to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, and expenses is not an unreasonable cost [VG, p. 18].

### ***Primary Documents***

Third-party verification is not required when legal documents are the primary source, such as a birth certificate or other legal documentation of birth.

### ***Imputed Assets***

HUD permits PHAs to accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

### PHA Policy

The PHA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value.

### ***Value of Assets and Asset Income [24 CFR 982.516(a)]***

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, the PHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, the PHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount during the intake process and at least every three years thereafter.

### PHA Policy

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, the PHA will accept the family's self-certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income when applicable. The family's declaration must show each asset and the amount of income expected from that asset. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration.

The PHA will use third-party documentation for assets as part of the intake process, whenever a family member is added to verify the individual's assets, and every three years thereafter.

## **8-I.D. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404]**

### **Family Responsibilities**

The family is responsible for correcting the following HQS deficiencies:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond normal wear and tear that results in a breach of the HQS. "Normal wear and tear" is defined as items which could not be charged against the tenant's security deposit under state law or court practice.

### **Owner Responsibilities**

The owner is responsible for all HQS violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

### **8-I.E. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13]**

If a 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 six years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an elevated blood lead level, the PHA must complete an environmental investigation of the dwelling unit within 15 calendar days after being notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider. The environmental investigation must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the environmental investigation must be immediately provided to the owner of the dwelling unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

Within 30 days after receiving the environmental investigation 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 [24 CFR 35.1325 and 35.1330]. If the owner does not complete the “hazard reduction” as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of HQS and the PHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

PHA reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities related to children with an elevated blood lead level are discussed in Chapter 16.

### **8-I.F. VIOLATION OF HQS SPACE STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.401, 24 CFR 982.403]**

A dwelling unit must:

- Provide adequate space and security for the family
- Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons

A unit that does not meet these HQS space standards is defined as *overcrowded*.

A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space [HCV GB p. 10-6]. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least:

- One window
- Two electrical outlets in proper operating condition (permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets)

If the PHA determines that a unit is overcrowded because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the PHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

## **EXHIBIT 8-1: OVERVIEW OF HUD HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS**

Note: This document provides an overview of HQS. For more detailed information see the following documents:

- 24 CFR 982.401, Housing Quality Standards (HQS)
- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)

### **Sanitary Facilities**

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities within the unit. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy and must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and disposal of human waste.

### **Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal**

The dwelling unit must have space and equipment suitable for the family to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.

### **Space and Security**

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security for the family. This includes having at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

### **Thermal Environment**

The unit must have a safe system for heating the dwelling unit. Air conditioning is not required but if provided must be in proper operating condition. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene. Portable electric room heaters or kitchen stoves with built-in heating units are not acceptable as a primary source of heat for units located in climatic areas where permanent heat systems are required.

### **Illumination and Electricity**

Each room must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of occupants. The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances. Minimum standards are set for different types of rooms. Once the minimum standards are met, the number, type and location of electrical sources are a matter of tenant preference.

### **Structure and Materials**

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. Handrails are required when four or more steps (risers) are present, and protective railings are required when porches, balconies, and stoops are thirty inches or more off the ground. The elevator servicing the unit must be working [if there is one]. Manufactured homes must have proper tie-down devices capable of surviving wind loads common to the area.

## **Interior Air Quality**

The dwelling unit must be free of air pollutant levels that threaten the occupants' health. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit. Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate ventilation. Any sleeping room must have at least one window. If a window was designed to be opened, it must be in proper working order.

## **Water Supply**

The dwelling unit must be served by an approved public or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination. Plumbing fixtures and pipes must be free of leaks and threats to health and safety.

## **Lead-Based Paint**

Lead-based paint requirements apply to dwelling units built prior to 1978 that are occupied or can be occupied by families with children under six years of age, excluding zero bedroom dwellings. Owners must:

- Disclose known lead-based paint hazards to prospective tenants before the lease is signed,
- provide all prospective families with "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home",
- Stabilize deteriorated painted surfaces and conduct hazard reduction activities within 30 days when identified by the PHA
- Notify tenants each time such an activity is performed
- Conduct all work in accordance with HUD safe practices
- As part of ongoing maintenance ask each family to report deteriorated paint
- Maintain covered housing without deteriorated paint if there is child under six in the family

For units occupied by elevated blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, an environmental investigation must be conducted (paid for by the PHA). If lead hazards are identified during the environmental investigation, the owner must complete hazard reduction activities within 30 days.

See HCV GB p. 10-15 for a detailed description of these requirements. For additional information on lead-based paint requirements see 24 CFR 35, Subparts A, B, M, and R.

## **Access**

Use and maintenance of the unit must be possible without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire.

## **Site and Neighborhood**

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations, excessive trash or vermin, or other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

## Chapter 11

### REEXAMINATIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

The PHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition at least annually, and to adjust the family's level of assistance accordingly. Interim reexaminations are also needed in certain situations. This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations, and the recalculation of family share and subsidy that occurs as a result. HUD regulations and PHA policies concerning reexaminations are presented in three parts:

Part I: Annual Reexaminations. This part discusses the process for conducting annual reexaminations.

Part II: Interim Reexaminations. This part details the requirements for families to report changes in family income and composition between annual reexaminations.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount. This part discusses the recalculation of family share and subsidy amounts based on the results of annual and interim reexaminations.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this plan, apply to both annual and interim reexaminations.

#### **PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516]**

##### **11-I.A. OVERVIEW**

The PHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition at least annually. This includes gathering and verifying current information about family composition, income, and expenses. Based on this updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated. This part discusses the schedule for annual reexaminations, the information to be collected and verified, and annual reexamination effective dates.

## **11-I.B STREAMLINED ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516(b)]**

HUD permits PHAs to streamline the income determination process for family members with fixed sources of income. While third-party verification of all income sources must be obtained during the intake process and every three years thereafter, in the intervening years the PHA may determine income from fixed sources by applying a verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) or rate of interest. The PHA may, however, obtain third-party verification of all income, regardless of the source. Further, upon request of the family, the PHA must perform third-party verification of all income sources.

Fixed sources of income include Social Security and SSI benefits, pensions, annuities, disability or death benefits, and other sources of income subject to a COLA or rate of interest. The determination of fixed income may be streamlined even if the family also receives income from other non-fixed sources.

Two streamlining options are available, depending upon the percentage of the family's income that is received from fixed sources. If at least 90 percent of the family's income is from fixed sources, the PHA may streamline the verification of fixed income and may choose whether to verify non-fixed income amounts in years where no fixed-income review is required. If the family receives less than 90 percent of its income from fixed sources, the PHA may streamline the verification of fixed income and must verify non-fixed income annually.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will streamline the annual reexamination process by applying the verified COLA or interest rate to fixed-income sources. The PHA will document in the file how the determination that a source of income was fixed was made.

If a family member with a fixed source of income is added, the PHA will use third-party verification of all income amounts for that family member.

If verification of the COLA or rate of interest is not available, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of income amounts.

Third-party verification of fixed sources of income will be obtained during the intake process and at least once every three years thereafter.

Third-party verification of non-fixed income will be obtained annually regardless of the percentage of family income received from fixed sources.



## **PART III: RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT**

### **11-III.A. OVERVIEW**

After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA must recalculate the family share of the rent and the subsidy amount, and notify the family and owner of the changes [24 CFR 982.516(d)(2), HCV 12-6 and 12-10]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

### **11-III.B. CHANGES IN PAYMENT STANDARDS AND UTILITY ALLOWANCES**

In order to calculate the family share of the rent and HAP amount correctly, changes in payment standards, subsidy standards, or utility allowances may need to be updated and included in the PHA's calculations.

Specific policies governing how subsidy standards, payment standards, and utility allowances are applied are discussed below.

#### **Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505]**

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must use the correct payment standard for the family, taking into consideration the family unit size, the size of unit, and the area in which the unit is located [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. See Chapter 6 for information on how to select the appropriate payment standard.

When the PHA changes its payment standards or the family's situation changes, new payment standards are applied at the following times:

- If the PHA's payment standard amount changes during the term of the HAP contract, the date on which the new standard is applied depends on whether the standard has increased or decreased:
  - If the payment standard amount has *increased*, the increased payment standard will be applied at the *first annual* reexamination following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.
  - If the payment standard amount has *decreased*, during the term of a HAP contract, the PHA is not required to reduce the payment standard as the HAP contract remains in effect. At the family's *second annual* reexamination, the PHA may, but is not required to, apply the decreased payment standard or may gradually implement the reduced payment standard (See Chapter 6 for the PHA's policy on decreases in the payment standard).
- If the family moves to a new unit, or a new HAP contract is executed due to changes in the lease (even if the family remains in place) the current payment standard applicable to the family will be used when the new HAP contract is processed.

### **Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)]**

If there is a change in the family unit size that would apply to a family during the HAP contract term, either due to a change in family composition, or a change in the PHA's subsidy standards (see Chapter 5), the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family at the family's *first annual* reexamination following the change in family unit size.

### **Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)]**

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must reflect any changes in the family's utility arrangement with the owner, or in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

When there are changes in the utility arrangement with the owner, the PHA must use the utility allowances in effect at the time the new lease and HAP contract are executed.

At reexamination, the PHA must use the PHA current utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

#### PHA Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

### **11-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW FAMILY SHARE AND HAP AMOUNT**

The PHA must notify the owner and family of any changes in the amount of the HAP payment [HUD-52641, HAP Contract]. The notice must include the following information [HCV GB, p. 12-6]:

- The amount and effective date of the new HAP payment
- The amount and effective date of the new family share of the rent
- The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent to owner

The family must be given an opportunity for an informal hearing regarding the PHA's determination of their annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment [24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)] (see Chapter 16).

#### PHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the family share of the rent and the housing assistance payment. The notice also will state the procedures for requesting an informal hearing.

### **11-III.D. DISCREPANCIES**

During an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the PHA may discover errors made by the PHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of subsidy are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

## **PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

### **14-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and detecting program abuse. PHAs are required to use the EIV system in its entirety in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. PHAs are further required to:

- Provide applicants and participants with form HUD-52675, “Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations”
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file

#### PHA Policy

To ensure that the PHA’s HCV program is administered according to the highest ethical and legal standards, the PHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

The PHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues during the voucher briefing sessions described in Chapter 5.

The PHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of “Is Fraud Worth It?” (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

The PHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of “What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12. In addition, the PHA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

The PHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key PHA forms and form letters that request information from a family or owner.

PHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and PHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

At every regular reexamination, PHA staff will explain any changes in HUD regulations or PHA policy that affect program participants.

The PHA will require first-time owners (or their agents) to participate in a briefing session on HAP contract requirements.

The PHA will provide owners with ongoing information about the program, with an emphasis on actions and situations to avoid.

The PHA will provide each PHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization’s standards of conduct and ethics.

For purposes of this chapter the term *error* refers to an unintentional error or omission. *Program abuse or fraud* refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

#### **14-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, the PHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

##### **Quality Control and Analysis of Data**

Under the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP), HUD requires the PHA to review a random sample of tenant records annually to determine if the records conform to program requirements and to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure HQS compliance [24 CFR, Part 985]. (See Chapter 16 for additional information about SEMAP requirements).

##### PHA Policy

In addition to the SEMAP quality control requirements, the PHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse.

The PHA routinely will use HUD and other non-HUD sources of up-front income verification. This includes The Work Number and any other private or public databases available to the PHA.

At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.

The PHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

##### **Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring**

OMB Circular A-133 requires all PHAs that expend \$500,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of PHA activities and notifies the PHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

##### PHA Policy

The PHA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of the PHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

##### **Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse**

##### PHA Policy

The PHA will encourage staff, program participants, and the public to report possible program abuse.

## PART II: SETTING PROGRAM STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES

### 16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Although many of the program's requirements are established centrally by HUD, the HCV program's regulations recognize that some flexibility is required to allow the PHA to adapt the program to local conditions. This part discusses how the PHA establishes and updates certain schedules and standards that are used to administer the program locally. Details about how these schedules are applied to individual families are provided in other chapters. The schedules and standards discussed here include:

- *Payment Standards*, which dictate the maximum subsidy a family can receive (application of the payment standards is discussed in Chapter 6); and
- *Utility Allowances*, which specify how a family's payment should be adjusted to account for tenant-paid utilities (application of utility allowances is discussed in Chapter 6).

#### PHA Policy

Copies of the payment standard and utility allowance schedules are available for review in the PHA's offices during normal business hours.

Families, owners, and members of the public may submit written comments on the schedules discussed in this part, at any time, for consideration during the next revision cycle.

The PHA will maintain documentation to support its annual review of payment standards and utility allowance schedules. This documentation will be retained for at least 3 years.

Establishing and updating the PHA passbook rate, which is used to calculate imputed income from assets, is covered in Chapter 6 (see Section 6-I.G.).

### 16-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7]

The payment standard sets the maximum subsidy payment a family can receive from the PHA each month [24 CFR 982.505(a)]. Payment standards are based on fair market rents (FMRs) published annually by HUD. FMRs are set at a percentile within the rent distribution of standard quality rental housing units in each FMR area. For most jurisdictions FMRs are set at the 40th percentile of rents in the market area.

The PHA must establish a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts for each FMR area within the PHA's jurisdiction, and for each unit size within each of the FMR areas. For each unit size, the PHA may establish a single payment standard amount for the whole FMR area, or may set different payment standards for different parts of the FMR area. Unless HUD grants an exception, the PHA is required to establish a payment standard within a "basic range" established by HUD – between 90 and 110 percent of the published FMR for each unit size.

## Updating Payment Standards

When HUD updates its FMRs, the PHA must update its payment standards if the standards are no longer within the basic range [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. HUD may require the PHA to make further adjustments if it determines that rent burdens for assisted families in the PHA's jurisdiction are unacceptably high [24 CFR 982.503(g)].

### PHA Policy

The PHA will review the appropriateness of the payment standards on an annual basis when the new FMR is published, and at other times as determined necessary. In addition to ensuring the payment standards are always within the "basic range" the PHA will consider the following factors when determining whether an adjustment should be made to the payment standard schedule:

**Funding Availability:** The PHA will review the budget to determine the impact projected subsidy adjustments will have on funding available for the program and the number of families served. The PHA will compare the number of families who could be served under revised payment standard amounts with the number assisted under current payment standard amounts.

**Rent Burden of Participating Families:** Rent burden will be determined by identifying the percentage of families, for each unit size, that are paying more than 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income as the family share. When 40 percent or more of families, for any given unit size, are paying more than 30 percent of adjusted monthly income as the family share, the PHA will consider increasing the payment standard. In evaluating rent burdens, the PHA will not include families renting a larger unit than their family unit size.

**Quality of Units Selected:** The PHA will review the quality of units selected by participant families when making the determination of the percent of income families are paying for housing, to ensure that payment standard increases are only made when needed to reach the mid-range of the market.

**Changes in Rent to Owner:** The PHA may review a sample of the units to determine how often owners are increasing or decreasing rents and the average percent of increases/decreases by bedroom size.

**Unit Availability:** The PHA will review the availability of units for each unit size, particularly in areas with low concentrations of poor and minority families.

**Lease-up Time and Success Rate:** The PHA will consider the percentage of families that are unable to locate suitable housing before the voucher expires and whether families are leaving the jurisdiction to find affordable housing.

Changes to payment standard amounts will be effective on January 1<sup>st</sup> of every year, or within three months of the FMR effective date, whichever is earlier. The effective date is applicable both to HUD-required revisions and to discretionary revisions.

### **Exception Payment Standards [982.503(c)]**

The PHA must request HUD approval to establish payment standards that are higher than the basic range. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve a payment standard amount that is higher than the basic range for a designated part of the FMR area. HUD may approve an exception payment standard amount (in accordance with program requirements) for all units, or for all units of a given size, leased by program families in the exception area. Any PHA with jurisdiction in the exception area may use the HUD-approved exception payment standard amount. The total population of all HUD-approved exception areas in an FMR area may not include more than 50 percent of the population of the FMR area.

### **Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(b), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2010-26]**

Unit-by-unit exceptions to the PHA's payment standards generally are not permitted. However, an exception may be made as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with disabilities. (See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodations.) This type of exception does not affect the PHA's payment standard schedule.

When needed as a reasonable accommodation, the PHA may make an exception to the payment standard without HUD approval if the exception amount does not exceed 120 percent of the applicable FMR for the unit size [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. The PHA may request HUD approval for an exception to the payment standard for a particular family if the required amount exceeds 120 percent of the FMR.

#### PHA Policy

A family that requires a reasonable accommodation may request a higher payment standard at the time the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) is submitted. The family must document the need for the exception. In order to approve an exception, or request an exception from HUD, the PHA must determine that:

- There is a shortage of affordable units that would be appropriate for the family;
- The family's TTP would otherwise exceed 40 percent of adjusted monthly income; and
- The rent for the unit is reasonable.

### **"Success Rate" Payment Standard Amounts [24 CFR 982.503(e)]**

If a substantial percentage of families have difficulty finding a suitable unit, the PHA may request a "success rate payment standard" that applies to the entire jurisdiction. If approved by HUD, a success rate payment standard allows the PHA to set its payment standards at 90-110 percent of a higher FMR (the 50<sup>th</sup>, rather than the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile FMR). To support the request, the PHA must demonstrate that during the most recent 6-month period for which information is available:

- Fewer than 75 percent of families who were issued vouchers became participants;
- The PHA had established payment standards for all unit sizes, and for the entire jurisdiction, at 110 percent of the published FMR; and
- The PHA had a policy of allowing voucher holders who made sustained efforts to locate units at least 90 days to search for a unit.

Although HUD approves the success rate payment standard for all unit sizes in the FMR area, the PHA may choose to adjust the payment standard for only some unit sizes in all, or a designated part, of the PHA's jurisdiction within the FMR area.

### **Decreases in the Payment Standard below the Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(d)]**

The PHA must request HUD approval to establish a payment standard amount that is lower than the basic range. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve establishment of a payment standard lower than the basic range. HUD will not approve a lower payment standard if the family share for more than 40 percent of program participants exceeds 30 percent of adjusted monthly income.



## ***Payment Thresholds***

Notice PIH 2017-12 recommends that the total amount that a family must pay each month—the family’s monthly share of rent plus the monthly debt repayment amount—should not exceed 40 percent of the family’s monthly adjusted income. However, a family may already be paying 40 per cent or more of its monthly adjusted income in rent. Moreover, Notice PIH 2017-12 acknowledges that PHAs have the discretion to establish “thresholds and policies” for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

### **PHA Policy**

The PHA has established the following thresholds for repayment of debts:

Amounts between \$3,000 and the federal or state threshold for criminal prosecution must be repaid within 36 months.

Amounts between \$2,000 and \$2,999 must be repaid within 30 months.

Amounts between \$1,000 and \$1,999 must be repaid within 24 months.

Amounts under \$1,000 must be repaid within 12 months.

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to the PHA that the threshold applicable to the family’s debt would impose an undue hardship, the PHA may, in its sole discretion, determine that a lower monthly payment amount is reasonable. In making its determination, the PHA will consider all relevant information, including the following:

The amount owed by the family to the PHA

The reason for the debt, including whether the debt was the result of family action/inaction or circumstances beyond the family’s control

The family’s current and potential income and expenses

The family’s current family share, as calculated under 24 CFR 982.515

The family’s history of meeting its financial responsibilities

## ***Execution of the Agreement***

### **PHA Policy**

Any repayment agreement between the PHA and a family must be signed and dated by the PHA and by the head of household and spouse/cohead (if applicable).

## ***Due Dates***

### **PHA Policy**

All payments are due by the close of business on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month. If the 15<sup>th</sup> does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 15<sup>th</sup>.

## ***Late or Missed Payments***

### PHA Policy

If a payment is not received by the end of the business day on the date due, and prior approval for the missed payment has not been given by the PHA, the PHA will send the family a delinquency notice giving the family 10 business days to make the late payment. If the payment is not received by the due date of the delinquency notice, it will be considered a breach of the agreement and the PHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

If a family receives three delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, the repayment agreement will be considered in default, and the PHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

## ***No Offer of Repayment Agreement***

### PHA Policy

The PHA generally will not enter into a repayment agreement with a family if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family or if the amount owed by the family exceeds the federal or state threshold for criminal prosecution.

## **Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments**

Notice PIH 2017-12 requires certain provisions to be included in any repayment agreement involving amounts owed by a family because it underreported or failed to report income:

- A reference to the items in the family briefing packet that state the family's obligation to provide true and complete information at every reexamination and the grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance because of a family's action or failure to act
- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to the PHA the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to the owner the family's monthly share of the rent to owner
- A statement that the terms of the repayment agreement may be renegotiated if the family's income decreases or increases
- A statement that late or missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of assistance

## **PART VII: REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL**

### **16-VII.A. OVERVIEW**

The PHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with elevated blood lead levels that are receiving HCV assistance. The notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements are discussed in Chapter 8. This part deals with the reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities that the PHA is subject to.

### **16-VII.B. REPORTING REQUIREMENT [24 CFR 35.1225(e); Notice PIH 2017-13]**

The owner must report the name and address of a child identified as having an elevated blood lead level to the public health department within five business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. The owner must also notify the HUD field office and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) of the child's address within five business days. The PHA may collaborate with the owner on the notification process, such as by agreeing with the owner to provide the required notifications on the owner's behalf.

#### PHA Policy

Upon notification by the owner, the PHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an elevated blood lead level within five business days.

Upon notification by the owner, the PHA will notify the HUD field office and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) of the child's address within five business days.

### **16-VII.C. DATA COLLECTION AND RECORD KEEPING [24 CFR 35.1225(f)]**

At least quarterly, the PHA must attempt to obtain from the public health department(s) with a similar area of jurisdiction, the names and/or addresses of children less than 6 years old with an elevated blood lead level.

If the PHA obtains names and addresses of elevated blood lead level children from the public health department(s), the PHA must match this information with the names and addresses of families receiving HCV assistance, unless the public health department performs such a procedure. If a match occurs, the PHA must carry out the notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements discussed in Chapter 8, and the reporting requirement discussed above.

At least quarterly, the PHA must also report an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program to the same public health department(s), unless the public health department(s) states that it does not wish to receive such a report.

#### PHA Policy

The public health department(s) has stated they **do not** wish to receive a report of an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program, on a quarterly basis. Therefore, the PHA is not providing such a report.



## PART I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### 17-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.5; FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]

The project-based voucher (PBV) program allows PHAs that already administer a tenant-based voucher program under an annual contributions contract (ACC) with HUD to take up to 20 percent of its authorized units and attach the funding to specific units rather than using it for tenant-based assistance [24 CFR 983.6]. PHAs may only operate a PBV program if doing so is consistent with the PHA's Annual Plan, and the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)].

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will operate a project-based voucher program using up to 20 percent of its authorized units for project-based assistance.

PBV assistance may be attached to existing housing or newly constructed or rehabilitated housing [24 CFR 983.52]. If PBV units are already selected for project-based assistance either under an agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) or a HAP contract, the PHA is not required to reduce the number of these units if the amount of authorized units is subsequently reduced. However, the PHA is responsible for determining the amount of budget authority that is available for project-based vouchers and ensuring that the amount of assistance that is attached to units is within the amounts available under the ACC, regardless of whether the PHA has vouchers available for project-basing [FR Notice 1/18/17].

#### **Additional Project-Based Units [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]**

The PHA may project-base an additional 10 percent of its units above the 20 percent program limit. The units may be distributed among one, all, or a combination of the categories as long as the total number of units does not exceed the 10 percent cap. Units qualify under this exception if the units:

- Are specifically made available to house individuals and families that meet the definition of homeless under section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302) and contained in the Continuum of Care Interim Rule at 24 CFR 578.3.
- Are specifically made available to house families that are comprised of or include a veteran.
  - *Veteran* means an individual who has served in the United States Armed Forces.
- Provide supportive housing to persons with disabilities or elderly persons as defined in 24 CFR 5.403.
- Are located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not set aside units above the 20 percent program limit.

**Units Not Subject to the PBV Program Limitation [FR Notice 1/18/17]**

PBV units under the RAD program and HUD-VASH PBV set-aside vouchers do not count toward the 20 percent limitation when PBV assistance is attached to them.

In addition, units that were previously subject to certain federal rent restrictions or were receiving another type of long-term housing subsidy provided by HUD are not subject to the cap. The unit must be covered under a PBV HAP contract that first became effective on or after 4/18/17.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not project-base any units not subject to the 20 percent cap.

## **PART II: PBV OWNER PROPOSALS**

### **17-II.A. OVERVIEW**

With certain exceptions, the PHA must describe the procedures for owner submission of PBV proposals and for PHA selection of PBV proposals [24 CFR 983.51]. Before selecting a PBV proposal, the PHA must determine that the PBV proposal complies with HUD program regulations and requirements, including a determination that the property is eligible housing [24 CFR 983.53 and 983.54], complies with the cap on the number of PBV units per project [24 CFR 983.56], and meets the site selection standards [24 CFR 983.57]. The PHA may not commit PBVs until or unless it has followed the proposal selection requirements defined in 24 CFR 983.51 [Notice PIH 2011-54].

### **17-II.B. OWNER PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCEDURES [24 CFR 983.51(b)]**

The PHA must select PBV proposals in accordance with the selection procedures in the PHA administrative plan. The PHA must select PBV proposals by either of the following two methods.

- PHA request for PBV Proposals. The PHA may solicit proposals by using a request for proposals to select proposals on a competitive basis in response to the PHA request. The PHA may not limit proposals to a single site or impose restrictions that explicitly or practically preclude owner submission of proposals for PBV housing on different sites.
- The PHA may select proposal that were previously selected based on a competition. This may include selection of a proposal for housing assisted under a federal, state, or local government housing assistance program that was subject to a competition in accordance with the requirements of the applicable program, community development program, or supportive services program that requires competitive selection of proposals (e.g., HOME, and units for which competitively awarded LIHTCs have been provided), where the proposal has been selected in accordance with such program's competitive selection requirements within three years of the PBV proposal selection date, and the earlier competitive selection proposal did not involve any consideration that the project would receive PBV assistance. The PHA need not conduct another competition.

### **Units Selected Non-Competitively [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]**

For certain public housing projects where the PHA has an ownership interest or control and will spend a minimum amount per unit on rehabilitation or construction, the PHA may select a project without following one of the two processes above.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not attach PBVs to projects owned by the PHA as described above.

## **Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(c)]**

PHA procedures for selecting PBV proposals must be designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice of the opportunity to offer PBV proposals for consideration by the PHA. The public notice procedures may include publication of the public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice. The public notice of the PHA request for PBV proposals must specify the submission deadline. Detailed application and selection information must be provided at the request of interested parties.

### PHA Policy

#### PHA Request for Proposals for Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units

The PHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing in the following newspapers and trade journals.

**[Enter the names of the local newspapers of general circulation, and any trade journals that the PHA intends to use]**

In addition, the PHA will post the RFP and proposal submission and rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

The PHA will publish its advertisement in the newspapers and trade journals mentioned above for at least one day per week for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will specify the number of units the PHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding the PHA is making available. Proposals will be due in the PHA office by close of business 30 calendar days from the date of the last publication.

In order for the proposal to be considered, the owner must submit the proposal to the PHA by the published deadline date, and the proposal must respond to all requirements as outlined in the RFP. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed.

The PHA will rate and rank proposals for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing using the following criteria:

Owner experience and capability to build or rehabilitate housing as identified in the RFP;

Extent to which the project furthers the PHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;

If applicable, the extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and

Projects with less than 25 percent of the units assisted will be rated higher than projects with 25 percent of the units assisted. In the case of projects for occupancy by the elderly, persons with disabilities or families needing other services, the PHA will rate partially assisted projects on the percent of units assisted. Projects with the lowest percent of assisted units will receive the highest score.



**PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.51(e), 983.59, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

A PHA-owned unit may be assisted under the PBV program only if the HUD field office or HUD-approved independent entity reviews the selection process and determines that the PHA-owned units were appropriately selected based on the selection procedures specified in the PHA administrative plan. If the PHA selects a proposal for housing that is owned or controlled by the PHA, the PHA must identify the entity that will review the PHA proposal selection process and perform specific functions with respect to rent determinations and inspections.

In the case of PHA-owned units, the term of the HAP contract and any HAP contract renewal must be agreed upon by the PHA and a HUD-approved independent entity. In addition, an independent entity must determine the rent to owner, the redetermined rent to owner, and reasonable rent. Housing quality standards inspections must also be conducted by an independent entity.

The independent entity that performs these program services may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government) or another HUD-approved public or private independent entity.

PHA Policy

The PHA may submit a proposal for project-based housing that is owned or controlled by the PHA. If the proposal for PHA-owned housing is selected, the PHA will use **[insert name of the entity]** to review the PHA selection and to administer the PBV program. The PHA will obtain HUD approval of **[insert name of entity]** prior to selecting the proposal for PHA-owned housing.

The PHA may only compensate the independent entity from PHA ongoing administrative fee income (including amounts credited to the administrative fee reserve). The PHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent entity for its services. The PHA and independent entity may not charge the family any fee for the appraisal or the services provided by the independent entity.

## **PHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR 983.51(d)]**

The PHA must give prompt written notice to the party that submitted a selected proposal and must also give prompt public notice of such selection. Public notice procedures may include publication of public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice.

### PHA Policy

Within 10 business days of the PHA making the selection, the PHA will notify the selected owner in writing of the owner's selection for the PBV program. The PHA will also notify in writing all owners that submitted proposals that were not selected and advise such owners of the name of the selected owner.

In addition, the PHA will publish its notice for selection of PBV proposals for two consecutive days in the same newspapers and trade journals the PHA used to solicit the proposals. The announcement will include the name of the owner that was selected for the PBV program. The PHA will also post the notice of owner selection on its electronic web site.

The PHA will make available to any interested party its rating and ranking sheets and documents that identify the PHA basis for selecting the proposal. These documents will be available for review by the public and other interested parties for one month after publication of the notice of owner selection. The PHA will not make available sensitive owner information that is privileged, such as financial statements and similar information about the owner.

The PHA will make these documents available for review at the PHA during normal business hours. The cost for reproduction of allowable documents will be \$.25 per page.

## **17-II.C. HOUSING TYPE [24 CFR 983.52]**

The PHA may attach PBV assistance for units in existing housing or for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing developed under and in accordance with an agreement to enter into a housing assistance payments contract that was executed prior to the start of construction. A housing unit is considered an existing unit for purposes of the PBV program, if, at the time of notice of PHA selection, the units substantially comply with HQS. Units for which new construction or rehabilitation began after the owner's proposal submission but prior to the execution of the HAP do not subsequently qualify as existing housing. Units that were newly constructed or rehabilitated in violation of program requirements also do not qualify as existing housing.

The PHA must decide what housing type, new construction, rehabilitation, or existing housing, will be used to develop project-based housing. The PHA choice of housing type must be reflected in its solicitation for proposals.

## **17-II.F. CAP ON NUMBER OF PBV UNITS IN EACH PROJECT**

### **25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

In general, the PHA may not select a proposal to provide PBV assistance for units in a project or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP or a HAP contract to provide PBV assistance for units in a project, if the total number of dwelling units in the project that will receive PBV assistance during the term of the PBV HAP contract is more than the greater of 25 units or 25 percent of the number of dwelling units (assisted or unassisted) in the project.

### **Exceptions to 25 Percent per Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]**

As of April 18, 2017, units are not counted against the 25 percent or 25-unit per project cap if:

- The units are exclusively for elderly families
- The units are for households eligible for supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project
  - If the project is located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, the project cap is the greater of 25 units or 40 percent (instead of 25 percent) of the units in the project [FR Notice 7/14/17].

The Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) eliminated the project cap exemption for projects that serve disabled families and modified the exception for supportive services. Projects where these caps were implemented prior to HOTMA (HAP contracts executed prior to 4/18/17) may continue to use the former exceptions and may renew their HAP contracts under the old requirements, unless the PHA and owner agree to change the conditions of the HAP contract. However, this change may not be made if it would jeopardize an assisted family's eligibility for continued assistance in the project.

### ***Supportive Services***

PHAs must include in the PHA administrative plan the type of services offered to families for a project to qualify for the exception and the extent to which such services will be provided. As of 4/18/17, the project must make supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project, but the family does not actually have to accept and receive supportive services for the exception to apply to the unit, although the family must be eligible to receive the supportive services. It is not necessary that the services be provided at or by the project, but must be reasonably available to families receiving PBV assistance at the project and designed to help families in the project achieve self-sufficiency or live in the community as independently as possible. A PHA may not require participation in the supportive service as a condition of living in the excepted unit, although such services may be offered.

### **PHA Policy**

Excepted units will be limited to units for elderly families.

### **Projects not Subject to a Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]**

PBV units that were previously subject to certain federal rent restrictions or receiving another type of long-term housing subsidy provided by HUD are exempt from the project cap. In other words, 100 percent of the units in these projects may receive PBV assistance.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA does not have any PBV units that are subject to the per project cap exception.

### **Promoting Partially-Assisted Projects [24 CFR 983.56(c)]**

A PHA may establish local requirements designed to promote PBV assistance in partially assisted projects. A *partially assisted project* is a project in which there are fewer units covered by a HAP contract than residential units [24 CFR 983.3].

A PHA may establish a per-project cap on the number of units that will receive PBV assistance or other project-based assistance in a multifamily project containing excepted units or in a single-family building. A PHA may also determine not to provide PBV assistance for excepted units, or the PHA may establish a per-project cap of less than 25 percent.

#### PHA Policy:

The PHA will not provide assistance for excepted units. Beyond that, the PHA will not impose any further cap on the number of PBV units assisted per project.

## **PART III: DWELLING UNITS**

### **17-III.A. OVERVIEW**

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

### **17-III.B. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS [24 CFR 983.101]**

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program, including those for special housing types, generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

#### **Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]**

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, and R, apply to the PBV program.

### **17-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8. The PHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

## **17-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS**

### **Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)]**

The PHA must examine the proposed site before the proposal selection date. If the units to be assisted already exist, the PHA must inspect all the units before the proposal selection date, and must determine whether the units substantially comply with HQS. To qualify as existing housing, units must substantially comply with HQS on the proposal selection date. However, the PHA may not execute the HAP contract until the units fully comply with HQS.

### **Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b)]**

The PHA must inspect each contract unit before execution of the HAP contract. The PHA may not enter into a HAP contract covering a unit until the unit fully complies with HQS.

### **Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c), FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20]**

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, the PHA must inspect the unit. The PHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS, unless the PHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial HQS inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions or if the unit passed an alternative inspection.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide assistance in turnover units until the unit fully complies with HQS.

### **Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14]**

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must inspect a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this inspection requirement.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will inspect on an annual basis a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS.

If more than 20 percent of the sample of inspected contract units in a building fail the initial inspection, the PHA must reinspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

## **PART V: HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT (HAP)**

### **17-V.A. OVERVIEW**

The PHA must enter into a HAP contract with an owner for units that are receiving PBV assistance. The purpose of the HAP contract is to provide housing assistance payments for eligible families. Housing assistance is paid for contract units leased and occupied by eligible families during the HAP contract term. With the exception of single-family scattered-site projects, a HAP contract shall cover a single project. If multiple projects exist, each project is covered by a separate HAP contract. The HAP contract must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.202(a)].

### **17-V.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS**

#### **Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203]**

The HAP contract must specify the following information:

- The total number of contract units by number of bedrooms;
- The project's name, street address, city or county, state and zip code, block and lot number (if known), and any other information necessary to clearly identify the site and the building;
- The number of contract units in each building, the location of each contract unit, the area of each contract unit, and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms in each contract unit;
- Services, maintenance, and equipment to be supplied by the owner and included in the rent to owner;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner (included in rent) and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- Features provided to comply with program accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8;
- The HAP contract term;
- The number of units in any project that will exceed the 25 percent per project cap, which will be set aside for occupancy by qualifying families (elderly and/or disabled families and families receiving supportive services); and
- The initial rent to owner for the first 12 months of the HAP contract term.

## **Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204]**

The PHA may not enter into a HAP contract until each contract unit has been inspected and the PHA has determined that the unit complies with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS), unless the PHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial HQS inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions. For existing housing, the HAP contract must be executed promptly after the PHA selects the owner proposal and inspects the housing units. For newly constructed or rehabilitated housing the HAP contract must be executed after the PHA has inspected the completed units and has determined that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, and the owner furnishes all required evidence of completion.

### PHA Policy

For existing housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 10 business days of the PHA determining that all units pass HQS.

For rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 10 business days of the PHA determining that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, all units meet HQS, and the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

## **Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.205, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

The PHA may enter into a HAP contract with an owner for an initial term of no less than one year and no more than 20 years for each contract unit. The length of the term of the HAP contract for any contract unit may not be less than one year, nor more than 20 years. In the case of PHA-owned units, the term of the HAP contract must be agreed upon by the PHA and the independent entity approved by HUD [24 CFR 983.59(b)(2)].

### PHA Policy

The term of all PBV HAP contracts will be negotiated with the owner on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of the initial HAP contract term or any time before expiration of the HAP contract, the PHA may extend the term of the contract for an additional term of up to 20 years if the PHA determines an extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families. A HAP contract extension may not exceed 20 years. A PHA may provide for multiple extensions; however, in no circumstances may such extensions exceed 20 years, cumulatively. Extensions after the initial extension are allowed at the end of any extension term, provided that not more than 24 months prior to the expiration of the previous extension contract the PHA agrees to extend the term, and that such extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families or to expand housing opportunities. Extensions after the initial extension term shall not begin prior to the expiration date of the previous extension term. Subsequent extensions are subject to the same limitations. All extensions must be on the form and subject to the conditions prescribed by HUD at the time of the extension. In the case of PHA-owned units, any extension of the term of the HAP contract must be agreed upon by the PHA and the independent entity approved by HUD [24 CFR 983.59(b)(2)].



## PHA Policy

When determining whether or not to extend an expiring PBV contract, the PHA will consider several factors including, but not limited to:

The cost of extending the contract and the amount of available budget authority;

The condition of the contract units;

The owner's record of compliance with obligations under the HAP contract and lease(s);

Whether the location of the units continues to support the goals of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing opportunities; and

Whether the funding could be used more appropriately for tenant-based assistance.

### ***Termination by PHA [24 CFR 983.205(c) and FR Notice 1/18/17]***

The HAP contract must provide that the term of the PHA's contractual commitment is subject to the availability of sufficient appropriated funding as determined by HUD or by the PHA in accordance with HUD instructions. For these purposes, sufficient funding means the availability of appropriations, and of funding under the ACC from such appropriations, to make full payment of housing assistance payments payable to the owner for any contract year in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract.

In times of insufficient funding, HUD requires that PHAs first take all cost-saving measures prior to failing to make payments under existing PBV HAP contracts.

If it is determined that there may not be sufficient funding to continue housing assistance payments for all contract units and for the full term of the HAP contract, the PHA may terminate the HAP contract by notice to the owner. The termination must be implemented in accordance with HUD instructions.

### ***Termination by Owner [24 CFR 983.205(d)]***

If in accordance with program requirements the amount of rent to an owner for any contract unit is reduced below the amount of the rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term, the owner may terminate the HAP contract by giving notice to the PHA. In this case, families living in the contract units must be offered tenant-based assistance.

**Statutory Notice Requirements: Contract Termination or Expiration [24 CFR 983.206, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

Not less than one year before the HAP contract terminates, or if the owner refuses to renew the HAP contract, the owner must notify the PHA and assisted tenants of the termination. The notice must be provided in the form prescribed by HUD. If the owner does not give timely notice, the owner must permit the tenants in assisted units to remain in their units for the required notice period with no increase in the tenant portion of their rent, and with no eviction as a result of the owner's inability to collect an increased tenant portion of rent. An owner may renew the terminating contract for a period of time sufficient to give tenants one-year advance notice under such terms as HUD may require.

Upon termination or expiration of the contract, a family living at the property is entitled to receive a tenant-based voucher. Tenant-based assistance would not begin until the owner's required notice period ends. The PHA must provide the family with a voucher and the family must also be given the option by the PHA and owner to remain in their unit with HCV tenant-based assistance as long as the unit complies with inspection and rent reasonableness requirements. The family must pay their total tenant payment (TTP) and any additional amount if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard. The family has the right to remain in the project as long as the units are used for rental housing and are otherwise eligible for HCV assistance. The owner may not terminate the tenancy of a family that exercises its right to remain except for serious or repeated lease violations or other good cause. Families that receive a tenant-based voucher at the expiration or termination of the PBV HAP contract are not new admissions to the PHA HCV tenant-based program, and are not subject to income eligibility requirements or any other admission requirements. If the family chooses to remain in their unit with tenant-based assistance, the family may do so regardless of whether the family share would initially exceed 40 percent of the family's adjusted monthly income.

**Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)]**

The PHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS. If the PHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, the PHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

The PHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for non-compliance with HQS in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

## **17-V.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT**

### **Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.207(a)]**

At the PHA's discretion and subject to all PBV requirements, the HAP contract may be amended to substitute a different unit with the same number of bedrooms in the same project for a previously covered contract unit. Before any such substitution can take place, the PHA must inspect the proposed unit and determine the reasonable rent for the unit.

### **Addition of Contract Units [FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

The PHA and owner may amend the HAP contract to add additional PBV contract units in projects that already have a HAP contract without having to fulfill the selection requirements found at 24 CFR 983.51(b) for those additional PBV units, regardless of when the HAP contract was signed. The additional PBV units, however, are still subject to the PBV program cap and individual project caps. Prior to attaching additional units without competition, the PHA must submit to the local field office information outlined in FR Notice 1/18/17. The PHA must also detail in the administrative plan their intent to add PBV units and the rationale for adding units to the specific PBV project.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not add contract units to the HAP contract.

## **17-V.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR, ANNIVERSARY AND EXPIRATION DATES [24 CFR 983.207(b) and 983.302(e)]**

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year.

There is a single annual anniversary and expiration date for all units under a particular HAP contract, even in cases where contract units are placed under the HAP contract in stages (on different dates) or units are added by amendment. The anniversary and expiration dates for all units coincide with the dates for the contract units that were originally placed under contract.

### **17-V.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP [24 CFR 983.210]**

When the owner executes the HAP contract s/he certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with HQS;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, is leased to an eligible family referred by the PHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit;
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit (does not apply to family's membership in a cooperative); and
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

## **Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08]**

Except where special consideration is needed for the project-based voucher program, the PHA will follow VAWA policies as outlined in Chapter 16 Part IX of this administrative plan, including using the Emergency Transfer Plan as the basis for PBV transfers under VAWA (Exhibit 16-4).

HUD requires that the PHA include policies that address when a victim has been living in a unit for less than a year or when a victim seeks to move sooner than a tenant-based voucher is available.

### PHA Policy

When the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has lived in the unit for less than one year, the PHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

The PHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where the PHA has PBV units. The PHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to either tenant-based rental assistance (HCV) or assistance in the PHA's public housing program. Such a decision will be made by the PHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers and/or vacancies in public housing units. Such families must be selected from the waiting list for the applicable program. The PHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in both its HCV and public housing programs in order to expedite this process. See Section 4-III.C. of this administrative plan.

If a victim wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, the PHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where the PHA has PBV units. The PHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to the PHA's public housing program. The PHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as part of the public housing ACOP in order to expedite this process.

## **17-VII.D. EXCEPTIONS TO THE OCCUPANCY CAP [24 CFR 983.262]**

As of April 17, 2018, the PHA may not pay housing assistance under a PBV HAP contract for more than the greater of 25 units or 25 percent of the number of dwelling units in a project unless:

- The units are exclusively for elderly families
- The units are for households eligible for supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project

If the project is located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, the project cap is the greater of 25 units or 40 percent (instead of 25 percent) of the units in the project [FR Notice 7/14/17].

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving and while the resident of an excepted unit has received Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) supportive services or any other service as defined by the PHA and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit. However, if the FSS family fails to successfully complete the FSS contract of participation or supportive services objective and consequently is no longer eligible for the supportive services, the family must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by the PHA, and the PHA shall cease paying HAP on behalf of the family.

Further, when a family (or remaining members of a family) residing in an excepted unit no longer meets the criteria for a “qualifying family” because the family is no longer an elderly family due to a change in family composition, the PHA has the discretion to allow the family to remain in the excepted unit. If the PHA does not exercise this discretion, the family must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by the PHA, and the PHA must cease paying housing assistance payments on behalf of the non-qualifying family.

Individuals in units with supportive services who choose to no longer participate in a service or who no longer qualify for services they qualified for at the time of initial occupancy cannot subsequently be denied continued housing opportunity because of this changed circumstance. A PHA or owner cannot determine that a participant’s needs exceed the level of care offered by qualifying services or require that individuals be transitioned to different projects based on service needs.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the unit must be removed from the HAP contract unless the project is partially assisted, and it is possible for the HAP contract to be amended to substitute a different unit in the building in accordance with program requirements; or the owner terminates the lease and evicts the family. The housing assistance payments for a family residing in an excepted unit that is not in compliance with its family obligations to comply with supportive services requirements must be terminated by the PHA.

### **Use of FMRs, Exception Payment Standards, and Utility Allowances [24 CFR 983.301(f)]**

When determining the initial rent to owner, the PHA must use the most recently published FMR in effect and the utility allowance schedule in effect at execution of the HAP contract. When redetermining the rent to owner, the PHA must use the most recently published FMR and the utility allowance schedule in effect at the time of redetermination. At its discretion, the PHA may for initial rent, use the amounts in effect at any time during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract, or for redeterminations of rent, the 30-day period immediately before the redetermination date.

Any HUD-approved exception payment standard amount under the tenant-based voucher program also applies to the project-based voucher program. HUD will not approve a different exception payment stand amount for use in the PBV program.

Likewise, the PHA may not establish or apply different utility allowance amounts for the PBV program. The same utility allowance schedule applies to both the tenant-based and project-based voucher programs.

#### PHA Policy

Upon written request by the owner, the PHA will consider using the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent. The owner must explain the need to use the previous FMRs or utility allowances and include documentation in support of the request. The PHA will review and make a decision based on the circumstances and merit of each request.

In addition to considering a written request from an owner, the PHA may decide to use the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent, if the PHA determines it is necessary due to PHA budgetary constraints.

### **Use of Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs) [24 CFR 888.113(h)]**

While small area FMRs (SAFMRs) do not apply to PBV projects, PHAs that operate a tenant-based program under SAFMRs may apply SAFMRs to all future PBV HAP contracts. If the PHA adopts this policy, it must apply to all future PBV projects and the PHA's entire jurisdiction. The PHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if the PHA subsequently changes its policy.

Further, the PHA may apply SAFMRs to current PBV projects where the notice of owner selection was made on or before the effective date of PHA implementation, provided the owner is willing to mutually agree to doing so and the application is prospective. The PHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if the PHA subsequently changes its policy. If rents increase as a result of the use of SAFMRs, the rent increase may not be effective until the first anniversary of the HAP contract.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not apply SAFMRs to the PHA's PBV program.

## **Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302]**

The PHA must redetermine the rent to owner upon the owner's request or when there is a 10 percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

### ***Rent Increase***

If an owner wishes to request an increase in the rent to owner from the PHA, it must be requested at the annual anniversary of the HAP contract (see Section 17-V.D.). The request must be in writing and in the form and manner required by the PHA. The PHA may only make rent increases in accordance with the rent limits described previously. There are no provisions in the PBV program for special adjustments (e.g., adjustments that reflect increases in the actual and necessary expenses of owning and maintaining the units which have resulted from substantial general increases in real property taxes, utility rates, or similar costs).

#### PHA Policy

An owner's request for a rent increase must be submitted to the PHA 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the HAP contract, and must include the new rent amount the owner is proposing.

The PHA may not approve and the owner may not receive any increase of rent to owner until and unless the owner has complied with requirements of the HAP contract, including compliance with HQS. The owner may not receive any retroactive increase of rent for any period of noncompliance.

### ***Rent Decrease***

If there is a decrease in the rent to owner, as established in accordance with program requirements such as a change in the FMR or exception payment standard, or reasonable rent amount, the rent to owner must be decreased regardless of whether the owner requested a rent adjustment, except where the PHA has elected within the HAP contract to not reduce rents below the initial rent under the initial HAP contract.

### ***Notice of Rent Change***

The rent to owner is redetermined by written notice by the PHA to the owner specifying the amount of the redetermined rent. The PHA notice of rent adjustment constitutes an amendment of the rent to owner specified in the HAP contract. The adjusted amount of rent to owner applies for the period of 12 calendar months from the annual anniversary of the HAP contract.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the owner with at least 30 days written notice of any change in the amount of rent to owner.

## **PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.301(g)]**

For PHA-owned PBV units, the initial rent to owner and the annual redetermination of rent at the anniversary of the HAP contract are determined by the independent entity approved by HUD. The PHA must use the rent to owner established by the independent entity.



## **PART II: PBV PROJECT SELECTION**

### **18-II.A. OVERVIEW**

Unlike in the standard PBV program where the PHA typically selects the property through an owner proposal selection process, projects selected for assistance under RAD PBV are selected in accordance with the provisions in Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3. Therefore, 24 CFR 983.51 does not apply since HUD selects RAD properties through a competitive selection process.

### **18-II.B. OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Except where permitted to facilitate the use of low-income housing tax credits, during both the initial term and renewal terms of the HAP contract, ownership must be by a public or non-profit entity. The requirement for a public or non-profit entity is satisfied if a public or non-profit entity (or entities), directly or through a wholly-owned affiliate (1) holds a fee simple interest in the property; (2) is the lessor under a ground lease with the property owner; (3) has the direct or indirect legal authority to direct the financial and legal interest of the property owner with respect to the RAD units, (4) owns 51 percent or more of the general partner interests in a limited partnership or 51 percent or more of the managing member interests in a limited liability company with all powers of a general partner or managing member, as applicable; (5) owns a lesser percentage of the general partner or managing member interests and holds certain control rights as approved by HUD; (6) owns 51 percent or more of all ownership interests in a limited partnership or limited liability company and holds certain control rights as approved by HUD; or (7) other ownership and control arrangements approved by HUD.

If low-income housing tax credits will be used, HUD may allow ownership of the property to be transferred to a tax credit entity controlled by a for-profit entity if HUD determines that the PHA preserves its interest in the property. Preservation of PHA interest in the property includes but is not limited to the following:

- The PHA, or an affiliate under its sole control, is the general partner or managing member;
- The PHA retains fee ownership and leases the real estate to the tax credit entity pursuant to a long-term ground lease;
- The PHA retains control over leasing the property and determining program eligibility;
- The PHA enters into a control agreement by which the PHA retains consent rights over certain acts of the project owner and retains certain rights over the project;
- Other means that HUD finds acceptable

**18-II.C. PHA-OWNED UNITS [24 CFR 983.59, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]**

If the project is PHA-owned, rent-setting and inspection functions set out in 24 CFR 983.59 must be conducted by an independent entity approved by HUD.

The definition of control/ownership provided under Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 (listed above) is used specifically to determine whether a PHA retains control over a project for purposes of HUD's requirement for ownership or control of the covered project under RAD. For purposes of determining whether an independent entity will perform certain functions for the project, the definition of PHA-owned under Notice PIH 2017-21 is used. This is the same definition used for standard PBV units. In some cases, a project may meet the RAD definition of ownership or control, but may not be considered PHA-owned for purposes of requiring an independent entity.

The independent entity that performs the program services may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government), or another HUD-approved public or private independent entity.

The PHA may compensate the independent entity from PHA ongoing administrative fee income (including amounts credited to the administrative fee reserve). The PHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent entity for its services. The PHA, and the independent entity, may not charge the family any fee for the services provided by the independent entity.

## **PART III: DWELLING UNITS**

### **18-III.A. OVERVIEW**

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the RAD PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

### **18-III.B. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS [24 CFR 983.101]**

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

#### **Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]**

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, and R, apply to the PBV program.

### **18-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8. The PHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

## **18-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS**

### **Initial Inspection [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Under RAD, all units must meet HQS no later than the date of completion of the work as indicated in the RCC.

### **Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c), FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20]**

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, the PHA must inspect the unit. The PHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS, unless the PHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial HQS inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions or if the unit passed an alternative inspection.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide assistance in turnover units until the unit fully complies with HQS.

### **Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14]**

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must inspect a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building, to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this inspection requirement.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will inspect on an annual basis a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS.

If more than 20 percent of the sample of inspected contract units in a building fail the initial inspection, the PHA must reinspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

### **Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]**

The PHA must inspect contract units whenever needed to determine that the contract units comply with HQS and that the owner is providing maintenance, utilities, and other services in accordance with the HAP contract. The PHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

The PHA must conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an HQS violation, and must conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violation of HQS.

In conducting PHA supervisory quality control HQS inspections, the PHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

**Inspecting PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)]**

In the case of PHA-owned units, the inspections must be performed by an independent agency designated by the PHA and approved by HUD. The independent entity must furnish a copy of each inspection report to the PHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located. The PHA must take all necessary actions in response to inspection reports from the independent agency, including exercise of contractual remedies for violation of the HAP contract by the PHA-owner.



## **PART IV: HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (HAP) CONTRACT**

### **18-IV.A. OVERVIEW**

Public housing projects converting under RAD do not employ the PBV Agreement to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract. Instead, following the execution of all requirements contained in the Commitment to Enter into a HAP (CHAP) contract and the RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC), a project is converted immediately to the RAD PBV HAP contract following the closing of any construction financing. Owners of public housing projects converted to PBV assistance via RAD enter into a HAP contract with the PHA that will administer the PBV assistance. Units assisted under a RAD PBV HAP contract must be subject to long-term, renewable use and affordability restrictions.

### **18-IV.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS**

#### **Contract Information [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]**

The RAD PBV program uses the PBV HAP contract for new construction or rehabilitated housing (Form HUD-52530A), as modified by the RAD rider (Form HUD-52621). The distinction between “existing housing” and “rehabilitated and newly constructed housing” is overridden by RAD requirements. The RAD rider must be attached to the PBV HAP contract and effectuates the conversion of public housing to PBV under RAD PBV. The project must also have an initial RAD use agreement. All public housing RAD conversion properties financed with LIHTC are also required to include an LIHTC rider.

#### **Execution and Effective date of the HAP Contract [*RADBlast!* 7/11/16]**

RAD PBV projects do not employ an Agreement to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract like in the standard PBV program. Rather, when the conditions of the CHAP and the RCC are met and the conversion has closed, the PHA executes the HAP contract. Project owners may select the effective date of the HAP contract as the first day of either of the two months following the completed closing.

#### **Term of HAP Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

The initial term of the HAP contract may not be for less than 15 years, and may be for a term of up to 20 years upon request of the owner and with approval of the administering voucher agency. Upon expiration of the initial term of the contract, and upon each renewal term of the contract, the owner must accept each offer to renew the contract, subject to the terms and conditions applicable at the time of each offer, and further subject to the availability of appropriations for each year of each such renewal. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 8(o)(13)(F) of The United States Housing Act of 1937, which established a maximum term of 15 years, as well as 24 CFR 983.205(a), which governs the contract term.

#### **Agreement to Enter into a HAP (AHAP) Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

For public housing conversions to PBV, there will be no agreement to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract. Therefore, all regulatory references to the Agreement (AHAP), including regulations under 24 CFR Part 983 Subpart D, are waived. The definitions for proposal selection date, new construction, rehabilitation, and existing housing are not applicable.

### **Mandatory Contract Renewal [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

By statute, upon contract expiration, the agency administering the vouchers will offer, and the PHA will accept, renewal of the contract subject to the terms and conditions applicable at the time of renewal and the availability of appropriations each year for such renewal. Consequently 24 CFR 983.205(b), governing the PHA discretion to renew the contract for term of up to 15 years, will not apply.

In the event that the HAP contract is removed due to breach, non-compliance or insufficiency of appropriations, for all units previously covered under the HAP contract, new tenants must have incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median income at the time of admission and rents may not exceed 30 percent of 80 percent of median income for an appropriate size unit for the remainder of the term of the RAD use agreement.

### **Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)]**

The PHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS. If the PHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, the PHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for noncompliance with HQS in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.



## **18-IV.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT**

### **Floating Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

In certain mixed-finance projects, the PHA may ask HUD permission to have assistance float among units within the project that are the same bedroom size. The unit to which assistance is floated must be comparable to the unit being replaced in quality and amenities.

If the PHA chooses to float units, units are not specifically identified on the HAP contract, rather the HAP contract must specify the number and type of units in the property that are RAD PBV units, including any excepted units. The property must maintain the same number and type of RAD units from the time of the initial HAP contract execution forward.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not float assistance among unoccupied units within the project.

### **Reduction in HAP Contract Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Project owners are required to make available for occupancy by eligible tenants the number of assisted units under the terms of the HAP contract.

The PHA may not reduce the number of assisted units without HUD approval. Any HUD approval of a PHA's request to reduce the number of assisted units under contract is subject to conditions that HUD may impose. MTW agencies may not alter this requirement.

If units are removed from the HAP contract because a new admission's TTP comes to equal or exceed the gross rent for the unit and if the project is fully assisted, the PHA must reinstate the unit after the family has vacated the property. If the project is partially assisted, the PHA may substitute a different unit for the unit on the HAP contract in accordance with 24 CFR 983.207, or where "floating" units have been permitted.

## **18-IV.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR AND ANNIVERSARY DATES [24 CFR 983.302(e)]**

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year. There is a single annual anniversary date for all units under a particular HAP contract.

#### **18-IV.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP CONTRACT [24 CFR 983.210]**

When the owner executes the HAP contract, he or she certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with HQS;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP is leased to an eligible family referred by the PHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge, the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit;
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit (this does not apply to the family's membership in a cooperative); and
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP contract execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

#### **18-IV.F. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352(b)]**

At the discretion of the PHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for a PHA-determined period of vacancy extending from the beginning of the first calendar month after the move-out month for a period not exceeding two full months following the move-out month. The amount of the vacancy payment will be determined by the PHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner, including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit.

##### PHA Policy

The PHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner. The HAP contract with the owner will contain the amount of the vacancy payment and the period for which the owner will qualify for these payments.

## **PART V: SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS**

### **18-V.A. OVERVIEW**

Many of the provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations [24 CFR 982] also apply to the PBV program. This includes requirements related to determining eligibility and selecting applicants from the waiting list. Even with these similarities, there are requirements that are unique to the PBV program. This part describes the requirements and policies related to eligibility and admission to the PBV program.

### **18-V.B. PROHIBITED RESCREENING OF EXISTING TENANTS UPON CONVERSION [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Current households cannot be excluded from occupancy at the covered project based on any rescreening, income eligibility, or income targeting provisions. Consequently, current households will be grandfathered for application of any eligibility criteria to conditions that occurred prior to conversion but will be subject to any ongoing eligibility requirements for actions that occur after conversion. Post-conversion, the tenure of all residents of the covered project is protected pursuant to PBV requirements regarding continued occupancy unless explicitly modified by Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 (e.g., rent phase-in provisions). For example, a unit with a household that was over-income at time of conversion would continue to be treated as an assisted unit. Thus, 24 CFR 982.201, concerning eligibility and targeting, will not apply for current households. Once that remaining household moves out, the unit must be leased to an eligible family. Existing residents at the time of conversion may not be rescreened for citizenship status or have their social security numbers reverified.

Further, so as to facilitate the right to return to the assisted property, this provision must apply to current public housing residents of the converting project that will reside in non-RAD PBV units placed in a project that contain RAD PBV units. Such families and such contract units will otherwise be subject to all requirements of the applicable program, specifically 24 CFR 983 for non-RAD PBV.

For the RAD PBV program, *in-place family* means a family who lived in a pre-conversion property at the time assistance was converted from public housing to PBV under RAD.

### **18-V.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]**

Applicants for PBV assistance must meet the same eligibility requirements as applicants for the tenant-based voucher program. Applicants must qualify as a family as defined by HUD and the PHA, have income at or below HUD-specified income limits, and qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigration status of family members [24 CFR 982.201(a) and 24 CFR 983.2(a)]. In addition, an applicant family must provide social security information for family members [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218] and consent to the PHA's collection and use of family information regarding income, expenses, and family composition [24 CFR 5.230]. The PHA may also not approve a tenancy if the owner (including a principal or other interested party) of the unit is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless needed as a reasonable accommodation. An applicant family must also meet HUD requirements related to current or past criminal activity.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will determine an applicant family's eligibility for the RAD PBV program in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

**18-V.D. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c);  
Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

The standard PBV regulations at 24 CFR 983.251 set out program requirements related to establishing and maintaining a voucher-wide, PBV program-wide, or site-based waiting list from which residents will be admitted. These provisions will apply unless the project is covered by a remedial order or agreement that specifies the type of waiting list and other waiting list policies.

PHA Policy.

The PHA will establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving RAD PBV assistance. The PHA currently has waiting lists for the following RAD PBV projects:

**[Insert list of projects/buildings receiving PBV assistance for which separate waiting lists are maintained].**

For any applicants on the public housing waiting list that are likely to be ineligible for admission to a covered project converting to PBV because the household's TTP is likely to exceed the RAD gross rent, the PHA will consider transferring such household, consistent with program requirements for administration of waiting lists, to the PHA's remaining public housing waiting lists or to another voucher waiting list, in addition to transferring such household to the waiting list for the covered project.

To the extent any wait list relies on the date and time of application, the applicants shall have priority on the wait lists to which their application was transferred in accordance with the date and time of their application to the original waiting list.

The PHA will maintain the project-specific waiting list in accordance with all applicable civil rights and fair housing regulations found at 24 CFR 903.7(b)(2)(ii)-(iv). The PHA will provide applicants full information about each development, including an estimate of the wait time, location, occupancy, number and size of accessible units, and amenities like day care, security, transportation, and training programs at each development with a site-based waiting list. The system for selection will be consistent with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations and may not be in conflict with any imposed or pending court order, settlement agreement, or complaint brought by HUD.

The PHA will assess any changes in racial, ethnic or disability-related tenant composition at each PHA site that may have occurred during the implementation of the site-based waiting list, based on confirmed and accurate PIC occupancy data. At least every three years, the PHA will use independent testers to assure that the site-based system is not being implemented in a discriminatory manner.

### **18-V.E. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]**

After conversion to RAD PBV, applicants who will occupy units with RAD PBV assistance must be selected from the PHA's waiting list. The PHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units.

#### **Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to the PHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during the PHA fiscal year from the waiting list must be extremely-low income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Families in place at the time of the conversion are exempt from income targeting requirements. New admissions follow standard PBV requirements.

#### **Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)]**

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, the PHA must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

#### **Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d); FR Notice 11/24/08; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

The PHA may use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program, establish selection criteria or preferences for the PBV program as a whole, or for occupancy of particular PBV developments or units.

The PHA may establish a selection preference for families who qualify for voluntary services, including disability-specific services, offered in conjunction with assisted units, provided that preference is consistent with the PHA plan. The PHA may not, however, grant a preference to a person with a specific disability [FR Notice 1/18/17].

In advertising such a project, the owner may advertise the project as offering services for a particular type of disability; however, the project must be open to all otherwise eligible persons with disabilities who may benefit from services provided in the project. In these projects, residents with disabilities may not be required to accept the particular services offered as a condition of occupancy.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not offer any preferences for the RAD PBV program or for particular PBV projects or units.

## **18-V.F. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE**

### **Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)]**

The PHA is prohibited from taking any of the following actions against a family who has applied for, received, or refused an offer of PBV assistance:

- Refusing to list the applicant on the waiting list for tenant-based voucher assistance
- Denying any admission preference for which the applicant qualifies
- Changing the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date, and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under the PHA's selection policy
- Removing the applicant from the tenant-based voucher waiting list

### **Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)]**

If a PBV owner rejects a family for admission to the owner's units, such rejection may not affect the family's position on the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

### **Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]**

#### ***Family Briefing***

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, the PHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and owner. In addition to the oral briefing, the PHA must provide a briefing packet that explains how the PHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information.

#### ***Persons with Disabilities***

If an applicant family's head or spouse is disabled, the PHA must assure effective communication, in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6, in conducting the oral briefing and in providing the written information packet. This may include making alternative formats available (see Chapter 2). In addition, the PHA must have a mechanism for referring a family that includes a member with a mobility impairment to an appropriate accessible PBV unit.

#### ***Persons with Limited English Proficiency***

The PHA should take reasonable steps to assure meaningful access by persons with limited English proficiency in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166 (see Chapter 2).

## **18-V.G. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS**

The owner is responsible for developing written tenant selection procedures that are consistent with the purpose of improving housing opportunities for very low-income families and reasonably related to program eligibility and an applicant's ability to fulfill their obligations under the lease. An owner must promptly notify in writing any rejected applicant of the grounds for any rejection [24 CFR 983.253(a)(2) and (a)(3)].

### **Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]**

During the term of the HAP contract, the owner must lease contract units to eligible families that are selected and referred by the PHA from the PHA's waiting list. The contract unit leased to the family must be the appropriate size unit for the size of the family, based on the PHA's subsidy standards.

### **Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]**

The owner must promptly notify the PHA of any vacancy or expected vacancy in a contract unit. After receiving such notice, the PHA must make every reasonable effort to promptly refer a sufficient number of families for the owner to fill such vacancies. The PHA and the owner must make reasonable efforts to minimize the likelihood and length of any vacancy.

#### PHA Policy

The owner must notify the PHA in writing (mail, fax, or e-mail) within five business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

The PHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 10 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.



## **18-V.H. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR 983.255]**

### **PHA Responsibility**

The PHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, the PHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

The PHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in PHA records) and the name and address (if known by the PHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, the PHA may offer the owner other information the PHA may have about a family, including information about the tenancy history of family members or about drug trafficking and criminal activity by family members. The PHA must provide applicant families a description of the PHA policy on providing information to owners, and the PHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

The PHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided in response to a request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)].

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants, and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, at the time of the turnover HQS inspection or before. The PHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

### **Owner Responsibility**

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills
- Caring for a unit and premises
- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy



## **PART VI: OCCUPANCY**

### **18-VI.A. OVERVIEW**

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by the PHA, referred to an owner, and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

### **18-VI.B. LEASE [24 CFR 983.256; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter into 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.

The tenant and the owner must enter into a written lease agreement that is signed by both parties. The tenancy addendum must include, word-for-word, all provisions required by HUD.

#### **Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provided by the owner; and
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

The PHA must include resident procedural rights for termination notification and grievance procedures in the owner's lease. These requirements are not part of the regular PBV program but are required under RAD. An example of language that may be included can be found in Attachment-1E of Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2.

#### **Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]**

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements
- The composition of the household as approved by the PHA (the names of family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide)

All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be included in the lease. The terms of the tenancy addendum prevail over other provisions of the lease.

### **Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f); PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]**

Leases for residents who will remain in place (i.e., who will not be relocated solely as a result of conversion) must have an effective date that coincides with—and must be signed on or before—the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract.

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. The lease must provide for automatic renewal after the initial term of the lease in either successive definitive terms (e.g., month-to-month or year-to-year) or an automatic indefinite extension of the lease term. For automatic indefinite extension of the lease term, the lease terminates if any of the following occur:

- The owner terminates the lease for good cause
- The tenant terminates the lease
- The owner and tenant agree to terminate the lease
- The PHA terminates the HAP contract
- The PHA terminates assistance for the family

### **Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)]**

If the tenant and owner agree to any change in the lease, the change must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify the PHA in advance of any proposed change in the lease regarding the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may only be made if approved by the PHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. The PHA must redetermine reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The redetermined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

### **Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

With two exceptions, the owner of a PBV unit may terminate tenancy for the same reasons an owner may in the tenant-based voucher program (see Section 12-III.B. and 24 CFR 982.310). In the PBV program, terminating tenancy for “good cause” does not include doing so for a business or economic reason, or a desire to use the unit for personal or family use or other non-residential purpose.

Projects converting from public housing to PBV under RAD have additional procedural rights that do not apply to the standard PBV program. These procedural rights must be included in the owner’s lease as well as the PHA’s administrative plan. In addition to the regulations at 24 CFR 983.257 related to project owner termination of tenancy and eviction (which MTW agencies may not alter) the termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBV will require that PHAs provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease which may not be less than:

- A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
  - If the health or safety of other tenants, PHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
  - In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction
- 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent
- 30 days in any other case, except that if a state or local law provides for a shorter period of time, such shorter period will apply

Unlike in the standard PBV program, residents in converted projects have the right to request an informal hearing for issues that adversely affect the resident’s rights, obligations, welfare, or status with both the PHA and the project owner. See Chapter 16 Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings for more information.

### ***Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]***

The lease may specify a maximum period of family absence from the unit that may be shorter than the maximum period permitted by PHA policy. According to program requirements, the family’s assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive days. PHA termination of assistance actions due to family absence from the unit are subject to 24 CFR 982.312, except that the unit is not terminated from the HAP contract if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.

**Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.258;  
Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Current residents living in the property prior to conversion are placed on and remain under the HAP contract when TTP equals or exceeds gross rent. In this case, until such time as the family's TTP falls below the gross rent, the family will pay the owner the lesser of their TTP minus the utility allowance or any applicable maximum rent under the LIHTC program. The family will continue to pay this amount until/if circumstances change and HAP is paid on their behalf. In other words, assistance may subsequently be reinstated if the tenant becomes eligible for assistance. In such cases, the resident is still considered a program participant. All of the family obligations and protections under RAD and standard PBV apply to the resident. Likewise, all requirements with respect to the unit, such as compliance with the HQS requirements, apply as long as the unit is under HAP contract.

Following conversion, 24 CFR 983.53(d) applies, and any new families referred to the RAD PBV project must be initially eligible for a HAP payment at admission to the program. Further, for any new families admitted after the conversion, assistance will be terminated 180 days after the last housing assistance payment on their behalf. The cessation of housing assistance payments does not affect the family's other rights under its lease, nor does it preclude the resumption of payments as a result of later changes in income, rents, or other relevant circumstances if such changes occur within the 180 day window. If a family's assistance is terminated as a result of their zero HAP status, the PHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract. If the project is fully assisted, the PHA must reinstate the unit after the family has vacated the property. If the project is partially assisted, the PHA may substitute a different unit for the unit on the HAP contract in accordance with 24 CFR 983.207.

PHA Policy

If a participating family who was admitted after the RAD conversion receive zero assistance and subsequently experiences a change in circumstances that would result in a HAP payment to the owner, the family must notify the PHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

## **Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]**

Owners are permitted to recognize security deposit amounts that have been previously provided by tenants who are in-place at the time of the RAD conversion. Otherwise the security deposit requirements for standard PBV apply.

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. The PHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

### PHA Policy

The PHA will allow the owner to collect a security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate.

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. The PHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

**18-VI.C. PUBLIC HOUSING FSS AND ROSS PARTICIPANTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Current PH FSS participants will continue to be eligible for FSS once their housing is converted under RAD, and PHAs will be allowed to use any PH FSS funds granted previously or pursuant to the current fiscal year (FY) PH FSS notice of funding availability (NOFA), to serve those FSS participants who live in units converted to RAD and who will as a result be moving to the HCV FSS program. A PHA must convert the PH FSS program participants at the covered project to their HCV FSS program.

Residents who were converted from the PH FSS program to the HCV FSS program through RAD may not be terminated from the HCV FSS program or have HCV assistance withheld due to the participant's failure to comply with the contract of participation. Consequently, 24 CFR 984.303(b)(5)(iii) does not apply to FSS participants in converted properties.

At the completion of the FSS grant, PHAs should follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. If the PHA continues to run an FSS program that serves PH and/or HCV participants, the PHA will continue to be eligible (subject to NOFA requirements) to apply for FSS funding and may use that funding to serve PH, HCV, and PBRA participants in its FSS program.

Current Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency–Service Coordinators (ROSS–SC) program grantees will be able to finish out their current ROSS–SC grants once their housing is converted under RAD. However, once the property is converted, it will no longer be eligible to be counted towards the unit count for future public housing ROSS–SC grants.

At the completion of the ROSS-SC grant, PHAs should follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. Please note that ROSS-SC grantees may be a non-profit or local resident association and this consequence of a RAD conversion may impact those entities.

**18-VI.D. RESIDENT PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Residents of covered projects converting assistance to PBVs will have the right to establish and operate a resident organization for the purpose of addressing issues related to their living environment and be eligible for resident participation funding.



## **18-VLE. MOVES**

### **Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

All in-place tenants at the time of conversion are eligible to remain in the project. Over-housed families should be moved into appropriately sized units if such units are available in the new or rehabbed project. If appropriately sized units are not available, the existing tenants may continue to be over-housed until an appropriately sized unit becomes available or until the tenant leaves the project. Once the unit turns over, it must be leased to an appropriately sized family.

Following conversion, the standard PBV regulations apply. If the PHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong-size unit, based on the PHA's subsidy standards, or a unit with accessibility features that the family does not require, and the unit is needed by a family that does require the features, the PHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and the PHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

#### PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family and the owner of the family's need to move based on the occupancy of a wrong-size or accessible unit within 10 business days of the PHA's determination. The PHA will offer the family the following types of continued assistance in the following order, based on the availability of assistance:

PBV assistance in the same building or project

PBV assistance in another project

Tenant-based voucher assistance

If the PHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, the PHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-size or accessible unit at the earlier of the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, including any extension granted by the PHA, or the date upon which the family vacates the unit. If the family does not move out of the wrong-size unit or accessible unit by the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, the PHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract.

If the PHA offers the family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, and the family does not accept the offer, does not move out of the PBV unit within a reasonable time as determined by the PHA, or both, the PHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by the PHA and remove the unit from the HAP contract.

#### PHA Policy

When the PHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given 30 days from the date of the offer to accept the offer and move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, the PHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

The PHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

#### **Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261]**

The family may terminate the lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give advance written notice to the owner in accordance with the lease and provide a copy of such notice to the PHA.

### **Choice Mobility [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact the PHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease. If the family terminates the lease in accordance with lease requirements, the PHA is required to offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a voucher or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance. If a voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance is not immediately available, the PHA must give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

#### PHA Policy:

Prior to providing notice to the owner to terminate the lease, the family may submit a written request to the PHA for a choice mobility voucher at any time after completing the 12-month occupancy requirement.

The family will remain eligible to request a choice mobility voucher as long as they continue living at the same covered project. If a family moves from one covered project to another covered project prior to completing their 12-month occupancy requirement, their 12-month clock will reset. The family must wait 12 months from the date of move at the new property before they may request another choice mobility voucher. If a family transfers to a different unit within the same covered project, the 12-month clock does not reset.

The PHA will maintain a combined, agency-wide waiting list for all standard PBV and RAD PBV families wishing to exercise mobility after one year of tenancy. This list will be maintained separately from the tenant-based HCV list. Families on the choice mobility waiting list will be given priority over families on the tenant-based waiting list. The choice mobility waiting list will be organized by date and time of the family's written request to exercise choice mobility. The list will also identify whether families live in standard or RAD PBV units.

## **Turnover Cap**

If as a result of RAD, the total number of PBV units (including RAD PBV units) administered by the PHA exceeds 20 percent of the PHA's authorized units under its HCV ACC with HUD, the PHA may establish a turnover cap. The PHA is not required to provide more than three-quarters of its turnover vouchers in any single year to the residents of covered projects. If the PHA chooses to establish a turnover cap and the cap is implemented, the PHA must create and maintain a waiting list in the order requests from eligible households were received.

### PHA Policy

As a result of RAD, the total number of PBV units (including RAD PBV units) administered by the PHA exceeds 20 percent of the PHA's authorized units under its HCV ACC with HUD. Therefore, the PHA will establish a choice mobility cap. The PHA will not provide more than three-quarters of its turnover vouchers in a single year to residents of covered projects.

Families who requested a choice mobility voucher and are denied due to the cap will be given priority the following year when choice mobility vouchers are again issued since the choice mobility list will be organized by the date and time of the family's request.

## **Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08]**

Except where special consideration is needed for the project-based voucher program, the PHA will follow VAWA policies as outlined in Chapter 16 Part IX of this administrative plan, including using the Emergency Transfer Plan as the basis for PBV transfers under VAWA (Exhibit 16-4).

HUD requires that the PHA include policies that address when a victim has been living in a unit for less than a year or when a victim seeks to move sooner than a tenant-based voucher is available.

### PHA Policy

When the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has lived in the unit for less than one year, the PHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

The PHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where the PHA has PBV units. The PHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to either tenant-based rental assistance (HCV) or assistance in the PHA's public housing program. Such a decision will be made by the PHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers and/or vacancies in public housing units. Such families must be selected from the waiting list for the applicable program. The PHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in both its HCV and public housing programs in order to expedite this process. See Section 4-III.C. of this administrative plan.

If a victim wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, the PHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where the PHA has PBV units. The PHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to the PHA's public housing program. The PHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as part of the public housing ACOP in order to expedite this process.

### **18-VI.F. REEXAMINATIONS [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]**

A family living in a unit converted from public housing to RAD PBV may retain its certification date. Unless a family's annual reexamination is due at the same time as the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract, the PHA does not need to recertify tenants at the point of conversion. For each family residing in a unit undergoing conversion of assistance under RAD, the administering PHA will have to submit a form HUD-50058 reflecting the family's admission to the voucher program. The effective date of the new admission will be the same as the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract. The form should include the same information previously found on the public housing form 50058, including the next annual reexamination date.

### **18-VI.G. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Tenants who are employed and are currently receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion will continue to receive the EID after conversion, in accordance with regulations at 24 CFR 5.617. Upon the expiration of the EID for such families, the rent adjustment will not be subject to rent phase-in; instead, the rent will automatically rise to the appropriate rent level based upon tenant income at that time.

Under the HCV program, the EID exclusion is limited to only persons with disabilities [24 CFR 5.617(b)]. In order to allow all tenants (including non-disabled persons) who are employed and currently receiving the EID at the time of conversion to continue to benefit from this exclusion in the PBV project, the provision in section 5.617(b) limiting EID to only persons with disabilities is waived. The waiver and resulting alternative requirement only applies to tenants receiving the EID at the time of conversion. No other tenant, such as tenants who at one time received the EID but are not receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion (e.g., due to loss of employment), tenants that move into the property following conversion, etc., is covered by this waiver.

### **18-VI.H. RESIDENTS' PROCEDURAL RIGHTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

HUD is incorporating additional termination notification requirements for public housing projects that convert assistance under RAD to PBV beyond those for the standard PBV program. In addition to the regulations at 24 CFR 983.257 related to owner termination of tenancy and eviction (which MTW agencies may not alter) the termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBV require that PHAs provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease, which is no less than:

- A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
  - If the health or safety of other tenants, project owner employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
  - In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction.
- Not less than 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent
- Not less than 30 days in any other case, except that if a state or local law provides for a shorter period of time, such shorter period will apply

## **18-VI. INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Unlike in the standard PBV program, residents in converted projects have the right to request an informal hearing for issues that adversely affect the resident's rights, obligations, welfare, or status with both the PHA and the project owner.

In addition to reasons for an informal hearing listed at 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi) (See 16-III.C. Informal Hearings for Participants), an opportunity for an informal hearing must be given to residents for any dispute that a resident may have with respect to an owner action in accordance with the individual's lease or the contract administrator in accordance with RAD PBV requirements that adversely affect the resident's rights, obligations, welfare, or status.

- For any hearing required under 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi), the contract administrator will perform the hearing, as is the current standard in the program.
- For any additional hearings required under RAD, the PHA (as owner) will perform the hearing.

An informal hearing will not be required for class grievances or for disputes between residents not involving the PHA (as owner) or contract administrator. This hearing requirement does not apply to and is not intended as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes between a group or groups of residents and the PHA (as owner) or contract administrator.

The PHA (as owner) must give residents notice of their ability to request an informal hearing as outlined in 24 CFR 982.555(c)(1) for informal hearings that will address circumstances that fall outside of the scope of 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi). (See Chapter 16)

The PHA (as owner) must provide an opportunity for an informal hearing before an eviction.





## **PART VII: DETERMINING CONTRACT RENT**

### **18-VII.A. INITIAL CONTRACT RENTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

RAD conversions are intended to be cost-neutral, and therefore, should not exceed current public housing funding as adjusted for unit size. Since public housing units do not currently have contract rents, HUD provides an estimate of current contract rents for each PHA's public housing units based on current funding as adjusted by bedroom size. Current funding includes operating subsidy, tenant rents, capital funds, replacement housing factor funds (RHF), and demolition disposition transitional funding (DDTF). The funding may limit the amount of initial rent for a property. A detailed explanation of the determination of current funding may be found in Attachment 1C of Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2. Once the current funding amount is calculated, the amount is adjusted by bedroom size to determine the current funding rent. HUD uses the same bedroom adjustment factors as in the metropolitan FMR schedules where the project is located.

PHAs may adjust subsidy (and contract rents) across multiple projects as long as the PHA does not exceed the aggregate subsidy for all of the projects the PHA has submitted for conversion under RAD. This use, which HUD refers to as "bundled" rents, is permissible when a PHA submits applications for two or more projects. There is no limit to the number of projects that a PHA may bundle.

Notwithstanding the current funding level, the initial rents are set at the lower of:

- 110 percent of the fair market rent (FMR) or the PHA's exception payment standard approved by HUD, or the alternate rent cap in a PHA's MTW agreement
- Reasonable rent in comparison to the unassisted housing market
- An amount determined by current funding
  - Adjusted through rent bundling or reconfiguration of units

## **18-VII.B. ADJUSTING CONTRACT RENTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]**

Contract rents will be adjusted annually by HUD's operating cost adjustment factor (OCAF) at each anniversary of the HAP contract, subject to the availability of appropriations for each year of the contract term. As such, section 8(o)(13)(I) of the 1937 Act, and 24 CFR 983.301 and 983.302, concerning rent determinations, do not apply when adjusting rents. The rent to owner may at no time exceed the reasonable rent charged for comparable unassisted units in the private market, as determined by the contract administrator in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303.

Contract rents may not exceed the reasonable rent, with the exception that the contract rent for each unit may not be reduced below the initial contract rent under the initial HAP contract.

However, the rent to owner may fall below the initial contract rent in the following situations:

- To correct errors in calculations in accordance with HUD requirements
- If additional housing assistance has been combined with PBV assistance after the execution of the initial HAP contract and a rent decrease is required pursuant to 983.55 (prohibition of excess public assistance)
- If a decrease in rent to owner is required based on changes in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant

The contract rent adjustment will be the lesser of:

- The current contract rent increased by the operating cost adjustment factor (OCAF), which is published annually in the *Federal Register*; or
- The reasonable rent

The administering PHA (or independent entity, if the project is PHA-owned) is responsible for processing rent adjustments, at each contract anniversary date, in accordance with the prevailing OCAF.

At least 120 days before the contract anniversary date, HUD recommends that the owner submit the OCAF rent adjustment worksheet (Form HUD-9625) to the PHA administering the PBV assistance (or the independent entity). The PHA will validate the data on the form and determine whether the rent exceeds the reasonable rent charged for comparable unassisted units in the private market, in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303. If rents would be unreasonable following application of the requested OCAF, then the rent can only be increased up to the reasonable rent. The approved rent adjustment will go into effect and the new rents to owner will take effect on the date of the contract anniversary.

### **Rent Decrease**

Rents must not be reduced below the initial rent except to correct errors, for additional subsidy to the property, or to realign utility responsibilities.

**18-VII.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3;  
PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14); Notice PIH 2018-11]**

When contract rent amounts are set initially, the amount does not include a utility allowance. In general, the utility allowances that are used on the initial HAP contract at closing are the public housing utility allowances that are in effect prior to conversion. The CHAP must be updated prior to conversion to reflect current public housing utility allowances. At its discretion, a PHA may use the FMRs and utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract. A PHA may request a waiver from HUD in order to establish a site-specific utility allowance schedule.

After conversion, the PHA may maintain a utility allowance schedule for tenant-paid utilities in accordance with standard PBV and HCV utility allowance regulations at 24 CFR 983.301(f)(2)(ii) and 24 CFR 982.517 respectively. The PHA may instead, however, apply site specific utility allowances in accordance with Notice PIH 2018-11.

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the HCV utility allowance schedule for the RAD developments.

## **18-VII.D. REASONABLE RENT [24 CFR 983.303]**

At the time the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by the PHA, except rents must not be reduced below the initial rent except to correct errors, for additional subsidy to the property, or to realign utility responsibilities.

### **How to Determine Reasonable Rent**

The reasonable rent of a unit receiving PBV assistance must be determined by comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. When making this determination, the PHA must consider factors that affect market rent. Such factors include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as the amenities, housing services maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner.

#### ***Comparability Analysis***

For each unit, the comparability analysis must use at least three comparable units in the private unassisted market. This may include units in the premises or project that is receiving project-based assistance. The analysis must show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and must be retained by the PHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by PHA staff or by another qualified person or entity. Those who conduct these analyses or are involved in determining the housing assistance payment based on the analyses may not have any direct or indirect interest in the property.

#### **PHA-Owned Units**

For PHA-owned units, the amount of the reasonable rent must be determined by an independent agency approved by HUD in accordance with PBV program requirements. The independent entity must provide a copy of the determination of reasonable rent for PHA-owned units to the PHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located.

## **PART VIII: PAYMENTS TO OWNER**

### **18-VIII.A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS**

During the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. During the term of the HAP contract, payments must be made for each month that a contract unit complies with HQS and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment must be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and the PHA agree on a later date.

Except for discretionary vacancy payments, the PHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out of the unit (even if household goods or property are left in the unit).

The amount of the housing assistance payment by the PHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

## **18-VIII.B. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352]**

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if the PHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

### PHA Policy

If the PHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and as a result is not entitled to keep the housing assistance payment, the PHA will notify the landlord of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. The PHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

At the discretion of the PHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. The PHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives the PHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and identifies the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge);
- The owner certifies that the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and that the unit was vacant during the period for which payment is claimed;
- The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
- The owner provides any additional information required and requested by the PHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.

The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by the PHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by the PHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

### PHA Policy

If an owner's HAP contract calls for vacancy payments to be made, and the owner wishes to receive vacancy payments, the owner must have properly notified the PHA of the vacancy in accordance with the policy in Section 18-V.G. regarding filling vacancies.

In order for a vacancy payment request to be considered, it must be made within 10 business days of the end of the period for which the owner is requesting the vacancy payment. The request must include the required owner certifications and the PHA may require the owner to provide documentation to support the request. If the owner does not provide the information requested by the PHA within 10 business days of the PHA's request, no vacancy payments will be made.

### **18-VIII.C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER [24 CFR 983.353]**

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in the PHA notice to the family and owner.

The family is responsible for paying the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance). The amount of the tenant rent determined by the PHA is the maximum amount the owner may charge the family for rental of a contract unit. The tenant rent covers all housing services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities to be provided by the owner. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of the tenant rent as determined by the PHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

#### **Tenant and PHA Responsibilities**

The family is not responsible for the portion of rent to owner that is covered by the housing assistance payment and the owner may not terminate the tenancy of an assisted family for nonpayment by the PHA.

Likewise, the PHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. The PHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. The PHA may not use housing assistance payments or other program funds (including administrative fee reserves) to pay any part of the tenant rent or other claim by the owner.

#### **Utility Reimbursements**

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, the PHA must pay the amount of such excess to the tenant as a reimbursement for tenant-paid utilities, and the tenant rent to the owner must be zero.

The PHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If the PHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, the PHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will make utility reimbursements directly to the family.

#### **18-VIII.D. PHASE-IN OF TENANT RENT INCREASES [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

For in-place tenants, if a tenant's monthly rent increases by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25 purely as a result of conversion, the rent increase will be phased in over three years. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act, as well as 24 CFR 983.3 (definition of *total tenant payment (TTP)*) only to the extent necessary to allow for the phase-in of tenant rent increases. For families who were on EID at the time of conversion to RAD PBV, upon the expiration of the EID, the rent adjustment is not subject to rent phase-in.

##### PHA Policy

The PHA will implement a three-year phase-in for in-place families whose rent increases by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25 as a result of the conversion as follows:

Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion: 33 percent of the difference between the most recently paid TTP and the calculated PBV TTP

Year 2: Year 2 annual recertification (AR) and any interim recertification (IR): 50 percent of the difference between the most recently paid TTP and the calculated PBV TTP

Year 3: Year 3 AR and all subsequent recertifications: Full calculated TTP

Once the standard TTP is equal to or less than the previous TTP, the phase-in ends and tenants will pay full TTP from that point forward.

#### **18.VIII.E. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES [24 CFR 983.354]**

##### **Meals and Supportive Services**

With the exception of PBV assistance in assisted living developments, the owner may not require the tenant to pay charges for meals or supportive services. Non-payment of such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.

In assisted living developments receiving PBV assistance, the owner may charge for meals or supportive services. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. However, non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in an assisted living development.

##### **Other Charges by Owner**

The owner may not charge extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.