

Richmond Redevelopment & Housing Authority
Annual Agency Plan
for
Fiscal Year 2023-2024



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NOTE: All Exhibits, Attachments, and any other document or record referenced in this Plan are incorporated into this Plan as if fully set forth herein.

Introduction

The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (“QHWRA”) requires all federally funded public housing authorities (“PHAs”) to submit a Public Housing Authority Plan to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). This plan, which PHAs submit annually, reflects the PHA’s policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA’s operations, programs, and services, including any changes to these policies.

This document (the “Plan”) represents the final draft plan for the Richmond Redevelopment & Housing Authority (“RRHA”) for the authority’s 2023-2024 fiscal year. This Plan covers the period of October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024.

This Plan is made available to the public for at least 45 days for a review and comment period. An electronic copy of the Plan is available on RRHA’s website (www.rrha.com); hard copies of this Plan are available at the locations specified on **Exhibit A**, attached to this Plan.

Anyone who needs this Plan in alternate formats, including languages other than English, should contact Ms. Calandra Trotter, RRHA’s Housing Compliance Officer, by phone at (804) 780-4276 or by email at calandra.trotter@rrha.com for further information and assistance.

This Plan will be submitted to HUD on or before July 15, 2023.

Once approved, the final approved Plan will be available on RRHA’s website (www.rrha.com).

NOTE: All Exhibits, Attachments, and any other document or record referenced in this Plan are incorporated into this Plan as if fully set forth herein.

About RRHA

Founded in 1940, RRHA is the PHA responsible for administering HUD's Low-income Public Housing ("LIPH"), Housing Choice Voucher ("HCV"), Project-based Voucher ("PBV"), and redevelopment programs within the City of Richmond.

RRHA is governed by a nine-member Board of Commissioners appointed by the Richmond City Council. This Board is responsible for determining RRHA policy, approving RRHA's annual budget, and approving this Plan prior to its submission to HUD. The Board elects a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members and hires RRHA's Chief Executive Officer to oversee the agency's activities and operations.

RRHA's mission is to build vibrant communities and provide decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing throughout the City of Richmond. The agency operates under the core values of iACT:

- Integrity
- Accountability
- Customer Focus
- Teamwork

Fair Housing, Nondiscrimination, and Accessibility

RRHA provides housing and employment opportunities for all persons without regard to an applicant's, resident's, or employee's race, color, religion, national origin, sex, elderliness, familial status, disability, source of funds, sexual orientation, gender identity, or military status in the admission to, access to or operation of programs, services, or activities.

RRHA complies with all relevant law, including but not limited to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Virginia Fair Housing Act.

Qualified individuals who need a reasonable accommodation to access and participate in RRHA programs or services are encouraged to make their needs known by completing a Reasonable Accommodation Request form online at www.rrha.com or may contact Calandra Trotter, Assistant VP for Housing Compliance, by phone at (804) 780-4276 or by email at calandra.trotter@rrha.com for further information and assistance.

Anyone who feels that RRHA has discriminated against them has the right to request an internal grievance with RRHA and/or to file a complaint with HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity by calling toll free 800-669-9777.

Resident Advisory Board

RRHA's Resident Advisory Board ("RAB") is composed of the Richmond Tenants Organization, a jurisdiction-wide resident council in accordance with 24 C.F.R. § 903.13, and representatives that receive tenant-based assistance through RRHA's HCV program.

The RAB's major responsibility is to assist RRHA in preparing this Plan, to provide comments on this Plan, and to advocate for families who receive housing assistance from RRHA. The RAB has reviewed this Plan, received an overview of RRHA's programs and policies, and has been afforded the opportunity to provide comments. All RAB's comments on this Plan are attached hereto as **Exhibit C.1**.

RRHA Annual Plan for Fiscal Year 2023-2024

A. PHA Information

PHA Name: Richmond Redevelopment & Housing Authority

PHA Code: VA 007

PHA Type: ☒ Standard PHA

☐ Troubled PHA

PHA Plan for Fiscal Year Beginning: (MM/YYYY): 10/2023

PHA Inventory (Based on Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) units at time of FY beginning):

Number of Public Housing (PH) Units: 3,319

Number of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs): 4,120

Total Combined Units/Vouchers: 7,379

PHA Plan Submission Type: ☒ Annual Submission

☐ Revised Annual Submission

Availability of Information: PHAs must have the elements listed below readily available to the public. A PHA must identify the specific location(s) where the proposed PHA Plan, PHA Plan Elements, and all information relevant to the public hearing and proposed PHA Plan are available for inspection by the public. At a minimum, PHAs must post PHA Plans, including updates, at each Asset Management Project (“AMP”) and main office or central office of the PHA. PHAs are strongly encouraged to post complete PHA Plans on their official website. PHAs are also encouraged to provide each resident council a copy of their PHA Plan.

A detailed list of locations where a copy of this Plan is available for public inspection is attached to this Plan as **Exhibit A**.

B. Plan Elements

B.1: Revision of Existing PHA Plan Elements

(a) Have the following PHA Plan elements been revised by the PHA?

Y	N	
x		Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs
x		Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions
x		Financial Resources
x		Rent Determination
x		Operation and Management
	X	Grievance Procedures
x		Homeownership Programs
	x	Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Programs
x		Safety and Crime Prevention
	x	Pet Policy
	x	Asset Management
	x	Substantial Deviation
	x	Significant Amendment/Modification

(b) If the PHA answered “yes” for any element, describe the revisions for each revised element:

Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs

Like many places in the United States, Richmond, Virginia needs to increase its supply of available housing, particularly for persons and families whose income is at or below 80% of the Area Median Income (“AMI”). The need for quality, affordable housing inversely correlates to income; in other words, the lower a family’s income the more competition they face for housing.

RRHA identifies the housing needs of the low-income, very-low income and extremely low-income families who reside in RRHA’s jurisdiction, namely, the City of Richmond. RRHA determines housing needs based on analyses of RRHA’s waiting lists, information provided by the City of Richmond, and demographic data from the United States Census Bureau’s most recent and available American Community Survey.

RRHA’s waiting lists for public housing and HCVs all demonstrate that most families self-report that their income is at or below 30% AMI and that they need a 1- or 2-bedroom home. For additional information about RRHA’s waiting lists, please see **Exhibit B.1-1**, attached to this Plan.

According to the Census Bureau, Richmond has approximately 19,500 households categorized as Extremely Low Income (at or below 30% AMI). Nearly 12,000 families are Very Low Income (between 30% and 50% AMI) and an additional 15,295 report being Low Income (between 50% and 80% AMI).

RRHA's strategies to address the housing needs of these families include:

- 1) **Maximizing the number of available affordable housing units** by:
 - a. Address needed capital projects in existing public housing units while also moving forward with repositioning strategies to ensure new affordable units are developed.
 - b. Employing effective management practices and policies to minimize offline public housing units with an occupancy goal of 96%.
 - c. Maintaining at least 95% lease-up rate or utilizing 100% budget authority for RRHA's HCV program by establishing effective payment standards, occupancy standards, and manageable practices.
 - d. Applying for additional voucher subsidy and any available special program vouchers or other grant funding to serve more families.
- 2) **Ensuring housing remains affordable** by adopting appropriate payment standards and thoroughly reviewing landlord requests for contract rent increases.
- 3) **Creating greater awareness of housing opportunities** by publicizing and marketing agency programs and resources. RRHA plans to provide marketing information to local social service agencies, advocacy groups, partners, residents, and applicants. RRHA will also publicize housing opportunities through advertisements in local print and broadcast media, as well as detailing these opportunities on RRHA's website.
- 4) **Conducting activities to further fair housing**, as further detailed in Section D.1 of this Plan.

RRHA will undertake these strategies while keeping in mind and considering all identified needs of applicants and residents when planning for redevelopment and new affordable housing communities. This includes, without limitation, analysis and consideration of family size, families with children, and persons with disabilities so that RRHA can continue to ensure the agency's developments can offer a sufficient number of units, range of sizes and bedroom configurations, and accessibility features as indicated by the stated needs of RRHA residents and applicants.

Additional information about RRHA's waiting lists, which informs RRHA's planning processes, can be found in **Exhibit B.1-1** and **Exhibit D.1**, attached to this Plan.

Further, RRHA utilizes site-based waiting lists for all Project-based Voucher ("PBV") communities, with the agency maintaining and administering a waiting list for each PBV community. Based on RRHA's past experiences, as well as past and current demographic information, this policy is crucial in further desegregating the City of Richmond.

Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions

This information for RRHA's LIPH program is contained in RRHA's Admissions & Continued Occupancy Policy ("ACOP"). Policies governing RRHA's HCV program are found in RRHA's Administrative Plan.

Both documents are submitted along with this Plan and available for public inspection and comment in all locations where this Plan is available, as identified on **Exhibit A**.

A summary of all changes to RRHA's ACOP and Administrative Plan are attached to this Plan as **Exhibits B.1-2 and B.1-3**, respectively.

Financial Resources

Attached to this Plan, as **Exhibit B.1-5**, is a summary of RRHA's financial resources. This summary includes, without limitation, operating, capital, and other anticipated federal resources available to RRHA, as well as tenant rents and other income – including non-federal sources of funds – available to support public housing or tenant-based assistance. This summary also provides RRHA's planned use(s) for each resource.

Operation and Management

This information for RRHA's LIPH program is contained in RRHA's Admissions & Continued Occupancy Policy ("ACOP"). Policies governing RRHA's HCV program are found in RRHA's Administrative Plan.

Both documents are submitted along with this Plan and available for public inspection and comment in all locations where this Plan is available, as identified on **Exhibit A**.

A summary of all changes to RRHA's ACOP and Administrative Plan are attached to this Plan as **Exhibits B.1-2 and B.1-3**, respectively.

Grievance Procedures

This information for RRHA's LIPH program is contained in RRHA's Admissions & Continued Occupancy Policy ("ACOP"). Policies governing RRHA's HCV program are found in RRHA's Administrative Plan. Both documents are submitted along with this Plan and available for public inspection and comment in all locations where this Plan is available, as identified on **Exhibit A**.

RRHA has updated its written grievance procedures for both LIPH and HCV programs in accordance with HUD notice PIH-2020-32. Specifically, RRHA has now included language in the ACOP and Administrative Plan that allows for remote grievance hearings in certain circumstances.

A summary of all changes to RRHA's ACOP and Administrative Plan are attached to this Plan as **Exhibits B.1-2 and B.1-3**, respectively.

Homeownership Programs

RRHA is excited to place a greater focus on homeownership programs. As many Americans know, investing in a home is a primary means to building generational wealth; unfortunately, many Americans have been denied this opportunity for too long.

Specifically, RRHA administers, has applied for, or plans to apply for the following programs:

HOPE VI:

Blackwell, Swansboro, Fulton, Citywide Homeownership; Project No. VA36URD007I197
Application approved March 29, 2002; 212 units.

RRHA may amend its HOPE VI Revitalization Plan (RP) for Blackwell to include vacant lots that still exist in RRHA's inventory. This revision would provide for construction of additional affordable and market rate homeownership units under the same HOPE VI restrictions. RRHA may also build affordable and market rate homeownership units on lots that are unencumbered by HOPE VI program restrictions to further deconcentration of poverty.

Section 32:

Neighborhood Homeownership Initiative ("NHI"); Project No. DDA0002335
Application approved September 25, 2007; 121 units

HUD approved a significant amendment to RRHA's previous plan related to the agency's Section 32 Homeownership program. On November 19, 2015, HUD approved RRHA's request to rescind sixty-six (66) Section 32 units; on April 28, 2017, HUD approved disposition of these units. Since that approval, RRHA has contracted with two local nonprofit organizations to construct or rehabilitate thirty-eight (38) homes and sell them to families whose income is at or below 80% of AMI. The other twenty-eight (28) units were sold at a public auction.

On June 8, 2017, HUD approved RRHA's application to rescind forty-four (44) Section 32 units. HUD then approved disposition of these units on October 11, 2018. RRHA's nonprofit development partners will construct or rehabilitate homes on thirty-six (36) of these lots for families earning 80% or less of AMI. The remaining eight (8) lots were sold at a public auction.

Section 5h:

3208 N Street; Project No. VA 7-30

Application approved July 26, 1999

RRHA plans to dispose of 3208 N Street, Richmond, Virginia.

More information about these homeownership applications is located in **Exhibit B.2-1**, attached to this Plan.

Additionally, RRHA plans to open a comprehensive Home Center to support these homeownership opportunities, as described more fully in Sections B.2 and B.3, below.

Safety and Crime Prevention

The RRHA Public Safety Program will obtain funding to establish a security force or "boots on the ground" within all of the BIG 6 communities to include Gilpin, Mosby, Whitcomb, Hillside, Fairfield, and Creighton courts. This will be a resident-led initiative which will work hand in hand with the Richmond Police Department to help reduce incidents of violent crime in our public housing communities.

Public Safety representatives have attended and will continue to attend senior site tenant meetings to gain the residents' perspective on safety issues.

Security cameras will be installed at senior facilities in the most advantageous location to provide the best measure of security.

The Public Safety program will establish collaborative partnerships with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Substance Abuse agencies for services/programs within RRHA communities to address prevention, addiction, and to make NARCAN administration training available for staff and residents/family members of individuals with substance abuse (SA) issues. The goal of this initiative is to reduce incidences of resident overdoses/deaths.

The Public Safety Program will seek funding to establish a VAWA and Special Placements Coordinator. This role will serve to implement all provisions of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) 2022 and provide follow up and oversight of domestic violence cases, resources, and handling of high-risk placement cases. Manage and coordinate an equitable placement/transfer system with property managers; secure hotels and provide and/or arrange transportation for residents to safe locations; file special placement paperwork with HUD; manage VAWA transfer lists and coordinate resources with community service providers. Manage support group Living in Fullness Everyday (L.I.F.E. Program) for Domestic Violence survivors and victims of violent crimes.

RRHA takes the safety of its communities very seriously. In 2019, the agency created a Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) to reduce crime in RRHA’s communities and improve residents’ quality of life.

Since its creation, DPS has built relationships with RRHA families and outside, like-minded organizations to collaboratively focus on crime prevention and intervention. DPS has worked hard to install additional security cameras around RRHA’s communities, and the department continues to use its Interdiction Program, as described in RRHA’s ACOP, when alleged criminal activity threatens a family’s future in RRHA’s LIPH program. The ACOP was submitted along with this Plan and was made available for public inspection and comment in all locations where this Plan is available, as identified on **Exhibit A**.

RRHA also recently executed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Help Me Help You, a local nonprofit organization that provides support and resources to individuals with criminal convictions. The goal is to offer this connection to applicants to, residents of, and participants in RRHA’s housing programs to address underlying causes of criminal activity, provide necessary services, and help reduce recidivism. RRHA believes this MOU will further increase the safety of our communities and surrounding neighborhoods.

Additionally, the department is currently working on developing a long-term partnership with the Richmond Police Department, the City of Richmond, and Virginia Union University to develop a comprehensive means of tracking key data and metrics. RRHA hopes this information will help to ensure that DPS meets its goal of reducing crime in RRHA's communities and that the department allocates resources appropriately.

Lastly, when DPS learns of a potential victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the department works with the victim and other key stakeholders to ensure that RRHA follows all relevant law, regulation, and agency policy and, more importantly, to connect each victim with appropriate resources and service providers.

(c) The PHA must submit its Deconcentration Policy for Field Office review.

B.2: New Activities

(a) Does the PHA intend to undertake any new activities related to the following in the PHA's current Fiscal Year?

Y	N	
x		Hope VI or Choice Neighborhoods
x		Mixed Finance Modernization or Development
x		Demolition and/or Disposition
x		Designated Housing for Elderly and/or Disabled Families
x		Conversion of Public Housing to Tenant-based Assistance
x		Conversion of Public Housing to Project-based Rental Assistance or Project-based Vouchers under RAD
x		Occupancy by Over-income Families
	x	Occupancy by Police Officers
	x	Non-smoking Policies
x		Project-based Vouchers
	x	Units with Approved Vacancies for Modernization
x		Other Capital Grant Programs (i.e., Capital Fund Community Facilities Grants or Emergency Safety and Security Grants)

(b) If any of these activities are planned for the current Fiscal Year, describe the activities. For new demolition activities, describe any public housing development or portion thereof, owned by the PHA for which the PHA has applied or will apply for demolition and/or disposition approval under section 18 of the 1937 Act under the separate demolition/disposition approval process. If using Project-Based Vouchers (PBVs), provide the projected number of project-based units and general locations, and describe how project basing would be consistent with the PHA Plan.

HOPE VI or Choice Neighborhoods

RRHA continues to work towards closure of its HOPE VI Grant. The agency identified ninety-six (96) vacant parcels in RRHA's inventory, and the plan is to procure developer partners who can build homeownership units according to RRHA's HOPE VI Homeownership plan without the need for RRHA to contribute any funding. RRHA may also oversee the development of affordable and market rate homeownership units on parcels without HOPE VI program restrictions.

Specifically, RRHA's HOPE VI grant has helped to construct fourteen (14) senior cottages in the Blackwell neighborhood. This first phase is complete and occupied; RRHA is actively working on an additional four (4) cottages in a second phase and the agency may use Capital Grant funds to construct a third phase consisting of another four (4) units. Additional information about the Senior Cottages can be found in the tables located in **Exhibit B.2-1**, attached hereto.

RRHA was thrilled to receive a Choice Neighborhoods Initiative ("CNI") Planning Grant for Gilpin Court. These funds will greatly support the planning process of a redeveloped community. As part of the planning process for a revitalized Gilpin Court, RRHA may relocate its administrative offices, currently located at 901 and 918 Chamberlayne Parkway in Richmond, in order to utilize these parcels in the redevelopment.

During this Plan year, RRHA may apply for additional CNI grants when HUD publishes any Notice of Funding Availability. Any such application RRHA submits may be for Creighton, Fairfield, Gilpin, Hillside, Mosby, or Whitcomb Courts.

Mixed Finance Modernization or Development

Like many housing authorities, RRHA's goal is to reposition its entire public housing portfolio into mixed-income, mixed-use communities that offer a variety of quality housing options for families at all income levels as well as a host of other amenities and opportunities.

RRHA envisions that it may employ a range of options to achieve this goal. This includes, without limitation: modernization of existing public housing units, demolition of specific sections or entire developments, construction of new units (including market-rate and homeownership opportunities), acquisition of parcels around RRHA's communities for additional construction or redevelopment, and/or voluntary conversion of public housing to project-based assistance.

Redeveloping these communities may require a partnership between RRHA and a private developer partner or RRHA may choose to self-develop, either through the agency or one or more subsidiary entities. In either case, RRHA plans to make use of HUD's repositioning resources as well as private or other public funding resources as appropriate for each activity.

Specifically, RRHA may use Capital Funds and other public and private funds, when available and appropriate, to redevelop the agency's entire Annual Contributions Contract ("ACC") portfolio. This portfolio includes, but is not limited to: Creighton Court, Fairfield Court, Gilpin Court (including the agency's administrative offices at 901 and 918 Chamberlayne Parkway), Hillside Court, Mosby Court, Whitcomb Court, Dove Street, Townes at River South, Frederic Fay Towers, and scattered site elderly developments. RRHA has selected a development partner for Creighton Court and Mosby Court, and plans to do the same for Gilpin, Fairfield, Hillside, , and Whitcomb Courts. This selection and planning process will involve community engagement and other stakeholder outreach to assist RRHA in arriving at a master plan for the redeveloped communities.

RRHA may also use Capital Funds and other funds to acquire and redevelop properties in and around its public housing communities. In addition, RRHA plans to utilize project-based vouchers for additional affordable housing initiatives, redevelopment projects, replacement housing options, and relocation options for residents.

Additionally, RRHA may utilize one or more subsidiary entities for development, financing, ownership, or operation of public and non-public housing programs.

RRHA may propose other affordable housing developments and mixed-finance transactions, via acquisition and/or new construction, later in the Plan year commensurate with RRHA's Strategic Plan. Financing may include use of regular Capital Funds or HUD's Capital Fund Financing Program (CFFP), which permits borrowing against future flow of annual Capital Funds.

As always, RRHA will submit all necessary applications to HUD for review and approval prior to undertaking any of these plans.

Additional information about these plans can be found in the tables located in **Exhibit B.2-1**, attached hereto.

Demolition and/or Disposition

Most of RRHA's public housing inventory was constructed between forty-five (45) and eighty (80) years ago. Recent Physical Needs Assessments for Creighton, Fairfield, Gilpin, Hillside, Mosby, and Whitcomb courts – what many around Richmond know as RRHA's "Big Six" – used inspections and financial analyses and concluded that all six developments are functionally obsolete and that addressing the significant capital needs in these buildings would be cost ineffective.

Therefore, RRHA may utilize various HUD repositioning strategies to continue to provide quality, affordable housing around the City of Richmond. This may include, without limitation: Section 18 Demolition/Disposition, Rental Assistance Demonstration ("RAD"), and RAD/Section 18 Blend. These programs will enable RRHA to leverage public resources, such HUD Choice Neighborhoods Initiative and other grant or subsidy funding, and private capital to create vibrant communities where families at every income level can live, work, learn, shop, and play.

Transformation of RRHA's Big Six will involve the entire development, including dwelling units, non-dwelling units – such as, but not limited to, Creighton Court Management Office, Fairfield Court Management Office, Gilpin Court Management Office, Hillside Court Management Office, Mosby Court Management Office, Whitcomb Court Management Office, RRHA Administrative Offices, the Calhoun Family Investment Center (436 Calhoun Street), Friends Day Care center, and other non-dwelling units – and vacant land in the communities.

Additionally, HUD approved RRHA's applications for disposition of 110 single-family public housing units that were previously approved under a Section 32 Homeownership plan. These units have been or will be transferred to nonprofit developer partners who will rehabilitate or construct homes to sell, many of which will be designated for families earning at or below 80% AMI. More information on this can be found in Section B.1, "Homeownership Programs".

Specific information about these plans can be found in the tables located in **Exhibit B.2-1**, attached hereto.

Designated Housing for Elderly and/or Disabled Families

In accordance with applicable law and regulation, RRHA operates certain, designated public housing communities that restrict occupancy to individuals who are elderly, near elderly, or disabled.

Specifically, RRHA has constructed the first phase of the Blackwell Senior Cottages that consists of fourteen (14) units that are designated for elderly individuals and allow them to age in place. An additional four (4) units are currently under construction in the second phase of this development, with the third and final phase planned for the remaining four (4) units.

Additional information about these communities, including planned developments, can be found in the tables located in **Exhibit B.2-2**, attached hereto.

Conversion of Public Housing to Tenant-based Assistance

As part of RRHA's planned repositioning of its public housing communities, the agency will continue to analyze its inventory. RRHA may convert public housing to tenant-based assistance when it is economically feasible and will increase housing opportunities.

Such conversion may involve applications for Section 18 Demolition/Disposition or RAD/Section 18 Blend for the following public housing communities: Creighton Court, Fairfield Court, Gilpin Court, Hillside Court, Mosby Court, Whitcomb Court, or other public housing in RRHA's inventory.

Information about specific plans and applications is found elsewhere in this section and in relevant exhibits attached to this Plan.

Conversion of Public Housing to Project-based Rental Assistance or Project-based Vouchers under RAD

RRHA may convert public housing to Project-based Rental Assistance ("PBRA") or Project-based Vouchers ("PBV") assistance under HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration ("RAD"). Information about specific applications and plans can be found in tables located in **Exhibit B.2-3**, attached hereto.

Every such RAD conversion will occur under the guidelines of H-2019-09 PIH Notice 2019-23 (HA), REV-4 and any successor Notices. Upon conversion to Project-Based Vouchers or Project-Based Rental Assistance, the Authority will adopt the resident

rights, participation, waiting list, and grievance procedures described in *Section 1.6 of H-2019-09 PIH Notice 2019-23, Rev-4; and H-2016-17/PIH-2016-17 (PBV) conversions; and Section 1.7 of H-2019-09 PIH Notice 2019-23, Rev-4; and H-2016-17/PIH-2016-17(PBRA)*. These resident protections, rights, participation, waiting list and grievance procedures are attached hereto as **Exhibit B.2-4**.

A reference to HUD Notice H-2016-17, PIH-2016-17 (HA) is attached hereto as **Exhibit B.2-5**.

RRHA will make the full text of these HUD Notices available to anyone upon request and all are incorporated into this Annual Plan by reference as if fully laid out herein.

Additionally, the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority certifies that it is currently compliant with all fair housing and civil rights requirements.

RAD was designed by HUD to assist in addressing the capital needs of public housing by providing Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority with access to private sources of capital to repair and preserve its affordable housing assets. Please be aware that upon conversion, RRHA's Capital Fund Budget will be reduced by the pro rata share of Public Housing Developments converted as part of the Demonstration, and that Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority may also borrow funds to address their capital needs. The Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority will also be contributing Operating Reserves and Capital Funds towards the conversion.

RRHA is utilizing a mixed-finance approach for replacement of its public housing developments under RAD. Mixed-finance development emphasizes the formation of new public and private partnerships to ensure long-term sustainability of public housing developments and the leveraging of public and private resources to transform the isolated communities in which many public housing residents currently live into vibrant and sustainable "mixed-income" communities with a wide range of family incomes. This approach utilizes a variety of financial resources and partnerships; therefore, it may be necessary to realign the various developments based on financial feasibility or other factors related to project implementation.

Non-smoking Policies

RRHA recently provided all LIPH families with notice that the agency was proposing changes to its standard Non-Smoking Addendum to all residential leases. The proposed change, necessitated by Virginia's recent legalization of small amounts of marijuana for personal use in certain circumstances, updates the addenda to explicitly prohibit the

smoking of marijuana or e-cigarettes in LIPH units or within twenty-five (25) feet of any RRHA building.

A copy of this revised addendum is attached to this Plan as **Exhibit B.2-6**.

RRHA plans to have all families execute this revised addendum during annual or interim recertifications over the next calendar year.

Project-based Vouchers

RRHA consistently searches for opportunities to provide families with quality housing, with access to wonderful amenities, through HUD's Project-based Voucher ("PBV") program. Specifically for this Plan year, RRHA expects to increase its PBV authority in and around the City of Richmond. More information on the particular PBV communities is located in **Exhibit B.2-7**.

These new PBV opportunities will comply with PBV goals, civil rights requirements, HUD's National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate ("NSPIRE"), and deconcentration standards. Additional information about how RRHA works to meet these goals and standards is found in RRHA's Administrative Plan, submitted along with this Plan.

Additionally, these PBVs are consistent with this Plan because they encourage the rehabilitation or development of mixed-income, possibly mixed-use communities throughout the City of Richmond and neighboring localities, including several areas with low levels of poverty and segregation and high levels of opportunities.

Other Capital Grant Programs

All of RRHA's hard work on a recent application for a Choice Neighborhoods Initiative Planning Grant paid off when the agency was one of a small group of housing authorities to be awarded such funding. These dollars will help RRHA and partner organizations engage residents and other stakeholders in the redevelopment of Gilpin Court and the larger Jackson Ward neighborhood.

RRHA is in its second year of the Choice Neighborhood Initiative (CNI) Planning Grant. In the past year, RRHA, in partnership with the City of Richmond and the Richmond City Health District have been meeting with stakeholders, community members, and residents to finalize the community plan for Gilpin Court and Jackson Ward. The plan will be submitted to HUD in November 2023.

RRHA's Finance department will carefully monitor these grant funds and project spending and will assist with draw downs as necessary.

B.3: Progress Report

RRHA is actively working towards the agency's goals and objectives detailed in previous Annual and 5-Year plans. Specifically, RRHA has made progress on the following:

1. Reposition RRHA's large public housing communities.

- a. RRHA has engaged in a "build first" strategy to construct new affordable housing as one of many relocation options for current public housing residents. This strategy includes:
 - i. The Rosa
 - ii. The award-winning Baker School; and
 - iii. Armstrong Renaissance, which was just awarded a 2022 Merit Award from the Congress for New Urbanism and includes a variety of housing options including homeownership opportunities.
- b. RRHA continues to engage residents and other key stakeholders in the planning process.
 - i. The agency's goal is to engage with each community and work with their respective Tenant Councils to develop a community specific "Tenant Bill of Rights" so that every resident can see RRHA's commitment on paper. This was wildly successful with Creighton Court and RRHA wants to use this same process on all the other sites.
 - ii. This process also involves regular updates via Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") and fact sheets distributed to communities.
- c. RRHA completed density studies and has begun to develop phasing strategies for all "Big Six" sites (Creighton Court, Fairfield Court, Gilpin Court, Hillside Court, Mosby Court, and Whitcomb Court).
- d. HUD approved RRHA's Section 18 Demolition/Disposition application for the entirety of Creighton Court, comprised of 504 units.
- e. RRHA has received grant and other federal funding for redevelopment, including but not limited to:
 - i. 9% LIHTC tax credits for Creighton Court
 - ii. Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant for Gilpin Court
 - iii. 4% LIHTC tax credits for Townes at River South

2. Strategically use existing resources while exploring alternative revenue sources.

- a. RRHA has been reviewing its real estate portfolio to identify parcels that might generate revenue for the agency.
- b. RRHA continues to explore the feasibility of generating revenue by marketing existing services to outside parties. Potential opportunities are:
 - i. RRHA's internal extermination services; and
 - ii. RRHA's in-house inspection department.
- c. RRHA also plans to begin marketing its tax-exempt bond program – which is created under Virginia law – more aggressively as an additional revenue source.
- d. RRHA is searching for opportunities to gain development experience, either as a co-developer or the lead developer on affordable housing communities. The agency has been evaluating staff knowledge and capacity and has been working to identify potential opportunities for self-development opportunities.

3. Support our families' success.

- a. RRHA developed a summer Youth Employment and Leadership Academy in the summer of 2021. 65 youth took part and learned job skills, worked in various RRHA departments, and participated in educational and entertainment activities. RRHA plans to continue this program in 2022 with the goal of expanding it to allow more participation.
- b. RRHA has an ongoing partnership to expand the STEM/Computer labs to all Public Housing communities. This resource will provide incredible educational opportunities and bridge the digital divide. With the goal of opening two sites per year; completing the Large Public Housing communities by December 2024. Our partners include CODEVA, Virginia Union University, Verizon, Strategies to Elevate People (STEP), STEM Education and Innovation Center (STEMEIC). RRHA will be adding partners and additional resources going forward. RRHA's Resident Services department has a comprehensive case management system, Tracking At A Glance (TAAG) that provides document management and data tracking. This platform allows RRHA to conduct efficient and effective evaluations of families and then provide resources, services, and opportunities in Workforce, Education, Health, Wellness, and Quality of Life.

- c. As RRHA continues to implement this new system, the agency also regularly evaluates its effectiveness to ensure that it actually helps our families.
- d. RRHA is currently assessing every LIPH family under a LIFTS (“Leading Individuals and Families Towards Self-sufficiency”) model. These assessments will identify each family’s needs and allow RRHA to work with each family to develop attainable service plans. To date, 1,006 families have completed this assessment with the following results:

PRIORITY AREA	INDICATOR	CURRENT RESULT – self reported	GOAL
Employment	Employment Status of Head of Household	Unemployed – 67%	Assist 25 Head of Household Residents in obtaining employment, per community = 105 newly employed families, total.
Job/Technical Training	Access to job training opportunities	Interested in Job Technical Training – 31%	Engage Residents by facilitating information sessions and/or workshops, quarterly, representing job/technical training opportunities.
Education	Access to Adult Basic Educational opportunities	Does not have a High School Diploma or GED – 34%	Introduce and expose families to adult basic education programs, quarterly, and provide support to families enrolling in programs.
Health and Wellness	Access to Health Education and Resources	Has one or more chronic health conditions (Asthma, Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Mental Illness – 20%	Provide opportunities for families to access Health education and resources, at least quarterly

- e. RRHA was thrilled to receive a Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (“ROSS”) grant.
 - i. These funds allowed the agency to add three new staff in the Resident Services department.
 - ii. The additional staff will allow for an increase in the number of families RRHA can work with in the Family Self Sufficiency (“FSS”) program.
 - iii. To date the ROSS Case Managers have enrolled 112 residents from the communities into the program.
- f. Additionally, RRHA has contracted with a developer partner to provide services during a RAD conversion, which generates additional revenue for the department.
- g. RRHA has been very successful at using agency assets in partnership with local nonprofit developers to build dozens of quality single family homes for families at or below 80% AMI. These opportunities have allowed dozens of families to attain homeownership and begin to build generational wealth.
- h. RRHA's Youth Employment and Leadership Academy expanded in 2022. 148 youth learned job skills, in various RRHA departments. The youth additionally participated in educational and cultural activities. RRHA plans to add additional partners/participants to expand available resources in 2023 for the Youth Employment and Leadership Academy.

4. Develop existing strategic partnerships and cultivate new ones to advance RRHA's mission.

- a. RRHA recognizes that it can achieve more by partnering with resident leadership and outside organizations and service providers.
 - i. RRHA is continuously working on ensuring that all tenant councils and the jurisdiction-wide council have the necessary resources and support from the agency to effectively function.
 - ii. RRHA has increased its involvement in professional and trade groups. Specifically:
 - 1. RRHA's HCV department has engaged with several organizations representing local landlords to increase participation in HCV.
- b. RRHA has developed key relationships with elected officials at the local, state, and federal levels.
 - i. RRHA has been working to ensure that key staff attend relevant meetings with City Council, the Mayor's office, and other civic organizations.

- ii. RRHA attended a meeting with Richmond’s Mayor, members of the City Council, and representatives from Virginia’s General Assembly. The attendees discussed RRHA’s mission and objectives and focused on how local and state leaders can support the agency through funding and legislative priorities.
- c. RRHA has worked with Virginia Housing (“VH”), the Commonwealth’s state finance agency, to establish parameters for a VH-administered capital grant that provides funding to the Public Housing Authorities in Virginia. RRHA has received \$11.05 million in capital fund grant dollars from Virginia Housing.

5. Foster an innovative and collaborative organizational culture.

- a. RRHA has prioritized staff and commissioner training to ensure that:
 - i. Everyone has the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their job and comply with all relevant law, regulation, and HUD guidance; and
 - ii. Anyone who is interested can have opportunities to advance, both personally and professionally. This includes a new partnership between RRHA and Virginia Commonwealth University to provide leadership and management training to all interested employees.
- b. RRHA’s Human Resources department has completed a wage study. As a result, they have:
 - i. Improved the agency’s performance management program to ensure that supervisors regularly evaluate all employees; and
 - ii. Provided salary adjustments to employees when necessary to ensure RRHA pays staff appropriate wages or to retain quality employees who have opportunities elsewhere.
- c. RRHA has worked to develop a Human Capital Plan to address departments and positions that will phase-out with repositioning of RRHA’s public housing communities.
- d. RRHA provides regular updates to all employees in monthly newsletters prepared and distributed by RRHA’s Communications and Public Relations department.
- e. RRHA has worked to transition to virtual and cloud-based processes and systems. This change, which also involved providing employees with equipment and resources to work wherever, was expedited due to the COVID-19 pandemic; however, it has been very successful.

6. Measure agency success.

- a. RRHA continues to have a high performing HCV program and a public housing program that makes significant progress year after year.
 - i. RRHA has developed and implemented a plan to ensure proper quality control processes in LIPH and HCV.
 - ii. RRHA is developing a plan, with achievable benchmarks, to improve PHAS scores.
- b. RRHA has been working on a system that will measure key performance indicators on a regular basis so that RRHA can evaluate successes and areas for improvement.

7. Develop a comprehensive communications and marketing plan.

- a. RRHA's Communications and Public Relations department continues to use its comprehensive, agency-wide communications plan that was developed in the fall of 2020.
- b. RRHA continues to analyze how best to communicate with other key stakeholders.
- c. The Communications department continues to issue press releases and other statements to highlight all the great work the agency is doing. Unfortunately, RRHA cannot always rely on local media to provide accurate and thorough reporting on agency activities.

B.4: Capital Improvements

See Capital Fund 5 Year Action Plan in EPIC approved by HUD on 05/18/2021.

B.5: Most Recent Fiscal Year Audit

(a) Were there any findings in the most recent FY Audit?

☒ Yes

☐ No

(b) If yes, please describe: 1) Significant Deficiency in Internal Control over Financial Reporting-referring to the Financial Close Process and 2) One out of twenty-five rent changes were not determined to be reasonable before the effective date.

C. Other Documents and/or Certification Requirements

C.1: Resident Advisory Board (“RAB”) Comments

(a) Did the RAB(s) have comments to the PHA Plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(b) If yes, comments must be submitted by the PHA as an attachment to the PHA Plan. PHA’s must also include a narrative describing their analysis of the RAB recommendations and the decisions made on these recommendations.

C.2: Certification by State or Local Officials

A completed and signed Form HUD-50077-SL, *Certification by State or Local Officials of PHA Plans Consistency with the Consolidated Plan*, is attached hereto as **Exhibit C.2**.

C.3: Civil Rights Certification/Certification Listing Policies and Programs that the PHA has Revised since Submission of its Last Annual Plan

A completed and signed Form HUD-50077-ST-HCV-HP, *PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws and Regulations Including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed*, is attached hereto as **Exhibit C.3**.

C.4: Challenged Elements

If any element of the PHA Plan is challenged, a PHA must include such information as an attachment with a description of any challenges to Plan elements, the source of the challenge, and the PHA’s response to the public.

(a) Did the public challenge any elements of the Plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(b) If yes, include Challenged Elements.

C.5: Troubled PHA

(a) Does the PHA have any current Memorandum of Agreement, Performance Improvement Plan, or Recovery Plan in place?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

(b) If yes, please describe:

D. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (“AFFH”)

D.1: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (“AFFH”)

RRHA remains deeply committed to ensuring that all persons have equal access to the agency’s programs and services. To that end, RRHA partnered with the City of Richmond and other neighboring jurisdictions to conduct a Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing choice. RRHA continues to work towards accomplishing the goals outlined in the Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice through its work with the City of Richmond and surrounding jurisdictions.

This analysis, conducted by Root Policy Research (December 2020), examined the Richmond region’s structural and historical barriers to fair housing opportunities for members of protected classes and historically marginalized groups. It identified five core impediments to fair housing choice in and around the City of Richmond:

1. Furthering fair and equitable housing;
 - a. Historical actions of forced segregation.
 - b. Limited, declining, or inconsistent local and federal funding and resources.
 - c. Restrictive land use codes and development standards.
2. Rental housing choices;
 - a. Geographic concentration of affordable rental units.
 - b. Market forces causing rent amounts to increase faster than income.
 - c. Landlord refusal to accept housing choice vouchers.
 - d. Landlord willingness to evict tenants, sometimes without cause.
 - e. Limited funding for housing choice vouchers.
 - f. Limited income supports for persons with a disability and lack of accessible affordable units.
3. Attaining homeownership;
 - a. Historical discrimination and segregation in homeownership opportunities.
 - b. Historical and recent discrimination in the lending process.
4. Accessing high opportunity environments; and
 - a. Job-rich areas lack affordable housing and transit access.
 - b. Region’s inadequate public transportation systems.
 - c. Disparity in access to high quality educational opportunities.
5. Fair housing knowledge and awareness.
 - a. Lack of knowledge and awareness in fair housing laws.
 - b. Lack of understanding of Virginia’s recent source of income protections.

RRHA also conducted an analysis of self-reported disabilities by families on RRHA's waiting lists. A summary of these stated needs is attached to this Plan as **Exhibit D.1**.

With this understanding, RRHA has implemented, continues to implement, or will implement the following strategies to address these stated impediments:

Furthering Fair and Equitable Housing

Continue to improve internal processes to ensure fair and equitable housing.

- RRHA has developed a Compliance Department to better assess, and address Agency needs in accordance with HUD Regulations, Fair Housing and Quality Assurance.
- In 2020, RRHA revised key fair housing plans, policies, and procedures. Specifically, RRHA revised the agency's:
 - Language Access Plan, for persons with limited English proficiency; and
 - Reasonable Accommodation procedures.
- RRHA continues to provide telephonic and document translation services for LEP clients upon request.
- RRHA has worked with our software provider (YARDI) to implement a Reasonable Accommodation Workflow process that allows for more accurate and consistent tracking and reporting of all reasonable accommodation requests received from application to end of participation. This process allows for regular updates to the applicant, tenant, or participant's file as they happen, including timely communicating the status and updates of each request. This information will remain with the tenant's file and will be available to the subject resident through an online, secure portal and upon request. Additionally, RRHA has the ability to generate an ADHOC report at any time to reflect the most recent status of requests. YARDI has no such program in place at any other PHA and worked with staff to develop this specifically for RRHA (with the understanding that it may serve as a great pilot program for all PHAs and could have wider use in the near future).
- RRHA has created a committee of key staff to review and process unit transfers within the agency's LIPH program. The committee has already been very effective at comparing the stated needs with RRHA's housing inventory and matching families with units that meet their needs. RRHA has every reason to believe this success will continue, resulting in timely transfer offers once a family makes such a request.
- RRHA continues to provide HCV participants, with disabilities, with voucher extensions when needed to allow the family to find a unit that has necessary

accessibility features or grant an exception to the payment standard to rent in higher opportunity areas.

Increase the number of accessible affordable units throughout the City of Richmond and in neighboring jurisdictions.

- RRHA continues to grant reasonable accommodations for persons who make such a request. This may include, but is not limited to, adding features to make an existing unit accessible or transferring a family to another LIPH unit that has the needed features.
- RRHA continues a partnership with HOME (“Housing Opportunities Made Equal”) of Virginia, who provides resources to voucher recipients and can assist with searching for homes that have necessary accessibility features and that are in high opportunity areas.
- RRHA has worked with developers to exceed the legally required minimum number of accessible units in rehabilitated or new developments. Specifically:
 - RRHA will equip all Blackwell Senior cottages with sensory equipment.
 - Richmond Family 1 and 2: 204 total units; 37 will be fully accessible under UFAS requirements.
 - Baker School: 50 total units, all with accessibility features to allow residents to age in place. This includes units with additional sensory features, which are set aside for persons with hearing or vision differences.
 - Creighton Phase 1: 68 total units; 14 universal design units, 7 units meeting UFAS requirements, and 2 units with sensory features.
 - Armstrong Renaissance
 - RRHA completed the first senior phase in 2019. It has 45 units, fully occupied by senior residents, all with features to allow them to age in place.
 - The second phase is also now complete, providing an additional 45 units like those in the first phase.

Rental Housing Choices

Work with local and regional partners to strengthen funding for eviction mediation and diversion programs.

- The City of Richmond is one of four Virginia localities with mandated Eviction Diversion Pilot Program. This program, which is codified in state law, requires that landlords offer tenants repayment agreements for all amounts owed in certain circumstances; it also provides funding for Housing Counselors and trans

volunteers to advise tenants of their rights. RRHA has happily participated in this program and will continue to offer residents the opportunity to enter into a repayment agreement with more favorable terms than those required by law. Additionally, RRHA staff have put a lot of energy and long hours into helping RRHA families apply for and secure rental assistance funding. To date, RRHA has submitted over 3,000 applications and the agency has received nearly \$4 million to pay towards tenant balances. RRHA continues to offer repayment agreements to give families more time to get past due balances paid and bring their rental accounts current.

Support local, state, and federal legislative and regulatory priorities that seek to address rental housing disparities.

- RRHA vocally supported Virginia’s “Source of Income” protection that prohibits landlords from denying a potential tenant solely because some or all of their income for housing comes from a government agency, such as RRHA or other housing authorities.
- RRHA has also advocated for a state or local inclusionary zoning requirement and property tax abatement for affordable units; the agency will continue to support such measures until they become law. The goal is to permit more flexible land use, thus making it easier to create affordable housing in more places, and provide financial incentives for developers to include affordable units in current and planned developments.

Attaining Homeownership

Construct new homes. RRHA has worked with, and will continue to work with, developers in the construction of single-family homes on parcels in RRHA’s inventory. Many of these new homes are made available and affordable for families earning at or below 80% AMI.

Expand RRHA’s HCV Homeownership Program. RRHA has begun a broad marketing and communications strategy to inform voucher recipients of the option to purchase a home as opposed to renting. The agency fully expects that participation in this program will significantly increase, providing an opportunity for more families to own their own home.

Open a Homeownership Resource Center. RRHA continues to move forward with opening a comprehensive Home Center to assist first-time homebuyers, particularly those at lower income levels, with all aspects of the home buying process in one

centralized location. Through agency resources and partnerships with outside organizations, RRHA plans to provide information, resources, and supportive services.

Utilize RRHA funds when permitted and appropriate. When permitted under relevant law, regulation, and guidance, and when RRHA determines it appropriate, RRHA may use agency funds to assist purchasers with down payments, closing cost assistance, and other subsidies to support homeownership.

Accessing High Opportunity Environments

Partnership with HOME. As discussed elsewhere in this Plan, RRHA continues its wonderful partnership with Housing Opportunities Made Equal (“HOME”) of Virginia. This partnership assists voucher recipients at locating housing in high opportunity areas. In 2022, HOME assisted 240 of RRHA’s voucher families, offered housing counseling services, and has worked to find them housing in high opportunity areas.

Landlord Outreach, Recruitment, and Education. RRHA continues to work hard to increase the number of landlords who participate in the HCV program, particularly those in high opportunity areas. Specifically, RRHA:

- Has offered an online landlord portal through which landlords can review all relevant documents and receive information from RRHA.
- Takes great pride in the prompt review and decision on requests for tenancies, inspections, contract rent adjustments, and monthly HAP payments. This has proven to be invaluable at retaining good landlords.
- Provides landlords with important information on Virginia’s source of funds protections and the benefits of participating in RRHA’s HCV program.
- Studied, and will continue to study, the feasibility of providing financial incentives to landlords, such as making funds available to offset any tenant-caused damage and security deposit payments.
- Is considering and evaluating the feasibility of adopting Small Area Fair Market Rents (“SAFMR”) in accordance with HUD regulation and guidance.

Build Self Sufficiency and Job Readiness.

- RRHA’s Resident Services department has continued to evaluate all LIPH families for ability and need in these areas (see Section B.3, Item 3).
- RRHA’s Public Safety Department will create a Youth Services program that will allow for training/apprenticeships and employment placements for youth.
- RRHA has also offered, and will continue to offer classes and training on: budget management, private market rentals, connecting and paying utilities, and housekeeping to help our families succeed when they move to other housing.

- RRHA has continued to create job opportunities under Section 3.
 - Current real estate developments have resulted in 30 RRHA residents being hired.
 - The agency and developer partners regularly hold job fairs in and around RRHA's communities. A recent fair had excellent attendance and over 100 residents signed-up to receive more information about specific job opportunities.
 - RRHA's Board of Commissioners established the Minority Contracting and Section 3 Committee to ensure compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. The Board is currently reviewing a Section 3 Policy drafted by the Minority Contracting and Section 3 Committee. The Board will vote on this policy in March 2023.
 -

Project-Based Vouchers. RRHA has been very successful at using project-based vouchers ("PBVs") in communities located in high opportunity areas. This success continued in 2022, with the issuance of another Request for Proposals for additional PBVs.

Reference PBV chart (ExhibitB.2-7).

Fair Housing Knowledge and Awareness

Fair housing education and outreach programs.

- RRHA has provided and will continue to provide training and information on relevant fair housing topics. The agency makes these available to staff, commissioners, and landlords, as well as program applicants, residents, and participants.
- RRHA regularly distributes relevant fair housing information (via the agency's website, mass email, and social media pages) to all residents, participants and staff and has a dedicated "Fair Housing" section on the agency's website.
- RRHA keeps all residents and program participants abreast of Federal, State and Local Fair Housing laws, including information and instructions for requesting a reasonable accommodation, at initial move-in, every annual and interim reexamination and upon request.
- RRHA has worked with a nationally recognized Housing Trainer to create a half day Fair Housing training curriculum catered to the agency's needs. New employees are expected to complete the training within their first ninety (90) days of on-boarding.

RRHA's Commitment. RRHA has been very vocal and transparent about our commitment to fair and equitable housing, with information provided during Housing Choice Voucher briefings, with Public Housing Orientation material and making information available on the agency's website, social media channels, and posted at all RRHA office buildings. The agency plans to continue clearly stating this commitment.

Exhibit A

Copies of this Plan, documents related to Plan Elements, and all information relevant to the public hearing and proposed PHA Plan are available for inspection by the public at the following locations:

RRHA's website (www.rrha.com)

RRHA's central office:

600 E. Broad Street, 4th Floor Richmond, VA 23220

600 E. Broad Street, 5th Floor, Richmond, VA 23220

RRHA's AMP Property Management offices:

Creighton Court

Fairfield Court

Gilpin Court

Hillside Court

Mosby Court

Whitcomb Court

Stonewall AMP

Calhoun Family Investment Center (436 Calhoun Street, Richmond, VA 23220)

Additionally, all members of RRHA's RAB received an electronic and/or hard copy of these documents and information.

Exhibit B.1-1

Housing Needs of Families on RRHA’s Waiting Lists¹

LIPH Waiting List (13,851 total families)		
	# of Families	% of Total Families
By Income Level		
Extremely Low Income (at or below 30% AMI)	11,268	81.4%
Very Low Income (between 30% and 50% AMI)	2,067	14.9%
Low Income (between 50% and 80% AMI)	458	3.3%
Family Characteristics		
Families with Children	4,712	34.0%
Elderly Families	728	5.3%
Families with Disabilities	3,085	22.3%
Racial Distribution		
White	2,177	15.7%
Black	11,979	86.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	830	6.0%
Hispanic	672	4.9%
Bedroom Size		
1 Bedroom	8,796	63.5%
2 Bedroom	3,348	24.2%
3 Bedroom	1,428	10.3%
4 Bedroom	254	1.8%
5 Bedroom	25	0.2%

Is this waiting list closed?	Yes
If Yes:	
How long has it been closed (# of months)?	3
Does the PHA plan to reopen this list in this Plan year?	Yes
Does the PHA permit specific categories of families onto this waiting list, even if generally closed?	No

LIPH Elderly Waiting List (1,779 total families)		
	# of Families	% of Total Families
By Income Level		
Extremely Low Income (at or below 30% AMI)	1,779	87.6%
Very Low Income (between 30% and 50% AMI)	182	10.2%
Low Income (between 50% and 80% AMI)	36	2.0%
Family Characteristics		
Families with Children	73	4.1%
Elderly Families	1,115	62.7%
Families with Disabilities	938	52.7%

¹ All data presented in this Exhibit B is as of **January 17, 2023**. It is self-reported by families when they apply for the waiting list and RRHA does not independently verify this information until such time as the family is selected from the waiting list and RRHA begins to review the family’s information and documents to determine program eligibility. Additionally, because families self-report this information, one family may be counted in multiple parts of one or more sections, resulting in total percentages or numbers that exceed 100%.

Racial Distribution		
White	283	15.9%
Black	1,483	83.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	88	5.0%
Hispanic	70	3.9%
Bedroom Size		
1 Bedroom	1,634	91.9%
2 Bedroom	0	0.0%
3 Bedroom	0	0.0%
4 Bedroom	0	0.0%
5 Bedroom	0	0.0%

Is this waiting list closed?	Yes
If Yes:	
How long has it been closed (# of months)?	3
Does the PHA plan to reopen this list in this Plan year?	Yes
Does the PHA permit specific categories of families onto this waiting list, even if generally closed?	No

HCVF Waiting List (4,849 total families)		
	# of Families	% of Total Families
By Income Level		
Extremely Low Income (at or below 30% AMI)	0	0.0%
Very Low Income (between 30% and 50% AMI)	0	0.0%
Low Income (between 50% and 80% AMI)	0	0.0%
Family Characteristics		
Families with Children	2,469	50.9%
Elderly Families	318	6.6%
Families with Disabilities	881	18.2%
Racial Distribution		
White	351	7.2%
Black	4,573	94.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	172	3.6%
Hispanic	171	3.5%
Bedroom Size		
1 Bedroom	0	0.0%
2 Bedroom	0	0.0%
3 Bedroom	0	0.0%
4 Bedroom	0	0.0%
5 Bedroom	0	0.0%

Is this waiting list closed?	Yes
If Yes:	
How long has it been closed (# of months)?	15
Does the PHA plan to reopen this list in this Plan year?	No
Does the PHA permit specific categories of families onto this waiting list, even if generally closed?	No

Exhibit B.1-2

Summary of Changes to RRHA’s Admissions & Continued Occupancy Policy (“ACOP”)

Administrative Updates:

No:	ACOP	Page	Update	Justification
1.	ACOP	Throughout	Updated protected classes to include elderliness, military status, Source of Funds, Sexual Orientation, or Gender Identity,	To incorporate all state and federal protected classes.
2.	ACOP	Throughout	Replaced 504 Coordinator with Housing Compliance Officer	Change in organizational structure.
3.	ACOP	Chapter 12	Updated annual reexamination section with current Rent Café and portal processes to complete the required annual reexamination.	Update online process
4.	ACOP	Throughout	Replace term Victim with Survivor throughout the ACOP. Addition of VAWA complaint processing for the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	Pursuant to revisions made to the Violence against Women Reauthorization ACT 2022.
Housing Opportunities through Modernization Act				
Section 102: Income Reviews	Increased standard deduction for elderly Households		Increase from \$400 to \$525	
	Higher threshold for imputing asset income		From \$5,000 - \$50,000	
	Threshold for claiming medical/disability expenses increased		Increases the allowance for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses from 3% of annual income to 10%, phased-in over two years	
	Fewer interim reexaminations		10% adjusted income increase/decrease threshold for conducting Interim Reexaminations, and in most cases requires that increases in earned income are not processed until the next Annual Reexamination.	
	Streamlined verifications		Several provisions will streamline the verification process for housing providers. <u>Adults Only Need to Sign Consent Form Once:</u> HOTMA revises the required consent form that all adult household members sign, allowing them to sign the form only once instead of annually. <u>Use of Income Determinations from Other Programs:</u> HOTMA allows PHAs to use income determinations made under other federal benefits programs for reexaminations. <u>Review of EIV Not Required at Interim Reexamination:</u> HOTMA eliminates the requirement for PHAs to use EIV to verify tenant employment and income information during an interim reexamination, significantly reducing administrative burden.	
	Hardship Relief		Provides hardship relief for expense deductions, lessening the impact of the increased threshold for medical expenses. HOTMA permits PHAs to grant hardship relief to families unable to pay rent because of unanticipated medical/disability expenses and families who are no longer eligible for the childcare expense deduction	
Section 103	Public Housing Income Limitation		HOTMA imposes continued program participation limits for families exceeding the statutory income limitation in the Public Housing program, also known as the “over-income” provision. This provision is effective June 14, 2023 . Establish an alternative non-public housing rent which is the monthly amount RRHA must charge non-public housing over-income families, allowed by PHA policy to remain in a public housing unit and who have completed the 24 consecutive month grace period. The alternative rent is defined as the higher of Fair Market Rent (FMR) or subsidy	

Section 104: Assets	Asset Limitation	HOTMA imposes a \$100,000 asset limit for eligibility and continued assistance. Families are also ineligible for assistance if they own real property suitable for occupancy. PHAs have the option of delaying enforcement/termination for up to six months if the family is over the asset threshold at the time of annual reexamination.
	Exclusion of Retirement and Educational Savings Accounts	Retirement accounts and educational savings accounts will not be considered a net family asset. This is a major benefit to families, incentivizing savings for important life milestones and opportunities. This will also provide significant administrative relief to PHAs by allowing them to stop verifying and calculating these assets altogether.
	Self-Certification of Assets under \$50,000	HOTMA allows self-certification of net assets if estimated to be at or below \$50,000. This will be a time-savings for families and lower administrative burden for PHAs recertifying income.

Section	Page	Previous Language	Proposed Language	Reason/ Justification
Chapter 5 Eligibility and Screening G. denial of Admission for previous debts to this PHA or any other PHA	44	Previous outstanding debts to RRHA or any Public Housing Authority (PHA) resulting from a tenancy in public housing, participation in the Housing Choice Voucher program, or any other assisted housing program must be paid in full prior to submitting an initial online application	Previous outstanding debts to RRHA or any Public Housing Authority (PHA) resulting from a tenancy in public housing, participation in the Housing Choice Voucher program, or any other assisted housing program must be paid in full prior to “the acceptance of an offered unit” submitting an initial online application.	Families are not required to make full restitution before submitting an online application. All payments must be made prior to making an offer for a unit.
Chapter 6 Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan <i>Eligibility for Involuntary Displacement Preference</i>	69	RRHA shall grant preference to families involuntarily displaced from a non-RRHA residence due to a real estate acquisition by Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority using public or private funds in a project including the taking of private property by negotiated sale, or for purposes of rehabilitation, demolition, or other improvement, or due to the inaccessibility of a unit.	Add: If a property is acquired due to a voluntary sale and the property has been deemed unsafe, substandard, or meets the City of Richmond code enforcement, the owner, and applicants of the property, if all RRHA eligibility requirements have been met, may apply for admission as a RRHA resident of a short-term or long-term basis.	In concert with real estate and community development efforts, the ACOP will offer short-term lease options.
Chapter 6 Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan <i>Process for referral admission</i>	70	Only applicants referred by RRHA’s Department of Real Estate and Community Development (“RECD”) may receive this preference. RECD will make referrals in accordance with the following procedures:	Add: “Short-term leases (timeframe less than 1 year) are available for Referred Families affected by Real Estate and Community Development revitalization actions”.	In concert with real estate and community development efforts, the ACOP will offer short-term lease options.
Chapter 8 General Leasing Policies	83	1. Apartments will be leased without regard to race, religion, sex, age, national origin, disability, family status, or any other classification protected under applicable law. [24 C.F.R. § 1.4 (b)(1)] 2. All Public Housing units must be occupied by families whose sole residence is the Public Housing apartment. [24 C.F.R. § 966.4(3)] 3. All units must be occupied pursuant to a signed RRHA lease that complies with HUD’s regulations. [24 C.F.R. § 966.4(d)]	Add: The lease shall state: (i) The names of the PHA and the tenant; (ii) The unit rented (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the dwelling unit); (iii) The term of the lease which is one year (or shorter term for real estate transactions) (iv) A statement of what utilities, services, and <u>equipment</u> (if necessary) are to be supplied by the PHA without additional cost, and what utilities and appliances are to be paid for by the tenant; (v) The composition of the household as approved by the PHA (family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide). The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption, or court-	Lease verbiage was added pursuant to 24 CFR 966.

			awarded custody of a child. The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit; (vi) HUD's regulations in <u>24 CFR part 5</u> , subpart L (Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking) apply	
Chapter 12 – Reexaminations Over-income households	154	An over-income family meeting either of the criteria (i) or (ii) above may be allowed to continued occupancy in public housing for a maximum of 24 consecutive months from the date which such family entered over-income status. If, at the end of such period of 24 consecutive months the family has not experienced a decrease in income which would remove the family from over-income status.	Revision: “Pursuant to HOTMA Section 103, RRHA will terminate tenancy within six (6) months. At any time during the consecutive 24-month period the PHA determines that the famiy’s income is below the over-income limit, the family is entitled to a new 24 consecutive month period and new notices. RRHA will notify a family as to their over-income status in the following manner: (1) At initial determination that they are over income (must provide notice no later than 30 days after determination), 2) At the conclusion of the first 12 months; and 3) at the conclusion of the 24 months. ”.	HOTMA Section 103 Effective June 14, 2023
Chapter 13 Inspection Repair and maintenance of Dwelling Units	162	For the purpose of this Chapter, “defects hazardous to life, health or safety” include, but are not limited to, the following:	Add: “In a situation where the unit or building has a fuel burning appliance missing or inoperable carbon monoxide detector”. “Except for emergencies, management/maintenance will not enter the dwelling unit to perform repairs where a pet resides unless accompanied for the duration of the repair by the leaseholder”.	PIH Notice 2022-01
Chapter 15 Transfer Policy The transferring of Security Deposits	192	Security deposits will not be transferred from the sending development to the receiving development. Payment of a new security deposit will be required for all transfers. RRHA reserves the right to accept payment of the new deposit in installments. Any payment in installments will be handled in accordance with the policy for payment agreements as outlined in Chapter 18 of this ACOP	REVISE: Security deposits may will not be transferred from the sending development to the receiving development, at the request of the resident and upon finalization of the ledger. Payment of a new security deposit will be required for all transfers. If necessary, RRHA reserves the right to accept payment of a new deposit in installments. Any payment in installments will be handled in accordance with the policy for repayment agreements as outlined in Chapter 18 of this ACOP. Upon transfer, move-out charges will be posted to the previous unit. The family’s security deposit will be applied to all move-out charges in accordance with RRHA’s policy for security deposits at termination as outlined in this ACOP. The office of the receiving development is responsible for collecting any charges remaining due RRHA once the security deposit is applied to move-out charges at the previous unit. The transferring tenant has 30 days to pay the outstanding balance of such charges in full, or to sign a repayment agreement for such charges with the receiving development Property AMP Manager. development AMP will initiate the re-payment agreement and collect payments.	Updates are made in accordance with revisions to the complete transfer policy.

Chapter 15 Transfer Policy Emergency Transfers	187	Destruction of a family’s previous unit by fire, or other disasters or other natural or unnatural circumstances which render the previous unit unsafe for occupancy.	Add: “If it was determined that the cause of the fire damage to the previous unit was due to negligence or fault of the family, guest(s), invitee(s), or other occupant(s) then RRHA may terminate the lease”.	
Chapter 19 G. Debts Due to Fraud/Non-Reporting of Information	250	HUD's definition of program fraud and abuse is a single act or pattern of actions that constitutes false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantive fact, made with intent to deceive, or mislead. RRHA will not offer Repayment Agreements to cover outstanding debts cause by or attributable to program fraud except as authorized in this section. Families who owe money to RRHA due to suspected program fraud will be reported to the appropriate legal authorities for possible criminal prosecution if the amount is \$10,000 or more. If the amount is less than \$10,000 a payment agreement may be set up in RRHA’s discretion only. The head of household will receive a 21/30-day lease violation notice which shall be placed in their file folder.	Add: HUD's definition of program fraud and abuse is a single act or pattern of actions that constitutes false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantive fact, made with intent to deceive, or mislead. RRHA will not offer Repayment Agreements to cover outstanding debts cause by or attributable to program fraud except as authorized in this section. “Families are required to reimburse RRHA if they were charged less rents than required because the family underreported or failed to report income. RRHA is required to determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as the date it has documentation of family unreported income”. Families who owe money to RRHA due to suspected program fraud will be reported to the appropriate legal authorities for possible criminal prosecution if the amount is \$10,000 or more. If the amount is less than \$10,000 a payment agreement may be set up in RRHA’s discretion only. The head of household will receive a 21/30-day lease violation notice which shall be placed in their file folder.	PIH Notice 2018-18
Chapter 21 B.1 Lease Termination	262	Timing of Notice: If rent or any other charge due and owing under the Lease is not paid in full by the eighth day of the month (or, for charges other than rent, such other time as the Lease may provide for such charge), a Late Payment Notice and a Notice of Termination will be sent to the resident, informing the resident that the Dwelling Lease will be terminated if payment is not made within 14 days. After the expiration of the 14-day period, an Unlawful Detainer will be filed against the resident in the appropriate court.	Timing of Notice: If rent or any other charge due and owing under the Lease is not paid in full by the eighth day of the month (or, for charges other than rent, such other time as the Lease may provide for such charge), a Late Payment Notice and a Notice of Termination will be sent to the resident, informing the resident that the Dwelling Lease will be terminated if payment is not made within 14 days. After the expiration of the 14-day period, an Unlawful Detainer will be filed against the resident in the appropriate court. ADD: “During the period for which HUD requires PHAs to provide no less than 30 days’ notice of lease termination for nonpayment of rent, RRHA will give the tenant a 30-day notice of termination for nonpayment of rent. If the HUD requirement is no longer in place, then RRHA will issue 14 day notice of termination for nonpayment of rent.	PIH Notice 2021-29

Exhibit B.1-3

Summary of Changes to RRHA’s Administrative Plan

Administrative Updates:

No:	Admin	Page	Update	Justification
5.	Admin	Throughout	Updated protected classes to include elderliness, military status, Source of Funds, Sexual Orientation, or Gender Identity,	
6.	Admin	Throughout	Replaced 504 Coordinator with Housing Compliance Officer	
7.	Admin	Chapter 3	Replaced “Grievance” with “informal review”	
8.	Admin	Throughout	Replaced term Victim with Survivor throughout the Plan. Addition of VAWA complaint processing for the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	Pursuant to revisions made to the Violence against Women Reauthorization ACT 2022.
9.	Admin	Chapter 9	RTA has been replaced by RFTA	
1.	Admin	Chapter 11	Updated annual and interim reexamination sections with current Rent Café and portal processes to complete the required annual reexamination	
1.	Admin	Throughout	Timeframes updated to 15 business days.	
Housing Opportunities through Modernization ACT changes are effective January 2024.				
Section 102: Income Reviews		Increased standard deduction for elderly Households	Increase from \$400 to \$525	
		Higher threshold for imputing asset income	From \$5,000 - \$50,000	
		Threshold for claiming medical/disability expenses increased	Increases the allowance for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses from 3% of annual income to 10%, phased-in over two years	
		Fewer interim reexaminations	10% adjusted income increase/decrease threshold for conducting Interim Reexaminations, and in most cases requires that increases in earned income are not processed until the next Annual Reexamination.	
		Streamlined verifications	Several provisions will streamline the verification process for housing providers. <u>Adults Only Need to Sign Consent Form Once</u> : HOTMA revises the required consent form that all adult household members sign, allowing them to sign the form only once instead of annually. <u>Use of Income Determinations from Other Programs</u> : HOTMA allows PHAs to use income determinations made under other federal benefits programs for reexaminations. <u>Review of EIV Not Required at Interim Reexamination</u> : HOTMA eliminates the requirement for PHAs to use EIV to verify tenant employment and income information during an interim reexamination, significantly reducing administrative burden.	
		Hardship Relief	Provides hardship relief for expense deductions, lessening the impact of the increased threshold for medical expenses. HOTMA permits PHAs to grant hardship relief to families unable to pay rent because of unanticipated medical/disability expenses and families who are no longer eligible for the childcare expense deduction	
Section 103		Public Housing Income Limitation	HOTMA imposes continued program participation limits for families exceeding the statutory income limitation in the Public Housing program, also known as the “over-income” provision. This provision is effective June 2023. Establish an alternative non-public housing rent which is the monthly amount RRHA must charge non-public	

		housing over-income families, allowed by PHA policy to remain in a public housing unit and who have completed the 24 consecutive month grace period. The alternative rent is defined as the higher of Fair Market Rent (FMR) or subsidy
Section 104: Assets	Asset Limitation	HOTMA imposes a \$100,000 asset limit for eligibility and continued assistance. Families are also ineligible for assistance if they own real property suitable for occupancy. PHAs have the option of delaying enforcement/termination for up to six months if the family is over the asset threshold at the time of annual reexamination.
	Exclusion of Retirement and Educational Savings Accounts	Retirement accounts and educational savings accounts will not be considered a net family asset. This is a major benefit to families, incentivizing savings for important life milestones and opportunities. This will also provide significant administrative relief to PHAs by allowing them to stop verifying and calculating these assets altogether.
	Self-Certification of Assets under \$50,000	HOTMA allows self-certification of net assets if estimated to be at or below \$50,000. This will be a time-savings for families and lower administrative burden for PHAs recertifying income.

Section	Page	Previous Language	Proposed Language	Reason/ Justification
Chapter 3 III-C	3-34	A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel. <i>Abusive or violent behavior towards PHA personnel</i> includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior. <i>Threatening</i> refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.	Add: A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel. Abusive or violent behavior towards PHA personnel includes verbal as well as physical abuse, cyberbullying, intimidation, or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior. <i>Threatening</i> refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.	Protection for staff and abuse received from applicants and residents has extended to social media
3-III.D Screening for Eligibility	3-36	If RRHA proposes to deny assistance based on a criminal record, an unresolved Fugitive file, warrant, or ...	ADD: Fugitive Files, Capias & Pending Court Dates: Fugitive files should be satisfied within 30 days of notification from the agency or result in application being withdrawn. Capias files should be satisfied within 30 days of notification from the agency or result in application being withdrawn. Pending Court Date – if the offense does not directly affect the outcome of the client’s eligibility staff should move forward with eligibility. If the offense directly affects the outcome of the client’s	Addition is consistent with the current processing of application procedures.

			eligibility staff will cease processing until final outcome has been received. Client should notify tenant selection of the outcome of the case within 7 days of the final decision being rendered. Should this court proceeding exceed 6 months the client must reapply.	
Chapter 4 III-C Selection Method	4-14	RRHA will use the following local preferences: 1. RRHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient funding. 2. RRHA will offer a preference to families/individuals who meet the qualifications of the Mainstream Voucher.	RRHA will use the following local preferences: 1. RRHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient funding. 2. RRHA will offer a preference to families/individuals who meet the qualifications of the Mainstream Voucher. 3. RRHA will accept a housing referral as a priority and preference for families/individuals who meet the homeless qualifications and are selected based on the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care Coordinated Entry process. If a family has not been identified within 5 business days of vacancy notification, RRHA will select the next family from the site-based waitlist.	
Chapter 4 Live-in Aide	4-33	A live-in aide is not considered to be an assisted family member and has no rights or benefits under the program. RRHA has the right to disapprove a request for a live-in aide based on the "Other Eligibility Criteria" described in this Chapter.	Add: "Occasional, intermittent, multiple, or rotating care givers typically do not reside in the unit and would not qualify as live-in aides. Therefore, an additional bedroom should not be approved for either of the aforementioned persons under these circumstances".	Add this verbiage as #5.
Chapter 4 4-IV.A.	5-0	This Chapter defines both HUD's and RRHA's criteria for denial of admission and the recovery of monies that have been underpaid by families. Previous outstanding debts to RRHA or any Public Housing Authority resulting from a previous tenancy in the public housing, Section 8, or assisted housing program must be paid in full prior to submitting a pre-application. Applicants who have paid all outstanding debts must successfully complete and receive a certificate of attendance in a budgeting class prior to submitting a pre-application. An outstanding debt receipt stating that the balance was paid in full and a budgeting class certificate must accompany the pre-application.	This Chapter defines both HUD's and RRHA's criteria for denial of admission and the recovery of monies that have been underpaid by families. Previous outstanding debts to RRHA or any Public Housing Authority resulting from a previous tenancy in the public housing, Section 8, or assisted housing program must be paid in full prior to submitting a pre-application. Applicants who have paid all outstanding debts must successfully complete and receive a certificate of attendance in a budgeting class prior to submitting a pre-application. An outstanding debt receipt stating that the balance was paid in full and a budgeting class certificate must accompany the pre-application is required during the eligibility process.	Remove portion in red
Chapter 5 Applicant Appeal Procedures	5-3	Within 10 calendar days of being notified of ineligibility, the applicant must notify the Tenant Selection Office in writing to request an informal review. Upon receipt of the written notification, the Tenant Selection	Within 15 business calendar days of being notified of ineligibility, the applicant must notify the Tenant Selection Office in writing to request an informal review. Remove: Upon receipt of the	

		Supervisor will schedule a meeting, if applicable, at a time of mutual convenience to reconsider the determination. If the applicant is still not satisfied with the determination made, the request will then be forwarded to the Hearing Officer who will send a letter confirming the hearing date and time within 10 calendar days from the receipt of the request from the Tenant Selection Office.	written notification, the Tenant Selection Supervisor will schedule a meeting, if applicable, at a time of mutual convenience to reconsider the determination. If the applicant is still not satisfied with the determination made, the request will then be forwarded to the Hearing Officer who will send a letter confirming the hearing date and time within 10 calendar days from the receipt of the request from the Tenant Selection Office.	
Chapter 7 Zero Income Status	7-25	RRHA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SS, SSI, and earnings are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.	ADD: Families claiming Zero Annual Income must complete Zero Income Worksheet every 90 days certifying that there is no income being received in the household.	
Chapter 8 III-B Owner-initiated Rent Determinations	8-20	After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner’s lease. Any such request shall be limited to an increase of no more than 5% of the current contract rent amount. RRHA may approve larger rent increases if the owner provides sufficient documentation of significant property improvements or upgrades or increases in the amenities provided to tenants.	After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner’s lease. Any such request shall be limited to an increase of no more than 5% of the current contract rent amount. RRHA may approve larger rent increases if the owner provides sufficient documentation of significant property improvements or upgrades or increases in the amenities provided to tenants ADD: or if the tenant provides a self-certification of approval for the increase and agreement to increased rent payments, if necessary. “Properties under the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program are exempt from the rent increase cap policy so long as the rent are in accordance with the LIHCT restrictions and regulations”.	RRHA will continue to monitor this policy to improve the rent reasonableness process and avoid families becoming rent burdened. This change will allow families to make the choice whether to continue the lease with the increased rent amount or choose another unit.
Chapter 9 – I.E. Lease and Tenancy Addendum	9-9	The property owner may collect a security deposit not to exceed an amount equal to one month’s rent	The property owner may collect a security deposit not to exceed an amount equal to two month’s rent. When the tenant moves out of the dwelling unit, the owner, subject to State or local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid rent payable by the tenant, damages to the unit or for other amounts the tenant owes 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, if any, used to reimburse the owner, the owner must refund promptly the full amount of	Pursuant to 24 CFR 982.313

			<p>the unused balance to the tenant.</p> <p>If the security deposit is not sufficient to cover amounts the tenant owes under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant.</p>	
Chapter 10 10 I.C Voucher Issuance and Briefing	10-5	For families approved to move to a new unit within RRHA’s jurisdiction, RRHA will issue a new voucher within 15 business days of RRHA’s written approval to move. No briefing is required for these families. RRHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration.	For families approved to move to a new unit within RRHA’s jurisdiction, RRHA will issue a new voucher within 15 business days of RRHA’s written approval to move. No briefing is required for these families. RRHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration.	Remove highlighted portion
Chapter 18-III.D	18-13	RRHA 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 NSPIRE.	RRHA will inspect on a biennial 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 NSPIRE.	Correction: Updated highlighted portion
Chapter 18 – V.D	18-20	RRHA will establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving RAD PBV assistance. RRHA currently has waiting lists for the following RAD PBV projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingsridge Apartments • Goodwyn at Union Hill • Cary West 	RRHA will establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving PBV assistance. REMOVE: RRHA currently has waiting lists for the following RAD PBV projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingsridge Apartments • Goodwyn at Union Hill • Cary West 	Remove the listing of RAD. This list is incorrect and everchanging.

Exhibit B.1-4

Statement of Financial Resources

Financial Resources: Planned Sources and Uses		
Sources	Planned \$	Planned Uses
1. Federal Grants		
a) Public Housing Operating Fund	22,171,366	
b) Public Housing Capital Fund	19,176,283	
c) Capital Fund Recovery Grant	-0-	
d) HOPE VI Revitalization	-0-	
e) HOPE VI Demolition	-0-	
f) Annual Contributions for Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance	34,575,176	
g) Family Self-Sufficiency Grant	64,238	
h) Resident Opportunity and Supportive Services Grant	267,486	
Other Federal Grants (list below)	-0-	
2. Prior Year Federal Grants (unobligated funds only) (list below)		
CFP 2019 as of 12/31/2022	1,109,025	In accordance with application
CFP 2020 as of 12/31/2022	3,432,541	In accordance with application
CFP 2021 as of 12/31/2022	5,804,095	In accordance with application
3. Public Housing Dwelling Rental Income	9,465,511	Operations of PHA sites
4. Other income (list below)		
Leases	0	LIPH Operations
Estimated HUD Held Cash Reserves for 2022	315,991	HCVP HAP
5. Non-federal sources (list below)		
Interest – 161,593		Agency wide use
Sale of Property – 855,370		RECD Operations and LIPH Dispositions
Bond Fees – 135,875		RECD Operations
Developer Fees – 682,027		RECD Operations
	2,735,884	
Total resources	99,117,594	
Note: Sources primarily based on the 2023 Budget.		

Exhibit B.2-1

Tables of New and Planned Modernization, Redevelopment, Demolition and/or Disposition, and Conversion Projects

Table # 1: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Small House/Used House
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000016
2. Activity type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	04/28/2017
5. Number of units affected:	110
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	07/15/2016
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2023

Table # 2: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Frederick Fay Towers*
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000501
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	11/03/2013
5. Number of units affected:	200
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/01/2015
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2025

*Note: Fay Towers is under a Rental Assistance Demonstration (“RAD”) application.

Table # 3: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Gilpin Court
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000001
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	11/2023
5. Number of units affected:	781
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	12/15/2016
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2030

Table # 4: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Gilpin Court – Calhoun Family Investment Center
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000001
2. Activity type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	07/2022
5. Number of units affected:	1 – non-dwelling, ancillary to public housing
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/01/2022
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2023

Table # 5: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Gilpin Court – Administrative Offices
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000001
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	10/2022
5. Number of units affected:	1 – non-dwelling, ancillary to public housing
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	10/01/2022
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2023

Table # 6: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Hillside Court
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000004
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	11/2025
5. Number of units affected:	472
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	07/01/2021
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2030

Table # 7: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Fairfield Court
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000007
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	11/2025
5. Number of units affected:	447
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/01/2021
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2030

Table # 8: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Whitcomb Court
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000006
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	11/2025
5. Number of units affected:	493
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/01/2021
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2030

Table # 9: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Mosby Court
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000008
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	11/2023
5. Number of units affected:	458
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/30/2021
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2030

Table # 10: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Creighton Court
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000005
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	03/2021
5. Number of units affected:	192
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:	
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	12/15/2016
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2027

Table # 11: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description	
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1a. Development name:	Creighton Court	
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000005	
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application <input type="checkbox"/> Approved	
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	12/2020	
5. Number of units affected:	102	
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development	<input type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:		
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/2021	
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2027	

Table # 12: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description		
1a. Development name:	Creighton Court	
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000005	
2. Activity type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved	
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	12/2020	
5. Number of units affected:	210	
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development	<input type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:		
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/2021	
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/31/2027	

Table # 13: Demolition/Disposition Activity Description		
1a. Development name:	Townes at River South	
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007990000	
2. Activity type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposition
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved	
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	06/2022	
5. Number of units affected:	75	
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development	<input type="checkbox"/> Total development
7. Timeline for activity:		
7a. Actual or projected start date of activity:	01/2021	
7b. Projected end date of activity:	12/2024	

Table # 14: Public Housing Homeownership Activity Description		
1a. Development name:	Blackwell	
1b. Development (project) number:	VA36URD007I197	
2. Federal Program authority:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HOPE VI <input type="checkbox"/> Turnkey III <input type="checkbox"/> 5(h) <input type="checkbox"/> Section 32 of the USHA of 1937 (effective 10/01/1999)	
3. Application status (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved; included in the PHA’s Homeownership Plan/Program <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application	
4. Date Homeownership Plan/Program approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	11/10/2021 (approved)	
5. Number of units affected:	99	
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Part of the development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total development

Table # 15: Public Housing Homeownership Activity Description	
1a. Development name:	Creighton Court
1b. Development (project) number:	DDA0003029
2. Federal Program authority:	
<input type="checkbox"/> HOPE VI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5(h)
<input type="checkbox"/> Turnkey III	<input type="checkbox"/> Section 32 of the USHA of 1937 (effective 10/01/1999)
3. Application status (select one):	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved; included in the PHA's Homeownership Plan/Program	
<input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval	
<input type="checkbox"/> Planned application	
4. Date Homeownership Plan/Program approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	
	11/10/2021 (approved)
5. Number of units affected:	1
6. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development

Exhibit B.2-2

Tables of New and Planned Designated Housing for Elderly and/or Disabled Families

Table # 1	Designation of Public Housing Activity Description
1a. Development name:	Blackwell Senior Cottages (Phase 1)
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000037
2. Designation type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only the elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only families with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only elderly families and families with disabilities
3. Application status (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved; included in the PHA's Designation Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date this designation approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	03/21/2014 (approved)
5. If approved, this designation constitutes a (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Designation Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of a previously approved Designation Plan
6. Number of units affected:	14
7. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development

Table # 2	Designation of Public Housing Activity Description
1a. Development name:	Blackwell Senior Cottages (Phase 2)
1b. Development (project) number:	VA007000038
2. Designation type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only the elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only families with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only elderly families and families with disabilities
3. Application status (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved; included in the PHA's Designation Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date this designation approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	03/21/2014 (approved)
5. If approved, this designation constitutes a (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Designation Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of a previously approved Designation Plan
6. Number of units affected:	4
7. Coverage of action (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development

Table # 3	Designation of Public Housing Activity Description
1a. Development name:	Blackwell Senior Cottages (Phase 3)
1b. Development (project) number:	TBD
2. Designation type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only the elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only families with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy by only elderly families and families with disabilities
3. Application status (select one):	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved; included in the PHA's Designation Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted, pending approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned application
4. Date this designation approved, submitted, or planned for submission:	2024 (planned)
5. If approved, this designation constitutes a (select one):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Designation Plan

<input type="checkbox"/> Revision of a previously approved Designation Plan	
6. Number of units affected:	4
7. Coverage of action (select one): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of the development <input type="checkbox"/> Total development	

Exhibit B.2-3

Tables of New and Planned Rental Assistance Demonstration (“RAD”) Conversions

Development # 1			
Name of Public Housing Development:	PIC Development ID:	Conversion Type:	Transfer of Assistance:
1. Stonewall 2. Fox 3. Decatur 4. Lombardy 5. Old Brook 6. 4 th Avenue	VA007000503 and VA007000501	PBV	0
Total Units:	Pre-RAD Unit Type:	Post-RAD Unit Type:	Capital Fund Allocation of Development:
349	Senior	Senior	\$365,163.00
Bedroom Type:	Number of Units Pre-conversion:	Number of Units Post-Conversion:	Change in Number of Units per Bedroom Type and Why:
Efficiency:	15	15	0
One Bedroom:	334	334	0
Two Bedroom:	0	0	0
Three Bedroom:	0	0	0
Four Bedroom:	0	0	0
Total Units:	349	349	

Development # 2			
Name of Public Housing Development:	PIC Development ID:	Conversion Type:	Transfer of Assistance:
Townes at River South	VA007990000	PBV/PBRA	0
Total Units:	Pre-RAD Unit Type:	Post-RAD Unit Type:	Capital Fund Allocation of Development:
161	Family	Family	\$120,028.00

Bedroom Type:	Number of Units Pre-conversion:	Number of Units Post-Conversion:	Change in Number of Units per Bedroom Type and Why:
Efficiency:	0	0	0
One Bedroom:	0	0	0
Two Bedroom:	0	0	0
Three Bedroom:	75	75	0
Four Bedroom:	0	0	0
Total Units:	75	75	

Development # 3			
Name of Public Housing Development:	PIC Development ID:	Conversion Type:	Transfer of Assistance:
Gilpin Court	VA007000001	PBV	0
Total Units:	Pre-RAD Unit Type:	Post-RAD Unit Type:	Capital Fund Allocation of Development:
781	Family	Family	\$43,264.00
Bedroom Type:	Number of Units Pre-conversion:	Number of Units Post-Conversion:	Change in Number of Units per Bedroom Type and Why:
Efficiency:	0	781	0
One Bedroom:	103		
Two Bedroom:	361		
Three Bedroom:	228		
Four Bedroom:	84		
Five Bedroom:	4		
Non-dwelling:	1		
Total Units:	781		

Development # 4			
Name of Public Housing Development:	PIC Development ID:	Conversion Type:	Transfer of Assistance:
Hillside Court	VA007000004	PBV	0
Total Units:	Pre-RAD Unit Type:	Post-RAD Unit Type:	Capital Fund Allocation of Development:
471	Family	Family	\$1,486,426.00
Bedroom Type:	Number of Units Pre-conversion:	Number of Units Post-Conversion:	Change in Number of Units per Bedroom Type and Why:
Efficiency:	0	471	0
One Bedroom:	80		
Two Bedroom:	232		
Three Bedroom:	131		
Four Bedroom:	26		
Five Bedroom	1		
Non-dwelling:	1		
Total Units:	471		

Development # 5			
Name of Public Housing Development:	PIC Development ID:	Conversion Type:	Transfer of Assistance:
Creighton Court	VA007000005	PBV	0
Total Units:	Pre-RAD Unit Type:	Post-RAD Unit Type:	Capital Fund Allocation of Development:
504	Family	Family	\$1,571,898.00
Bedroom Type:	Number of Units Pre-conversion:	Number of Units Post-Conversion:	Change in Number of Units per Bedroom Type and Why:
Efficiency:	0	680	Increasing total number of affordable units
One Bedroom:	121		
Two Bedroom:	207		
Three Bedroom:	129		
Four Bedroom:	46		
Five Bedroom	0		
Non-dwelling:	1		
Total Units:	504		

Development # 6			
Name of Public Housing Development:	PIC Development ID:	Conversion Type:	Transfer of Assistance:
Whitcomb Court	VA007000006	PBV	0
Total Units:	Pre-RAD Unit Type:	Post-RAD Unit Type:	Capital Fund Allocation of Development:
491	Family	Family	\$1,564,230.00
Bedroom Type:	Number of Units Pre-conversion:	Number of Units Post-Conversion:	Change in Number of Units per Bedroom Type and Why:
Efficiency:	0	491	0
One Bedroom:	62		
Two Bedroom:	274		
Three Bedroom:	116		
Four Bedroom:	34		
Five Bedroom	5		
Non-dwelling:	0		
Total Units:	491		

Development # 7			
Name of Public Housing Development:	PIC Development ID:	Conversion Type:	Transfer of Assistance:
Fairfield Court	VA007000007	PBV	0
Total Units:	Pre-RAD Unit Type:	Post-RAD Unit Type:	Capital Fund Allocation of Development:
447	Family	Family	\$1,425,687.00
Bedroom Type:	Number of Units Pre-conversion:	Number of Units Post-Conversion:	Change in Number of Units per Bedroom Type and Why:
Efficiency:	0	447	0
One Bedroom:	61		
Two Bedroom:	222		
Three Bedroom:	111		
Four Bedroom:	46		
Five Bedroom	5		
Non-dwelling:	2		
Total Units:	447		

Exhibit B.2-4

Excerpt from HUD Notice H-2019-09, PIH 2019-23 (HA), Rev-4

1.6 Special Provisions Affecting Conversions to PBVs

C. PBV Resident Rights and Participation.

1. **No Rescreening of Tenants upon Conversion.** Pursuant to the RAD Statute, at conversion, current households cannot be excluded from occupancy at the Covered Project based on any rescreening, income eligibility, or income targeting. With respect to occupancy in the Covered Project, current households in the Converting Project 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 conversion². Post-conversion, the tenure of all residents of the Covered Project is protected pursuant to PBV requirements regarding continued occupancy unless explicitly modified in this Notice (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, Section 8(o)(4) of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR § 982.201, concerning eligibility and targeting of tenants for initial occupancy, will not apply for current households. Once the grandfathered household moves out, the unit must be leased to an eligible family. MTW agencies may not alter this requirement. Further, so as to facilitate the right to return to the assisted property, HUD waives Section 8(o)(4) and 24 CFR § 982.201 to the extent necessary for this provision to apply to current public housing residents of the Converting Project that will reside in non-RAD PBV units or non-RAD PBRA units placed in a project that contain RAD PBV units or RAD PBRA units. Such families and such contract units will otherwise be subject to all requirements of the applicable program, specifically 24 CFR Part 983 for non-RAD PBV units and the PBRA requirements governing the applicable contract for non-RAD PBRA units.
2. **Right to Return.** See Section 1.4.A.5.b. and the RAD Fair Housing, Civil Rights, and Relocation Notice regarding a resident's right to return. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.
3. **Phase-in of Tenant Rent Increases.** If, purely as a result of conversion, the amount a tenant would pay for rent and utilities under the PBV program (the tenant's TTP) would increase the tenant's TTP by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25, the rent increase will be phased in over 3 or 5 years. To implement this provision, HUD is specifying alternative requirements for section 3(a)(1) of the Act, as well as 24 CFR § 983.3 (definition of "total tenant payment" (TTP)) to the extent necessary to allow for the phase-in of tenant rent increases. A PHA must create a policy setting the length of the phase-in period at three years, five years or a combination depending on circumstances and must communicate such policy in writing to affected residents. For example, a PHA may create a policy that uses a three year phase-in for smaller increases in rent and a five year phase-in for larger increases in rent. This policy must be in place at conversion and may not be modified after conversion.

The method described below explains the set percentage-based phase-in a Project Owner must follow according to the phase-in period established. For purposes of this

² These protections (as well as all protections in this Notice for current households) also apply when a household is relocated to facilitate new construction or repairs following conversion and subsequently returns to the Covered Project.

section “Calculated PBV TTP” refers to the TTP calculated in accordance with regulations at 24 CFR §5.628 and the “most recently paid TTP” refers to the TTP recorded on line 9j of the family’s most recent HUD Form 50058. If a family in a project converting from Public Housing to PBV was paying a flat rent immediately prior to conversion, the PHA should use the flat rent amount to calculate the phase-in amount for Year 1 (the first recertification following conversion), as illustrated below.

Three Year Phase-in:

- Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion – 33% of difference between most recently paid TTP or flat rent and the Calculated PBV TTP
- Year 2: Year 2 Annual Recertification (AR) and any Interim Recertification (IR) prior to Year 3 AR – 50% of difference between most recently paid TTP and the Calculated PBV TTP
- Year 3: Year 3 AR and all subsequent recertifications – Full Calculated PBV TTP³

Five Year Phase-in:

- Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion – 20% of difference between most recently paid TTP or flat rent and the Calculated PBV TTP
- Year 2: Year 2 AR and any IR prior to Year 3 AR – 25% of difference between most recently paid TTP and the Calculated PBV TTP
- Year 3: Year 3 AR and any IR prior to Year 4 AR – 33% of difference between most recently paid TTP and the Calculated PBV TTP
- Year 4: Year 4 AR and any IR prior to Year 5 AR – 50% of difference between most recently paid TTP and the Calculated PBV TTP
- Year 5 AR and all subsequent recertifications – Full Calculated PBV TTP

Please Note: In either the three year phase-in or the five-year phase-in, once the Calculated PBV TTP is equal to or less than the previous TTP, the phase-in ends and tenants will pay full TTP from that point forward. MTW agencies must also implement a three or five-year phase-in for impacted residents, but may alter the terms above as long as it establishes a written policy setting forth the alternative terms. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.

4. **Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) and Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency Service Coordinator (ROSS-SC) programs.** Public Housing residents that are currently FSS participants will continue to participate in the PHA’s FSS program.

The PHA may continue to use any FSS funds already awarded to serve those FSS participants who live in units converted by RAD. 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. Due to the program merger between PH FSS and HCV FSS that took place

³ For example, where a resident’s most recently paid TTP is \$100, but the Calculated PBV TTP is \$200 and remains \$200 for the period of the resident’s occupancy, (i.e. no changes in income) the resident would continue to pay the same rent and utilities for which it was responsible prior to conversion. At the first recertification following conversion, the resident’s contribution would increase by 33% of \$100 to \$133. At the second AR, the resident’s contribution would increase by 50% of the \$66 differential to the standard TTP, increasing to \$166. At the third AR, the resident’s contribution would increase to \$200 and the resident would continue to pay the Calculated PBV TTP for the duration of their tenancy.

pursuant to the FY14 Appropriations Act (and was continued in the subsequent Appropriation Acts), no special provisions are required to continue serving FSS participants that live in public housing units converting to PBV under RAD.

However, PHAs should note that until provisions of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act are implemented, there are certain FSS requirements (e.g., escrow calculation and escrow forfeitures) that apply differently depending on whether the FSS participant is a participant under the HCV program or a public housing resident, and PHAs must follow such requirements accordingly. All PHAs will be required to administer the FSS program in accordance with FSS regulations at 24 CFR part 984 (current, or as amended), the participants' contracts of participation, and the alternative requirements established in the "Waivers and Alternative Requirements for the FSS Program" Federal Register notice, published on December 29, 2014, at 79 FR 78100⁴. Further, upon conversion to PBV, if the PHA no longer has a public housing program, funds already escrowed for FSS participants shall be transferred into the HCV escrow account and be considered TBRA funds, thus reverting to the HAP account if forfeited by the FSS participant⁵.

For information on FSS PIC reporting requirements for RAD conversions, see Notice PIH 2016-08 at <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=pih2016-08.pdf>.

Current ROSS-SC 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 ROSS-SC grants, nor will its residents be eligible to be served by future ROSS-SC grants, which, by statute, can only serve public housing residents. 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. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.

5. **Resident Participation and Funding.** In accordance with Attachment 1B, residents of Covered Projects with assistance converted to PBV 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. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.
6. **Resident Procedural Rights.** The following items must be incorporated into both the Section 8 Administrative Plan and the Project Owner's lease, which includes the required tenancy addendum (HUD Form 52530-c), as appropriate. Evidence of such incorporation may be requested by HUD for purposes of monitoring the program.
 - a. **Termination Notification.** HUD is incorporating additional termination notification requirements to comply with section 6 of the Act for public housing projects that convert assistance under RAD and to non-RAD PBV

⁴ The funding streams for the PH FSS Program and the HCV FSS Program were first merged pursuant to the FY 2014 appropriations act. As a result, PHAs can serve both PH residents and HCV participants, including PBV participants, with FSS funding awarded under the FY 2014 FSS Notice of Funding Availability (FSS NOFA) and any other NOFA under which the combination of funds remains in the applicable appropriations act. For PHAs that had managed both programs separately and now have a merged program, a conversion to PBV should not impact their FSS participants.

⁵ Where the PHA maintains a public housing program, any forfeited funds that had been escrowed prior to conversion would revert to the PHA's Operating Reserves.

units located at the Covered Project. 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 shall be:

- i. A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
 - 1. If the health or safety of other tenants, Project Owner employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
 - 2. In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction;
 - ii. Not less than 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent; and
 - iii. 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 shall apply.
- b. **Grievance Process.** Pursuant to requirements in the RAD Statute, HUD is establishing additional resident procedural rights to comply with section 6 of the Act.

For the termination of assistance and several other PHA determinations, PBV program rules require the PHA to provide an opportunity for an informal hearing, as outlined in 24 CFR § 982.555. RAD will specify alternative requirements for 24 CFR § 982.555(b) in part, which outlines when informal hearings are not required, to require that:

- i. In addition to reasons that require an opportunity for an informal hearing given in 24 CFR § 982.555(a)(1)(i)-(v)⁶, an opportunity for an informal hearing must be given to residents for any dispute that a resident may have with respect to a Project 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.
 - 1. For any hearing required under 24 CFR § 982.555(a)(1)(i)-(v), the contract administrator will perform the hearing, as is the current standard in the program. The hearing officer must be selected in accordance with 24 CFR § 982.555(e)(4)(i).
 - 2. For any additional hearings required under RAD, the Project Owner will perform the hearing.
- ii. There is no right to an informal hearing for class grievances or to disputes between residents not involving the Project Owner or Contract Administrator.
- iii. The Project Owner gives 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).
- iv. The Project Owner provides opportunity for an informal hearing before an eviction

Current PBV program rules require that hearing procedures must be outlined in the PHA's Section 8 Administrative Plan.

⁶ § 982.555(a)(1)(iv) is not relevant to RAD as the tenant-based certificate program has been repealed.

To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.

7. **Earned Income Disregard (EID).** 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 shall not be subject to rent phase-in, as described in Section 1.6.C.4; instead, the rent will automatically rise to the appropriate rent level based upon tenant income at that time.

Under the Housing Choice Voucher program, the EID exclusion is limited only to 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 24 CFR § 5.617(b) limiting EID to disabled persons is waived. The waiver, and resulting alternative requirement, apply only to tenants receiving the EID at the time of conversion. No other tenant (e.g., tenants that move into the property following conversion or tenants who at one time received the EID but are not receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion due to loss of employment) is covered by this waiver. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.

8. **Jobs Plus.** Jobs Plus grantees awarded FY14 and future funds that convert the Jobs Plus target projects(s) under RAD will be able to finish out their Jobs Plus period of performance unless significant relocation and/or change in building occupancy is planned. If either is planned at the Jobs Plus target project(s), HUD may allow for a modification of the Jobs Plus work plan or may, at the Secretary's discretion, choose to end the Jobs Plus program at that project. If the program is continued, the Project Owner must agree to continue to implement the program according to HUD's program requirements. Jobs Plus target public housing projects must enroll public housing residents into the Jobs Plus rent incentive, JPEID, prior to conversion. Any resident of the Covered Project that had not enrolled prior to conversion is not eligible to enroll in JPEID but may utilize Jobs Plus services that predominantly benefit the former public housing residents who resided at the target project at the time of RAD conversion. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the Covered Project may voluntarily utilize Jobs Plus services that predominantly benefit the former public housing residents who resided at the target project at the time of RAD conversion.
9. **When Total Tenant Payment Exceeds Gross Rent.** Under normal PBV rules, the PHA may select an occupied unit to be included under the PBV HAP Contract only if the unit's occupants are eligible for housing assistance payments (24 CFR § 983.53(c)). Also, a PHA must remove a unit from the contract when no assistance has been paid for 180 days because the family's TTP has risen to a level that is equal to or greater than the contract rent, plus any utility allowance, for the unit (i.e., the Gross Rent) (24 CFR § 983.258). Since the rent limitation under this Section of the Notice may result in a family's TTP equaling or exceeding the gross rent for the unit, for residents living in the Converting Project prior to conversion and who will return to the Covered Project after conversion, HUD is waiving both of these provisions and requiring that the unit for such families be placed on and/or remain under the HAP Contract when TTP equals or exceeds the Gross Rent. Further, HUD is establishing the alternative requirement that until such time that the family's TTP falls below the gross rent, the rent to the owner for the unit will equal the lesser of (a) the family's TTP, less the Utility

Allowance, or (b) any applicable maximum rent under LIHTC regulations. During any period when the family's TTP falls below the gross rent, normal PBV rules shall apply. As necessary to implement this alternative provision, HUD is waiving the provisions of Section 8(o)(13)(H) of the Act and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR § 983.301 as modified by Section 1.6.B.5 of this Notice⁷. In such cases, the resident is considered a participant under the program and all of the family obligations and protections under RAD and 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. The PHA is required to process these individuals through the Form 50058 submodule in PIC. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.

Unless a waiver is requested and approved as described below, any new admission to the Covered Project must meet the eligibility requirements at 982.201 and require a subsidy payment at admission to the program, which means their TTP may not equal or exceed the gross rent for the unit at that time. Further, a PHA must remove a unit from the contract when no assistance has been paid for 180 days. 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, HUD is imposing an alternative requirement that the PHA must reinstate the unit after the family has left 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, Section 1.6.B.10 of the Notice.

A PHA may request a waiver from HUD for the Covered Project in order to admit otherwise eligible families whose TTP exceeds gross rent and to allow the units those families occupy to remain under the HAP contract even if the PHA has not made a housing assistance payment for a family in 180 days.

For a Covered Project that consists of 100 percent RAD PBV units, the PHA must demonstrate that a waiver is necessary in order to avoid an undue concentration of poverty at the Covered Project. A PHA may evidence this by providing data showing, for example:

- how eligible income-certified applicants on the waiting list must be passed over because their incomes result in zero HAP at admission causing a higher concentration of poverty at the covered project; or
- how the income of newly admitted families is causing a markedly higher concentration of poverty than the PHA's non-RAD PBV projects.

The resulting impact on the property must be compared with the concentration of poverty at non-RAD PBV projects in the PHA's jurisdiction. If there are no non-RAD PBV projects in the PHA's jurisdiction, the PHA may alternatively demonstrate that the median income of families that could be admitted to the Covered Project is significantly lower than the median income of new admissions from the waiting list to the PHA's HCV program since the time of the RAD conversion.

For any other Covered Project, the PHA must demonstrate that the property contains specific units (e.g., units suitable for large families or accessible units) for which there are insufficient alternative housing opportunities.

⁷ For example, a public housing family residing in a property converting under RAD has a TTP of \$600. The property has an initial Contract Rent of \$500, with a \$50 Utility Allowance. Following conversion, the residents is still responsible for paying \$600 in tenant rent and utilities.

If the waiver is approved, the new admission[s] families covered under the waiver are participants under the program and all of the family obligations and protections under RAD and PBV apply to the family, and the unit is subject to all program requirements. Such waiver requests should be submitted to the PIH Field Office in accordance with Notice PIH 2018-16.

10. **Under-Occupied Unit.** If a family is in an under-occupied unit under 24 CFR § 983.260 at the time of conversion, the family may remain in this unit until an appropriate-sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project. When an appropriate sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project, the family living in the underoccupied unit must move to the appropriate-sized unit within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the administering Voucher Agency. In order to allow the family to remain in the under-occupied unit until an appropriate-sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project, 24 CFR § 983.260 is waived for current residents remaining or returning to the Covered Project. MTW agencies may not modify this requirement. To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision.

D. PBV: Other Miscellaneous Provisions

4. **Establishment of Waiting List.** 24 CFR § 983.251 sets out PBV program requirements related to establishing and maintaining a voucher-wide, PBV program-wide, or site-based waiting list from which residents for the Covered Project will be admitted. These provisions shall apply unless the project is covered by a remedial order or agreement that specifies the type of waiting list and other waiting list policies. The PHA shall consider the best means to transition applicants from the current public housing waiting list, including:
 - a. Transferring an existing site-based waiting list to a new site-based waiting list.
 - b. Transferring an existing site-based waiting list to a PBV program-wide or HCV program-wide waiting list.
 - c. Transferring an existing community-wide public housing waiting list to a PBV program-wide or HCV program-wide waiting list, an option particularly relevant for PHAs converting their entire portfolio under RAD.
 - d. Informing applicants on a community-wide public housing waiting list how to transfer their application to one or more newly created site-based waiting lists.

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 shall consider transferring such household, consistent with program requirements for administration of waiting lists, to the PHA's remaining public housing waiting list(s) 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 list(s) to which their application was transferred in accordance with the date and time of their application to the original waiting list.

If the PHA is transferring assistance to another neighborhood and, as a result of the transfer of the waiting list, the applicant would only be eligible for a unit in a location which is materially different from the location to which the applicant applied, the PHA

must notify applicants on the waiting list of the transfer of assistance, and on how they can apply for residency at other sites.

If using a site-based waiting list, PHAs shall establish a waiting list in accordance with 24 CFR § 903.7(b)(2)(ii)-(iv) to ensure that applicants on the PHA's public housing community-wide waiting list have been offered placement on the Covered Project's initial waiting list. In all cases, PHAs have the discretion to determine the most appropriate means of informing applicants on the public housing communitywide waiting list given the number of applicants, PHA resources, and admissions requirements of the projects being converted under RAD. A PHA may consider contacting every applicant on the public housing waiting list via direct mailing; advertising the availability of housing to the population that is less likely to apply, both minority and non-minority groups, through various forms of media (e.g., radio stations, posters, newspapers) within the marketing area; informing local non-profit entities and advocacy groups (e.g., disability rights groups); and conducting other outreach as appropriate. Any activities to contact applicants on the public housing waiting list must be conducted in accordance with the requirements for effective communication with persons with disabilities at 24 CFR § 8.6 and with the obligation to provide meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP)⁸.

When using a site-based waiting list, PHAs should consider waiting list and transfer policies that expand opportunities for tenants seeking an emergency transfer under, or consistent with, the PHA's Emergency Transfer Plan. This includes allowing for easier moves between assisted properties.

To implement this provision, HUD is specifying alternative requirements for 24 CFR § 983.251(c)(2). However, after the initial waiting list has been established, the PHA shall administer its waiting list for the Covered Project in accordance with 24 CFR § 983.251(c). To facilitate the uniform treatment of residents and units at a Covered Project, any non-RAD PBV units located in the same Covered Project shall be subject to the terms of this provision

A PHA must maintain any site-based waiting list in accordance with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations.

8. **Choice-Mobility.** One of the key features of the PBV program is the mobility component, which provides that if the family has elected to terminate the assisted lease at any time after the first year of occupancy in accordance with program requirements, the PHA must offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based rental assistance, in the form of either assistance under the voucher program or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance.

If as a result of participation in RAD a significant percentage of the PHA's HCV program becomes PBV assistance, it is possible for most or all of a PHA's turnover vouchers to be used to assist those RAD PBV families who wish to exercise mobility. While HUD is committed to ensuring mobility remains a cornerstone of RAD policy, HUD recognizes that it remains important for the PHA to still be able to use tenant-based vouchers to address the specific housing needs and priorities of the community. Therefore, HUD is establishing the following alternative requirement for PHAs where, as a result of RAD, the total number of PBV units (including RAD PBV units) under HAP Contract administered by the PHA exceeds 20 percent of the PHA's authorized units under its

⁸ For more information on serving persons with LEP, please see HUD's Final guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons (72 FR 2732), published on January 22, 2007.

HCV ACC with HUD: The alternative mobility policy provides that an eligible voucher agency would not be required to provide more than three-quarters of its turnover vouchers in any single year to the residents of Covered Projects. While a voucher agency is not required to establish a voucher inventory turnover cap, if such a cap is implemented, the voucher agency must create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from eligible households were received. In order to adopt this provision, this alternative mobility policy must be included in an eligible PHA's administrative plan.

To effectuate this provision, HUD is providing an alternative requirement to Section 8(o)(13)(E) of the Act and 24 CFR § 983.261(c). Please note that this alternative requirement does not apply to PBVs entered into outside of the context of RAD. MTW agencies may not alter this requirement.

1.7 Special Provisions Affecting Conversions to PBRA

B. PBRA Resident Rights and Participation.

1. **No Rescreening of Tenants upon Conversion.** Pursuant to the RAD Statute, at conversion, current households cannot be excluded from occupancy at the Covered Project based on any rescreening, income eligibility, or income targeting. With respect to occupancy in the Covered Project, current households in the Converting Project 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 conversion⁹. Post-conversion, the tenure of all residents of the Covered Project is protected pursuant to PBRA requirements regarding continued occupancy unless explicitly modified in this Notice (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, the first clause of section 8(c)(4) of the Act and 24 CFR § 880.603(b), concerning determination of eligibility and selection of tenants for initial occupancy, will not apply for current households. Once the grandfathered household moves out, the unit must be leased to an eligible family. Further, so as to facilitate the right to return to the assisted property, this provision shall apply to current public housing residents of the Converting Project that will reside in non-RAD PBV units or non-RAD PBRA units placed in a project that contain RAD PBV units or RAD PBRA 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 units and the PBRA requirements governing the applicable contract for non-RAD PBRA units¹⁰.
2. **Right to Return.** See section 1.4.A.5.b. and the RAD Fair Housing, Civil Rights, and Relocation Notice regarding a resident's right to return.
3. **Phase-in of Tenant Rent Increases.** If, purely as a result of conversion, the amount a tenant would pay for rent and utilities under the PBRA program (the tenant's TTP) would increase the tenant's TTP by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25, the rent increase will be phased in over 3 or 5 years. Eligibility for the phase-in is to be determined at the Initial Certification which occurs at the time the household is

⁹ These protections (as well as all protections in this Notice for current households) apply when a household is relocated to facilitate repairs following conversion and subsequently returns to the Covered Project, even if they are considered a "new admission" upon return.

¹⁰ For non-RAD PBV households, applicable program requirements includes the requirement that any admission to the project must be initially eligible for a HAP payment at admission to the program, which means their TTP may not exceed the gross rent for the unit at that time.

converted to PBRA. A phase-in must not be applied after the household's Initial Certification. To implement the phase-in, HUD is specifying alternative requirements for section 3(a)(1) of the Act, as well as 24 CFR § 880.201 (definition of "total tenant payment" (TTP)) to the extent necessary to allow for the phase-in of tenant rent increases. A PHA must create a policy setting the length of the phase-in period at three years, five years, or a combination depending on circumstances and must communicate such policy in writing to affected residents. For example, a PHA may create a policy that uses a three year phase-in for smaller increases in rent and a five year phase-in for larger increases in rent. This policy must be in place at conversion and may not be modified after conversion.

The method described below explains the set percentage-based phase-in a Project Owner must follow according to the phase-in period established. For purposes of this section "Calculated Multifamily TTP" refers to the TTP calculated in accordance with regulations at 24 CFR § 5.628 (not capped at Gross Rent) and the "most recently paid TTP" refers to the TTP recorded on the family's most recent HUD Form 50059. If a family in a project converting from Public Housing to PBRA was paying a flat rent immediately prior to conversion, the PHA should use the flat rent amount to calculate the phase-in amount for Year 1, as illustrated below.

Three Year Phase-in:

- Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion – 33% of difference between most recently paid TTP or flat rent and the Calculated Multifamily TTP
- Year 2: Year 2 Annual Recertification (AR) and any Interim Recertification (IR) in prior to Year 3 AR – 50% of difference between most recently paid TTP and Calculated Multifamily TTP
- Year 3: Year 3 AR and all subsequent recertifications – Year 3 AR and any IR in Year 3: Full Calculated Multifamily TTP¹¹.

Five Year Phase-in:

- Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion – 20% of difference between most recently paid TTP or flat rent and the Calculated Multifamily TTP
- Year 2: Year 2 AR and any IR prior to Year 3 AR – 25% of difference between most recently paid TTP and Calculated Multifamily TTP
- Year 3: Year 3 AR and any IR prior to Year 4 AR – 33% of difference between most recently paid TTP and Calculated Multifamily TTP
- Year 4: Year 4 AR and any IR prior to Year 5 AR – 50% of difference between most recently paid TTP and Calculated Multifamily TTP
- Year 5 AR and all subsequent recertifications – Full Calculated Multifamily TTP

Please Note: In either the three year phase-in or the five-year phase-in, once Calculated Multifamily TTP is equal to or less than the previous TTP, the phase-in ends and tenants will pay full Calculated Multifamily TTP from that point forward.

¹¹ For example, where a resident's most recently paid TTP is \$100, but the Calculated PBV TTP is \$200 and remains \$200 for the period of the resident's occupancy, (i.e. no changes in income) the resident would continue to pay the same rent and utilities for which it was responsible prior to conversion. At the first recertification following conversion, the resident's contribution would increase by 33% of \$100 to \$133. At the second AR, the resident's contribution would increase by 50% of the \$66 differential to the standard TPP, increasing to \$166. At the third AR, the resident's contribution would increase to \$200 and the resident would continue to pay the Calculated PBV TTP for the duration of their tenancy.

4. **Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) and Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency Service Coordinator (ROSS-SC) programs.** Public Housing residents that are currently FSS participants will continue to participate in the PHA's FSS program once their housing is converted under RAD. Through waiver in this Notice, FSS grant funds may be used to continue to serve such FSS participants. All Project Owners will be required to administer the FSS program or partner with another agency to administer the FSS program in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR part 984, the participants' contracts of participation, and current and future guidance published by HUD for all FSS participants enrolled in the FSS program prior to RAD conversion. All Project Owners will be required to provide both service coordination and payments to escrow until the end of the Contract of Participation for each resident. To ensure that HAP payments are processed correctly, and until TRACS is modified, the Project Owner must notify MF_FSS@hud.gov that there are current FSS participants residing in the Covered Project and adhere to the escrow and reporting requirements in Notice H 2016-08. The Project Owner may enter into a Cooperative Agreement with the PHA (the grantee), allowing the PHA to continue to provide service coordination to RAD-affected PBRA participants until all have completed their Contracts according to 24 CFR § 984.303. The Project Owner must assume responsibility for the administrative duties associated with FSS such as calculating and crediting escrow and reporting. Ultimately, the new Project Owner is responsible for serving the RAD-affected FSS participants until the end of their CoPs.

The owner is not required to enroll new participants, but may choose to run its own voluntary FSS program in accordance with Notice H 2016-08.

At the completion of the FSS grant, grantees should follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. Future FSS NOFAs will identify eligible FSS participants. Until HUD implements provisions of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act that expand eligibility for FSS to PBRA properties, only a PHA that continues to run an FSS program that serves public housing and/or HCV/PBV FSS participants, the PHA will continue to be eligible (subject to NOFA requirements) to apply for FSS funding and may use that funding to serve public housing, HCV and/or RAD-affected PBRA FSS participants. However, if the PHA no longer has a public housing or HCV program, the PHA is not eligible to apply for FSS funding.

Upon conversion, if the PHA has closed out its public housing program in accordance with Notice PIH 2019-13, funds escrowed under the public housing program for FSS participants shall be transferred into the PBRA escrow account and be considered PBRA funds, thus reverting to PBRA if forfeited by the FSS participant.

Current ROSS-SC 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 ROSS-SC grants nor will its residents be eligible to be served by future ROSS-SC grants, as ROSS-SC, by statute, can serve only public housing residents. At the completion of the ROSS-SC grant, grantees should follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. Please note that ROSS-SC grantees may be non-profits or local Resident Associations and this consequence of a RAD conversion may impact those entities.

5. **Resident Participation and Funding.** Residents of Covered Projects with assistance converted to PBRA will have the right to establish and operate a resident organization in accordance with 24 CFR part 245 (Tenant Participation in Multifamily Housing Projects). In addition, in accordance with Attachment 1B, residents will be eligible for resident participation funding.

6. **Resident Procedural Rights.** The information provided below must be included as part of the House Rules for the associated project and the House Rules must be submitted to HUD for review prior to Closing. See Attachment 1E for a sample Addendum to the House Rules.

a. **Termination Notification.** HUD is incorporating additional termination notification requirements to comply with section 6 of the Act for public housing projects converting assistance under RAD, that supplement notification requirements in regulations at 24 CFR § 880.607 and the Multifamily HUD Model Lease.

i. *Termination of Tenancy and Assistance.* The termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBRA will additionally require that Project Owners provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease which shall be:

1. 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;
2. Not less than 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent; and
3. 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 shall apply.

ii. *Termination of Assistance.* In all other cases, the requirements at 24 CFR § 880.603, the Multifamily HUD Model Lease, and any other HUD multifamily administrative guidance shall apply.

b. **Grievance Process.** Pursuant to requirements in the RAD Statute, HUD is establishing additional resident procedural rights to comply with section 6 of the Act. In addition to program rules that require that tenants are given notice of covered actions under 24 CFR part 245 (including increases in rent, conversions of a project from project-paid utilities to tenant-paid utilities, or a reduction in tenant paid utility allowances), HUD requires that:

- i. Residents be provided with notice of the specific grounds of the Project Owner's proposed adverse action, as well as their right to an informal hearing with the Project Owner;
- ii. Residents have an opportunity for an informal hearing with an impartial member of the Project Owner's staff within a reasonable period of time;
- iii. Residents have the opportunity to be represented by another person of their choice, to ask questions of witnesses, have others make statements at the hearing, and to examine any regulations and any evidence relied upon by the Project Owner as the basis for the adverse action. With reasonable notice to the Project Owner, prior to hearing and at the residents' own cost, residents may copy any documents or records related to the proposed adverse action; and
- iv. Project Owners provide the resident with a written decision within a reasonable period of time stating the grounds for the adverse action and the evidence the Project Owner relied on as the basis for the adverse action

The Project Owner shall be bound by decisions from these hearings, except if (x) the hearing concerns a matter that exceeds the authority of the impartial party conducting the hearing, or (y) the decision is contrary to HUD regulations or requirements, or otherwise contrary to federal, State, or local law. If the Project Owner determines that it is not bound by a hearing decision, the Project Owner must promptly notify the resident of this determination, and of the reasons for the determination.

- c. **Family Right to Move.** Pursuant to Section 1.7.C.5 and unless the Covered Project received a specific good cause exemption to such provision, families have a choice-mobility right which must be stated in the House Rules as shown in sample in Attachment 1E.
7. **Earned Income Disregard (EID).** Tenants who are employed and are currently receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion will continue to receive the EID exclusion after conversion, in accordance with regulations at 24 CFR § 960.255. After conversion, no other tenants will be eligible to receive the EID. If a tenant receiving the EID exclusion undergoes a break in employment, ceases to use the EID exclusion, or the EID exclusion expires in accordance with 24 CFR § 960.255, the tenant will no longer receive the EID exclusion and the Owner will no longer be subject to the provisions of 24 CFR § 960.255. Furthermore, tenants whose EID ceases or expires after conversion shall not be subject to the rent phase-in provision, as described in Section 1.7.B.3; instead, the rent will automatically be adjusted to the appropriate rent level based upon tenant income at that time.
8. **Jobs Plus.** Jobs Plus grantees awarded FY14 and future funds that convert the Jobs Plus target project(s) under RAD will be able to finish out their Jobs Plus grant unless significant relocation and/or change in building occupancy is planned. If either is planned at the Jobs Plus target project(s), HUD may allow for a modification of the Jobs Plus work plan or may, at the Secretary's discretion, choose to end the Jobs Plus program at that project. Jobs Plus target public housing projects must enroll public housing residents into the Jobs Plus rent incentive, JPEID, prior to conversion. Any resident of the Covered Project that had not enrolled prior to conversion is not eligible to enroll in JPEID but may utilize Jobs Plus services offered at the target project that predominantly benefit the former public housing residents who resided at the target project at the time of RAD conversion. If the program is continued, the Project Owner must agree to continue to implement the program according to HUD's program requirements.
9. **When Total Tenant Payment Exceeds Gross Rent.** Under the PBRA program, assisted families typically pay 30% of adjusted gross income toward rent and utilities, referred to as TTP. Under normal PBRA rules, a Project Owner must process a termination of assistance pursuant to section 8-5 C. of Housing Handbook 4350.3, REV-1 when the family's TTP has risen to a level that is equal to or greater than the contract rent, plus any utility allowance, for the unit (i.e., the Gross Rent). In addition, section 8-6 A.1 provides that, when terminating a tenant's assistance, the owner is to increase the tenant rent to the contract rent (assuming that the tenant does not receive the benefit of any other type of subsidy).

For residents living in the Converting Project on the date of conversion and all new admissions to the Covered Project thereafter, when TTP equals or exceeds the contract rent plus any utility allowance, the Project Owner must charge a tenant rent equal to the lesser of (a) TTP (which is not capped at gross rent), less the utility allowance in the

contract, or (b) any applicable maximum rent allowable under LIHTC regulations¹². To this end, HUD is waiving sections 8-5 C. and 8-6 A. 1. of Housing Handbook 4350.3, REV-1. In such cases, the tenant will still be considered a Section 8 tenant and will still have the rights and be subject to the requirements of Section 8 tenants. Tenants will retain all of the rights under the Model Lease, including the right to occupy the unit, as well as those provided through this Notice, and tenants will still be subject to the requirements for Section 8 tenants, including the requirements concerning reexamination of family income and composition found in 24 CFR §§ 5.657 and 880.603(c). When TTP equals or exceeds Gross Rent, the excess rent collected by the owner is considered project funds and must be used for project purposes. Assistance may subsequently be reinstated if the Tenant becomes eligible for assistance. In the event that the tenant moves out, the Project Owner must select an applicant from the waiting list who meets the applicable income limits for the project.

The Project Owner is not required to process these individuals through Multifamily Housing's Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS) but may be required to do so in the future when a future revision of the TRACS can accept such certifications. All normal actions for the contract rent shall continue for these units, including application of the OCAF adjustment to the contract rent indicated in the HAP Contract—since the OCAF adjusted rent will still be in effect whenever the unit is occupied by a family eligible for rental assistance.

10. **Under-Occupied Units.** If at the time of conversion, an eligible family assisted under the HAP Contract is occupying a unit that is larger than appropriate because of the family's composition, the family may remain in the unit until an appropriate-sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project. When an appropriate sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project, the family living in the under-occupied unit must move to the appropriate-sized within a reasonable period of time. In order to allow the family to remain in the under-occupied unit until an appropriate-sized unit becomes available in the Covered Project, HUD is waiving the portion of 24 CFR § 880.605 that assumes the unit has become under-occupied as the result of a change in family size.

C. PBRA: Other Miscellaneous Provisions.

3. **Establishment of Waiting List.** The Project Owner can utilize a project-specific or community waiting list. The PHA shall consider the best means to transition applicants from the current public housing waiting list, including:
 - a. Transferring an existing site-based waiting list to a new site-based waiting list.
 - b. Transferring an existing site-based waiting list to a PBRA program-wide waiting list.
 - c. Transferring an existing community-wide public housing waiting list to a PBRA program-wide waiting list, an option particularly relevant for PHAs converting their entire portfolio under RAD.
 - d. Informing applicants on a community-wide public housing waiting list how to transfer their application to one or more newly created site-based waiting lists.

¹² For example, a public housing family residing in a property converting under RAD has a TTP of \$600. The property has an initial Contract Rent of \$500, with a \$50 Utility Allowance. Following conversion, the residents is still responsible for paying \$600 in tenant rent and utilities. Accordingly, the Project Owner must charge this resident \$550, i.e., \$600 TTP, minus \$50 Utility Allowance.

To the extent the wait list relies on the date and time of application, the applicants shall have priority on the wait list(s) to which their application was transferred in accordance with the date and time of their application to the original waiting list.

If the PHA is transferring assistance to another neighborhood and, as a result of the transfer of the waiting list, the applicant would only be eligible for a unit in a location which is materially different from the location to which the applicant applied, the PHA must notify applicants on the waiting list of the transfer of assistance, and on how they can apply for residency at other sites.

If using a site-based waiting list, PHAs shall establish a waiting list in accordance with 24 CFR § 903.7(b)(2)(ii)-(iv) to ensure that applicants on the PHA's public housing community-wide waiting list have been offered placement on the Covered Project's initial waiting list. In all cases, PHAs have the discretion to determine the most appropriate means of informing applicants on the public housing communitywide waiting list given the number of applicants, PHA resources, and admissions requirements of the projects being converted under RAD. A PHA may consider contacting every applicant on the public housing waiting list via direct mailing; advertising the availability of housing to the population that is less likely to apply, both minority and non-minority groups, through various forms of media (e.g., radio stations, posters, newspapers) within the marketing area; informing local non-profit entities and advocacy groups (e.g., disability rights groups); and conducting other outreach as appropriate. Any activities to contact applicants on the public housing waiting list must be conducted in accordance with the requirements for effective communication with persons with disabilities at 24 CFR § 8.6 and with the obligation to provide meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).¹³

When using a site-based waiting list, PHAs should consider waiting list and transfer policies that expand opportunities for tenants seeking an emergency transfer under, or consistent with, the PHA's Emergency Transfer Plan. This allows for easier moves between assisted properties. Any such preference must be approved by HUD in accordance with Notice H 2013-21, prior to implementation.

To implement this provision, HUD is specifying alternative requirements for 24 CFR § 880.603 regarding selection and admission of assisted tenants. However, after the initial waiting list has been established, the Project Owner shall administer its waiting list for the Covered Project in accordance with 24 CFR § 880.603.

A Project Owner must maintain any site-based waiting list in accordance with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations.

5. **Choice-Mobility.** HUD seeks to provide all residents of Covered Projects with viable Choice-Mobility options. Unless provided an exemption as described below, PHAs that are applying to convert the assistance of a project to PBRA are required to provide a Choice-Mobility option to residents of Covered Projects in accordance with the following¹⁴:

- a. *Resident Eligibility.* Residents have a right to move with tenant-based rental assistance (e.g., Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)) the later of: (a) 24

¹³ 5 For more information on serving persons with LEP, please see HUD's Final guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons (72 FR 2732), published on January 22, 2007.

¹⁴ The Choice-Mobility requirements that apply to covered PBRA projects differ from the requirements that apply to covered PBV projects.

months from date of effective date of the HAP or (b) 24 months after the move-in date.

- b. *Voucher Inventory Turnover Cap.* Recognizing the limitation on the availability of turnover vouchers from year to year, a voucher agency would not be required, in any year, to provide more than one-third of its turnover vouchers to the residents of Covered Projects. While a voucher agency is not required to establish a voucher inventory turnover cap, if such a cap is implemented the voucher agency must create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from eligible households were received.
- c. *Project Turnover Cap.* Also recognizing the limited availability of turnover vouchers and the importance of managing turnover in the best interests of the property, in any year, a Project Owner and voucher agency may agree to limit the number of Choice-Mobility moves exercised by eligible households to 15 percent of the assisted units in the project. (For example, if the project has 100 assisted units, the Project Owner and voucher agency could limit the number of families exercising Choice Mobility to 15 in any year, but not to less than 15.) While a Project Owner and voucher agency are not required to establish a project turnover cap, if such a cap is implemented the voucher agency must create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from eligible households were received.

The voucher agency must maintain a written agreement with the owner describing how the Choice-Mobility option will be administered in accordance with these requirements and the process by which households may request a voucher. For example, the written agreement must specify whether the owner will receive requests from families or refer families to the PHA.

HUD's goal is to have all residents in the Demonstration offered a Choice-Mobility option within a reasonable time after conversion. However, as HUD recognizes that not all voucher agencies will have vouchers sufficient to support this effort, HUD will take the following actions:

- Provide voucher agencies that make such a commitment bonus points provided under the Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) for deconcentration.¹⁵
- Grant a good-cause exemption from the Choice-Mobility requirement for no more than 10 percent of units in the Demonstration. HUD will consider requests for good-cause exemptions only from the following types of PHAs:
 - Public housing—only agencies, defined as agencies that own units under a public housing ACC, but do not administer, directly or through an affiliate, a Housing Choice Voucher program with non special-purpose vouchers; or
 - Combined agencies that currently have more than one-third of their turnover vouchers set aside for veterans, as defined for the purpose of HUD-VASH, or homeless populations, as defined in 24 CFR § 91.5.58 To be eligible for this exemption, the PHA's admission policies must have been formally approved by the PHA's board prior to the time of application.

¹⁵ The sponsoring agency must commit to the full term of the initial HAP Contract, must undergo a significant amendment to its Annual Plan (no later than 60 days after execution of the project's CHAP), and must comply with section 8(o)(6)(A) relating to selection preferences. In order to implement this incentive, HUD is waiving provisions under 24 CFR § 985.3(h) to provide donating agencies with bonus points under the SEMAP for deconcentration.

Exhibit B.2-5

HUD Notice H-2016-17, PIH-2016-17

RRHA here incorporates U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Notice H 2016-17, PIH 2016-17 (HA) into this Plan as if fully set forth herein.

RRHA will provide a complete copy of this Notice to any person upon request.

Exhibit B.2-6

Revised Non-Smoking Lease Addendum

SMOKE-FREE POLICY LEASE

ADDENDUM F

This Smoke-Free Policy Lease Addendum (this “Addendum”) is made part of that certain lease (hereafter the “Lease”) dated _____ between Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (also “RRHA” or “Landlord”) and _____ (the “Tenant”), concerning the premises located at _____, Richmond, Virginia (the “Leased Premises” or “Premises”). All applicable terms of the Lease are incorporated by reference as if fully laid out herein, and shall continue to have full force and effect.

This Addendum states the following additional terms, conditions and rules which are hereby incorporated into the Lease. A breach of this Addendum shall give each party named above all rights contained herein, as well as any of the rights in the Lease.

1. Purpose of the “Smoke-Free Policy”: The parties desire to mitigate (i) the irritation and known health effects of smoking products; (ii) the increased maintenance, cleaning and redecorating costs from smoking products; (iii) the increased risk of fire from lit smoking products; and (iv) the higher costs of fire insurance for a non-smoke free building. In furtherance of such smoke-free policy, the parties agree as follows:

2. Definitions:

- a. **“Prohibited Smoking Product”** means (i) any item that involves the ignition and burning of leaves or other flammable plant material, including, without limitation, cigarettes, cigars, and pipes, whether they contain tobacco, marijuana, or any other flammable plant material; (ii) water pipes (“hookahs”) used to smoke tobacco, marijuana, or any other flammable plant material, to the extent not covered by the preceding clause, and (iii) electronic cigarettes.
- b. **“Electronic cigarette”** means any electronic device that provides a vapor from liquid in order to simulate the use of lit Prohibited Smoking Products. The term shall include such devices whether they are manufactured or referred to as “e-cigarettes,” “e-cigars,” or “e-pipes,” or under any other product or trade name.
- c. **“Smoking” and “to smoke”** means using any Prohibited Smoking Product or Electronic Cigarette, as defined above.
- d. **“Smoke”** means the smoke, fumes, or vapor generated by smoking, as defined above.
- e. **“Restricted area”** means any location within or upon any real property owned by Landlord, whether such location is indoors or outdoors, if such location is within 25 feet from any building, door, or window existing upon such real property. Without limitation, “restricted area” specifically includes the interior or exterior of any individual public housing unit, common area, and administrative office building within or upon Landlord’s real property.

3. Use of Prohibited Smoking Products in restricted areas: Tenant and members of Tenant’s household shall not smoke, nor permit Tenant’s guests or visitors within the control of the Tenant to smoke, in any restricted area.

4. Tenant to Promote No-Smoking Policy and to Alert Landlord of Violations: Tenant shall inform Tenant’s guests and visitors that smoking is not permitted in restricted areas. Further, Tenant shall promptly give Landlord a written statement of any incident where smoke is migrating into the Premises from sources outside of the Premises. Landlord will seek the source of the smoke and take appropriate action.

5. Landlord to Promote No-Smoking Policy: Landlord shall post no-smoking signs at entrances and exits, common areas and in conspicuous places adjoining the grounds of the Premises.

6. Designated smoking areas: Tenant specifically acknowledges and agrees that Landlord will not establish any location upon its properties, whether within or without a restricted area, as a designated smoking area.

7. **Smoking as breach of Lease:** A Tenant breaches this Addendum when RRHA determines the Tenant (or their household member or guest) to be smoking in a restricted area. Any breach of this Addendum is a breach of the Lease, and the parties are afforded all rights and obligations pursuant thereto, subject to the further terms and conditions of this Addendum.
8. **Remedies for breach:**
- a. **First breach.** Upon the first breach of this Addendum, Landlord may assess against the Tenant a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. **Second breach.** Upon the second breach of this Addendum, and pursuant to Paragraph 10(E) of the Lease and Chapter 21, Section (C)(1) of the ACOP (as both may be hereafter amended), RRHA may issue the Tenant a 21-Day Notice of Non-Compliance of Lease (the “21/30 Notice”). Such 21/30 Notice shall state that if a third breach occurs within 21 days of such notice, a thirty (30) day lease termination notice will be issued.
 - c. **Third breach within eighteen months.** If the Tenant breaches this Addendum at any time within eighteen (18) months from the date of the 21/30 Notice, RRHA may, pursuant to Paragraph 10(E) of the Lease and Chapter 21, Section (C)(1) of the ACOP (as both may hereafter be amended), issue the Tenant a thirty (30) day lease termination notice.
 - d. **Third breach after eighteen months.** If the Tenant breaches this Addendum more than eighteen (18) months after the date of the 21/30 Notice, such breach shall be considered a “first breach” in accordance with Paragraph 8(a) of this Addendum.
9. **Landlord Not a Guarantor of Smoke-Free Environment:** Tenant acknowledges that Landlord’s execution of this Addendum does not make the Landlord or any of its managing agents the guarantor of Tenant’s health, or of any smoke-free condition of the Premises or the common areas. However, Landlord shall take reasonable steps to enforce the smoke-free terms of this Addendum. Landlord is not required to take steps in response to smoking unless Landlord has a factual basis to believe smoking has occurred.
10. **Disclaimer by Landlord:** Tenant acknowledges that Landlord’s designation of the Community as smoke-free does not in any way change the standards of care that the Landlord or managing agent would have to a Tenant household to render Public Housing Premises designated as smoke-free any safer, more habitable or improved in terms of air quality standards than any other rental premises. Landlord specifically disclaims any implied or express warranties that the Public Housing Premises will have any higher or improved air quality standards than any other rental property. Landlord cannot and does not warranty or promise that the Premises will be free from smoke. Tenant acknowledges that the Landlord’s ability to police, monitor or enforce the provisions of this Addendum is dependent in significant part on voluntary compliance by Tenant and Tenant’s guests. Tenants with respiratory ailments, allergies or any other physical or mental condition relating to smoke are put on notice that Landlord does not assume any higher duty of care to enforce this Addendum than any other obligation under the Lease.

Tenant's Certification:

Tenant covenants and agrees that the Smoke Free Policy which is attached to and made a part of the Lease, or as hereafter adopted by Landlord to apply uniformly to all tenants, shall have the same force and effects as covenants of the Lease and the Tenant covenants that he/she, their family members, guests and any other person under their control will observe the Smoke Free Policy as a condition of the Lease.

Violations of the Smoke Free Policy may result in fines and or lease termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Addendum this ____day of _____, 20__ in Richmond, Virginia.

Tenant: _____

Date:

Co-Tenant: _____

Date:

Property Address:

RRHA Representative: _____

Date:

Exhibit B.2-7

Project-based Vouchers

Project	Location	# of PBVs	Status ¹⁶	Type
Armstrong 2B	Richmond	45	Completed	Seniors
Bickerstaff Crossing	Henrico	14	Leasing	Family
Brookland Park Apartments	Richmond	7	AHAP Executed	Family
The Heights at Brady Square I	Richmond	7	AHAP Executed	Family
Brook Villas	Richmond	9	AHAP Executed	Family
1900 Cool Lane	Richmond	16	Pending HAP	Family
Brady Square Apartments	Richmond	7	AHAP Executed	Family
Cameo Street	Richmond	12	Pending HAP	Family
Cool Lane	Richmond	70	Pending HAP	Family
Lambert Landing	Chester	7	Pending HAP	Family
Lambert Landing II	Chester	7	Pending HAP	Family
Stonebrook Terrace	Midlothian	7	2020 Commitment Pending LIHTC	Family
Bellwood Crossing	Richmond	10	2020 Commitment Pending LIHTC	Family
Village South Apartments	Richmond	44	2020 Commitment Pending LIHTC	Family
Watermark Gardens	Chesterfield	8	Leasing	Family
Winchester Forest	Richmond	12	Pending HAP	Family
700 W. 44th Street	Richmond	18	Pending SLR	Family
700 W. 44th Street II	Richmond	18	Pending SLR	Family
Liberty Townhomes	Richmond	10	Pending SLR	Family
St. Elizabeth Apartments	Richmond	14	Pending SLR	Family
Colbrook Apartments	Chester	8	SLR Under Review	Family
Carter Woods III	Richmond	13	2022 Commitment Pending LIHTC	Family
1203 East Brookland Park	Richmond	8	Pending SLR	Family
Creighton Court Phase A	Richmond	21	Pending SLR	Family
		371		

¹⁶ Information in this column is current as of July 14, 2023.

Exhibit C.1

Resident Advisory Board (RAB) Comments

**RICHMOND REDEVELOPMENT
AND HOUSING AUTHORITY**

The Resident Advisory Board (RAB)

**The Resident Advisory
Board represents the
Richmond
Redevelopment and
Housing Authority's
Housing Choice Voucher
Program and public
housing communities:**

MARILYN OLDS
Creighton Court

MARTHELIA HOUGHENS
Hillside Court

PATRICIA WILLIFORD
Mosby Court

ANNIE MAHDEE
Gilpin Court

CYNTHIA VAUGHAN
3900 Old Brook Circle

RUTH DABNEY-GARNETT
*Housing Choice Voucher
Program*

DANTAVIUS BALLOU
*Housing Choice Voucher
Program*

HORACE CHRISTIAN
*Housing Choice Voucher
Program*

KATHRYN BELL
*Housing Choice Voucher
Program*



June 2, 2023

RE: Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority's Fiscal Year 2023 – 2024
Annual Agency Plan

This correspondence indicates the full support of the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) concerning the efforts and actions of RRHA to keep its public housing and housing choice voucher families, partners, stakeholders and community updated and informed of the development plans, processes and strategic goals detailed in its Fiscal Year 2023 – 2024 Annual Agency Plan.

RRHA has been consistent in their efforts to communicate to public housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program communities by holding informational in-person and on-line meetings held at various times to make them convenient and accessible. Additionally, RRHA has also made use of other platforms such as social media platforms, email, online website posting, as well as door to door distribution of informational flyers.

Due to recent events, the way that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) conducts business has undergone significant funding changes, but in spite of that, RRHA has continued its efforts to keep the public engaged, aware and informed.

RRHA staff is making every effort to be transparent and address our questions and concerns. Residents are being prepared to take on more responsibility as RRHA continues to help prepare us for total self-sufficiency.

If there are questions or concerns about this correspondence, please do not hesitate to contact: Resident Advisory Board President, Marilyn Olds at (804) 780-0498 home or (804) 437-2217 cell.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Marilyn Olds".

Marilyn Olds, President
Resident Advisory Board

Exhibit C.2

Form HUD-50077-SL

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

**Certification by State or Local
Official of PHA Plans Consistency
with the Consolidated Plan or
State Consolidated Plan
(All PHAs)**

U. S Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
OMB No. 2577-0226
Expires 3/31/2024

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

I, J.E. Lincoln Saunders, the Chief Administrative Officer
Official's Name *Official's Title*

certify that the 5-Year PHA Plan for fiscal years _____ and/or X Annual PHA Plan for Fiscal
Year 2024 of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority is consistent with the
PHA Name

Consolidated Plan or State Consolidated Plan, including the Analysis of Impediments (AI) to
Fair Housing Choice or Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) as applicable to the

City of Richmond, Virginia
Local Jurisdiction Name

pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 and 24 CFR §§ 903.7(o)(3) and 903.15.


Provide a description of how the PHA Plan's contents are consistent with the Consolidated Plan or
State Consolidated Plan.

RRHA's FY2023-2024 Annual Plan's proposed strategies as it relates to fair housing, and
enhancing the agency's programmatic offerings and operations to expand fair housing and housing
choice opportunities for its public housing residents and HCV participants are consistent with
Richmond's 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
Choice in the Greater Richmond region. RRHA's following proposed strategies are consistent
with the goals contained in City's 5-Year Consolidated Plan and do address the impediments
identified in the 2020 AI:

- Strategy 1 - Enhance RRHA's Internal Processes (City Con Plan Goal: Manage Grant Funds and Programs Efficiently and Effectively, as well as Provide Programs and Resources for Low-Income Households)
- Strategy 2 - Increase the Number of Accessible Affordable Units Throughout the City of Richmond (City Con Plan Goal: Provide Affordable Rental Housing and Services for Special Needs and Homeless Populations as well as Increase the Supply of Affordable Rental Housing, Especially for Households Earning at or Below 50% of the AMI)
- Strategy 3 – Work with Local and Regional Partners to Strengthen Funding for Eviction Mediation and Diversion Programs (City Con Plan Goal: Provide Programs and Resources for Low-Income Households, Especially as it Relates to Keeping Individuals and Families Housed)
- Strategy 3 – Support Local, State, Legislative, and Regulatory Priorities that Seek to Address Rental Housing Disparities (City Con Plan Goal: Ensure that Sustainable, Safe, and healthy Affordable Housing is located Throughout the City)
- Strategies 4,5,6, and 7 – Assist Residents in Attaining Homeownership (City Con Plan Goal: Increase Homeownership for Lower Income Working Households)
- Strategy 8 – Provide Fair Housing Education and Outreach Programs for Residents and

Staff (City Con Plan Goal: Provide Programs and Services for Low and Moderate Income Households as well as Manage Grant Funds Efficiently and Effectively by Providing Periodic Training for Staff

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

Name of Authorized Official:	Title:
J. E. Lincoln Saunders	Chief Administrative Officer
Signature: 	Date: 7/6/23

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to solicit the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S. Code, Section 1701 et seq., and regulations promulgated thereunder at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Responses to the collection of information are required to obtain a benefit or to retain a benefit. The information requested does not lend itself to confidentiality. This information is collected to ensure consistency with the consolidated plan or state consolidated plan.

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 0.16 hours per year per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Exhibit C.3

Form HUD-50077-ST-HCV-HP

*PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws
and Regulations Including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed*

**Certifications of Compliance with
PHA Plan and Related Regulations
(Standard, Troubled, HCV-Only, and
High Performer PHAs)**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
OMB No. 2577-0226
Expires 3/31/2024

**PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws and Regulations
including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed**

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairperson or other authorized PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the 5-Year and/or X Annual PHA Plan, hereinafter referred to as "the Plan", of which this document is a part, and make the following certification and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the PHA fiscal year beginning 10/01/2023, in connection with the submission of the Plan and implementation thereof:

1. The Plan is consistent with the applicable comprehensive housing affordability strategy (or any plan incorporating such strategy) for the jurisdiction in which the PHA is located (24 CFR § 91.2).
2. The Plan contains a certification by the appropriate State or local officials that the Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan, which includes a certification that requires the preparation of an Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice, or Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) when applicable, for the PHA's jurisdiction and a description of the manner in which the PHA Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan (24 CFR §§ 91.2, 91.225, 91.325, and 91.425).
3. The PHA has established a Resident Advisory Board or Boards, the membership of which represents the residents assisted by the PHA, consulted with this Resident Advisory Board or Boards in developing the Plan, including any changes or revisions to the policies and programs identified in the Plan before they were implemented, and considered the recommendations of the RAB (24 CFR 903.13). The PHA has included in the Plan submission a copy of the recommendations made by the Resident Advisory Board or Boards and a description of the manner in which the Plan addresses these recommendations.
4. The PHA provides assurance as part of this certification that:
 - (i) The Resident Advisory Board had an opportunity to review and comment on the changes to the policies and programs before implementation by the PHA;
 - (ii) The changes were duly approved by the PHA Board of Directors (or similar governing body); and
 - (iii) The revised policies and programs are available for review and inspection, at the principal office of the PHA during normal business hours.
5. The PHA made the proposed Plan and all information relevant to the public hearing available for public inspection at least 45 days before the hearing, published a notice that a hearing would be held and conducted a hearing to discuss the Plan and invited public comment.
6. The PHA certifies that it will carry out the public housing program of the agency in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-2000d-4), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and other applicable civil rights requirements and that it will affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of the program. In addition, if it administers a Housing Choice Voucher Program, the PHA certifies that it will administer the program in conformity with the Fair Housing Act, title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and other applicable civil rights requirements, and that it will affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of the program.
7. The PHA will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) conducted in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR § 5.150 through 5.180, that it will take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing, and that it will address fair housing issues and contributing factors in its programs, in accordance with 24 CFR § 903.7(o)(3). The PHA will fulfill the requirements at 24 CFR § 903.7(o) and 24 CFR § 903.15(d). Until such time as the PHA is required to submit an AFH, the PHA will fulfill the requirements at 24 CFR § 903.7(o) promulgated prior to August 17, 2015, which means that it examines its programs or proposed programs; identifies any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs; addresses those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available; works with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement; and maintains records reflecting these analyses and actions.
8. For PHA Plans that include a policy for site-based waiting lists:
 - The PHA regularly submits required data to HUD's 50058 PIC/IMS Module in an accurate, complete and timely manner (as specified in PIH Notice 2011-65);

- The system of site-based waiting lists provides for full disclosure to each applicant in the selection of the development in which to reside, including basic information about available sites; and an estimate of the period of time the applicant would likely have to wait to be admitted to units of different sizes and types at each site;
 - Adoption of a site-based waiting list would not violate any court order or settlement agreement or be inconsistent with a pending complaint brought by HUD;
 - The PHA shall take reasonable measures to assure that such a waiting list is consistent with affirmatively furthering fair housing; and
 - The PHA provides for review of its site-based waiting list policy to determine if it is consistent with civil rights laws and certifications, as specified in 24 CFR 903.7(o)(1).
9. The PHA will comply with the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.
 10. In accordance with 24 CFR § 5.105(a)(2), HUD's Equal Access Rule, the PHA will not make a determination of eligibility for housing based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status and will make no inquiries concerning the gender identification or sexual orientation of an applicant for or occupant of HUD-assisted housing.
 11. The PHA will comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and 24 CFR Part 41, Policies and Procedures for the Enforcement of Standards and Requirements for Accessibility by the Physically Handicapped.
 12. The PHA will comply with the requirements of Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Low-or Very-Low Income Persons, and with its implementing regulation at 24 CFR Part 135.
 13. The PHA will comply with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24 as applicable.
 14. The PHA will take appropriate affirmative action to award contracts to minority and women's business enterprises under 24 CFR 5.105(a).
 15. The PHA will provide the responsible entity or HUD any documentation that the responsible entity or HUD needs to carry out its review under the National Environmental Policy Act and other related authorities in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58 or Part 50, respectively.
 16. With respect to public housing the PHA will comply with Davis-Bacon or HUD determined wage rate requirements under Section 12 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
 17. The PHA will keep records in accordance with 2 CFR 200.333 and facilitate an effective audit to determine compliance with program requirements.
 18. The PHA will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and 24 CFR Part 35.
 19. The PHA will comply with the policies, guidelines, and requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Assistance, including but not limited to submitting the assurances required under 24 CFR §§ 1.5, 3.115, 8.50, and 107.25 by submitting an SF-424, including the required assurances in SF-424B or D, as applicable.
 20. The PHA will undertake only activities and programs covered by the Plan in a manner consistent with its Plan and will utilize covered grant funds only for activities that are approvable under the regulations and included in its Plan.
 21. All attachments to the Plan have been and will continue to be available at all times and all locations that the PHA Plan is available for public inspection. All required supporting documents have been made available for public inspection along with the Plan and additional requirements at the primary business office of the PHA and at all other times and locations identified by the PHA in its PHA Plan and will continue to be made available at least at the primary business office of the PHA.
 22. The PHA certifies that it is in compliance with applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, including the Declaration of Trust(s).

Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority
PHA Name

VA-007
PHA Number/HA Code

X Annual PHA Plan for Fiscal Year 2024

 5-Year PHA Plan for Fiscal Years 20 - 20

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

Name of Executive Director

Steven Nesmith

Signature



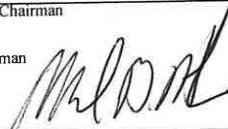
Date

6/5/23

Name Board Chairman

Barrett Hardiman

Signature



Date

6/12/23

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to solicit the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S. Code, Section 1701 et seq., and regulations promulgated thereunder at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Responses to the collection of information are required to obtain a benefit or to retain a benefit. The information requested does not lend itself to confidentiality. This information is collected to ensure compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and related laws and regulations including PHA plan elements that have changed.

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 0.16 hours per year per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Exhibit D.1

Family Attributes on RRHA Waiting Lists^{17 18}

Bedroom Size	# Families on Waiting List	Total # Families Reporting a Disability	# Families Reporting Hearing Disability	# Families Reporting Sight Disability	# Families Reporting Mobility Disability	# Families Reporting Multiple Disabilities
Housing Choice Voucher Waiting Lists						
2015 HCV Waiting List						
n/a	0 ¹⁹	0	0	0	0	0
2020 HCV Waiting List						
n/a	4,122	300	19	40	208	33
Project-based Voucher Site Based Waiting Lists						
Kingsridge						
2	9,571	554	50	74	364	66
3	2,094	682	68	87	442	85
Kingsridge 2						
2	8,272	124	14	16	81	13
3	1,856	489	43	55	336	55
Alexander at 1090						
2	6,947	111	9	13	74	15
3	1,567	405	34	57	265	49
Cary West						
2	8,134	93	8	15	59	11
New Clay House						
0	6,440	920	53	110	650	107
Goodwyn						
2	8,073	492	51	64	316	61
3	1,834	109	11	14	70	14
Armstrong 1a						
2	8,579	493	49	67	347	30
3	1,865	112	13	16	75	8
Armstrong 1b						
1	1,782	454	20	40	329	65

¹⁷ The information in this table is self-reported by each family and RRHA does not make any inquiries or independent assessment about the veracity of any such self-reporting. Therefore, it is possible that at least some of the families who report having a disability do not, in fact, meet the necessary threshold under applicable law.

¹⁸ RRHA permits a family to apply for and be placed on multiple waiting lists. Therefore, it is possible that multiple entries on this table are all the same family.

¹⁹ RRHA selected the last remaining families from this waiting list in 2021. Therefore, this list is no longer in use.

2	408	58	2	7	37	12
Bedroom Size	# Families on Waiting List	Total # Families Reporting a Disability	# Families Reporting Hearing Disability	# Families Reporting Sight Disability	# Families Reporting Mobility Disability	# Families Reporting Multiple Disabilities
Project-based Voucher Site Based Waiting Lists (continued)						
Armstrong 2a						
3	4,173	257	19	28	178	32
4	290	14	1	2	9	2
Armstrong 2b						
1	140	58	1	3	45	9
2	4	1	0	0	0	1
Glenwood Ridge						
1	10,988	1276	80	145	891	160
2	6,887	387	42	55	241	49
3	2,225	136	13	13	92	18
Richmond SRO						
0	4,411	687	44	76	478	89
Bickerstaff Crossing						
2	2,359	141	12	20	91	18
3	612	43	4	5	28	6
Public Housing Waiting Lists						
General (non-site based)						
1	9,214	1,027	65	121	711	130
2	3,054	141	19	28	81	13
3	1,347	60	6	5	43	6
4	219	10	1	1	6	2
5	31	3	0	0	1	2
Elderly						
1	1,505	471	12	34	357	68
Blackwell Senior Cottages						
1	79	32	1	1	26	4
Rental Assistance Demonstration ("RAD") Waiting Lists						
Richmond Family - Afton						
2	2,045	120	11	17	77	15
3	614	51	7	5	32	7
4	122	10	2	1	5	2
5	17	1	0	0	0	1
Richmond Family - Bainbridge						
3	1,075	77	8	10	50	9
Richmond Family - Fulton						

2	2,146	117	11	15	77	14
3	749	51	5	6	36	4
4	149	16	2	1	11	2
5	28	1	0	0	0	1
Bedroom Size	# Families on Waiting List	Total # Families Reporting a Disability	# Families Reporting Hearing Disability	# Families Reporting Sight Disability	# Families Reporting Mobility Disability	# Families Reporting Multiple Disabilities
RAD Waiting Lists (continued)						
Richmond Family - Stovall						
2	2,357	144	14	20	93	17
3	764	53	5	4	38	6
4	139	8	1	1	5	1
Richmond Family - Randolph						
2	2,510	155	17	21	98	19
3	803	47	4	5	32	6
4	138	10	2	1	5	2
5	15	1	0	0	0	1