

RICHMOND REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY



ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN FOR THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

FY 202~~7~~⁶
(October 1, 202~~6~~⁵ – September 30, 202~~7~~⁶)

~~KXC-#SSUR-YHC #1324258#~~

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GLOSSARY

Introduction

ABOUT THE REFERENCES CITED IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

AUTHORITIES FOR POLICIES IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The authority for PHA policies is derived from many sources. Primary among these sources are federal statutes, federal regulations, and guidance issued by HUD. State law also directs RRHA Policy. State law must be followed where such law exists and does not conflict with federal regulations. Industry practice may also be used to develop policy as long as it does not conflict with federal requirements or prohibitions.

HUD

HUD provides the primary source of RRHA Policy through federal regulations, HUD notices, and handbooks. Compliance with federal regulations, current HUD notices, and current HUD handbooks is mandatory.

HUD also provides guidance to PHAs through other means such as HUD-published guidebooks, expired HUD notices, and expired handbooks. Basing RRHA Policy on HUD guidance is optional, as long as PHA policies comply with federal law, federal regulations and mandatory policy.

Because HUD has already determined that the guidance it provides is consistent with mandatory policies, PHA reliance on HUD guidance provides RRHA with a “safe harbor.”

Material posted on the HUD website can provide further clarification of HUD policies. For example, FAQs on the HUD website can provide direction on the application of federal regulations in various aspects of the program.

State Law

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

Industry Practice

Where no law or HUD authority exists on a particular subject, industry practice may support RRHA Policy. Industry practice refers to a way of doing things or a policy that has been adopted by a majority of PHAs.

RESOURCES CITED IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

Abbreviations

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

Abbreviation	Document
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
HCV GB	Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001.
HUD-50058 IB	HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet
RHIIP FAQs	Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions.
VG	PIH Notice 2004-01 Verification Guidance, March 9, 2004.
HB 4350.3	Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs

Resources and Where to Find Them

Following is a list of resources helpful to RRHA or referenced in the model administrative plan, and the online location of each.

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html
Earned Income Disregard FAQ www.hud.gov/offices/pih/phr/about/ao_faq_eid.cfm
Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Final Rule http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-19435.pdf
Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification data http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/docs/eivsecguidepha.pdf
Executive Order 11063 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/FHLaws/EXO11063.cfm

Federal Register http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html
General Income and Rent Determination FAQs www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm
Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001 www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm
HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/FORM50058INSTRUCTBOOK_LET.PDF
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/hud DOJstatement.pdf
Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegistepublishedguidance.pdf
Notice PIH 2018-24, Verification of Social Security Numbers (SSNs) and Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Benefits; and Effective Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System's Identity Verification Report https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PIH-2018-24_EIV_SSN_Notice_FINAL.pdf
Notice PIH 2010-19, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-19.pdf
Notice PIH 2010-26 (HA), Nondiscrimination and Accessibility Notice http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf
OMB Circular A-133 http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010
Project-Based Voucher Program; Final Rule http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2005-10-13/pdf/05-20035.pdf

Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions. www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm
The Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 Federal Register :: The Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022: Overview of Applicability to HUD Programs
Verification FAQ www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm
Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1) http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf

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

Guidebooks, handbooks and other HUD resources may be found at the HUDClips Web site:
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

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

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

There are three parts to this chapter:

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

Part II: The HCV Program. This part contains information about the Housing Choice Voucher program operation, roles and responsibilities, and partnerships.

Part III: The HCV Administrative Plan. This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

PART I: RRHA

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part explains the origin of RRHA's creation and authorization, the general structure of the organization, and the relationship between RRHA Board and staff.

1-I.B. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF RRHA

The Section 8 tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance program is funded by the federal government and administered by the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) for the jurisdiction of the City of Richmond, Hanover County (Ashland), Henrico County and Chesterfield County.

The officials of RRHA are known as commissioners or, collectively, as the board of commissioners. Commissioners are appointed in accordance with state housing law and generally serve in the same capacity as the directors of a corporation, establishing policies under which RRHA conducts business, ensuring that policies are followed by PHA staff and ensuring that RRHA is successful in its mission. The board is responsible for preserving and expanding the agency's resources and assuring the agency's continued viability.

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

The principal staff member of RRHA is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), hired and appointed by the board of commissioners. The Chief Executive Officer is directly responsible for carrying out the policies established by the board and is delegated the responsibility for hiring, training and supervising RRHA staff in order to manage the day-to-day operations of RRHA. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with federal and state laws and directives for the programs managed. In addition, the Chief Executive officer's duties include budgeting and financial planning for the agency.

1-I.C. RRHA MISSION

The purpose of a mission statement is to communicate the purpose of the agency to people inside and outside of the agency. It provides guiding direction for developing strategy, defining critical success factors, searching out key opportunities, making resource allocation choices, satisfying clients and stakeholders, and making decisions.

Our Vision: Building vibrant communities.

Our Mission: To be the catalyst for quality affordable housing and community revitalization.

Our Values: To Integrity, Accountability, Customer Focus & Teamwork

RRHA Policy

RRHA's mission is to provide safe, decent and sanitary housing conditions for very low-income families and to manage resources efficiently. RRHA's continued mission is to promote personal, economic and social upward mobility to provide families the opportunity to make the transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing.

1-I.D. RRHA'S PROGRAMS

The following programs are included under this administrative plan:

RRHA Policy

RRHA's administrative plan is applicable to the operation of the Housing Choice Voucher program. In addition, the administrative plan addresses policies for the following special programs:

Single Room Occupancy Housing

Project-Based Vouchers

Homeownership

Family Self-Sufficiency

Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

RRHA MAY OPERATE SPECIAL HCV PROGRAMS. If the vouchers for the special program have been provided by HUD, admission will be guided by the requirement of the special program. Examples of such programs include, but not limited to:

Mainstream Disabled

Mainstream Elderly

Disaster Voucher Program/Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DVP/DHAP)

Family Unification Program (FUP)

Foster Youth to Independence Initiative (FYI)

Choice Mobility

1-I.E. RRHA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS AND SERVICE

As a public service agency, RRHA is committed to providing excellent service to HCV program participants, owners, and to the community. RRHA's standards include:

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in performance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.
- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing – in compliance with program housing quality standards – for very low income families while ensuring that family rents are fair, reasonable, and affordable.
- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human service's needs.
- Promote fair housing and the equal opportunity for very low-income families of all ethnic backgrounds to experience freedom of housing choice.

- Promote a housing program which maintains quality service and integrity while providing an incentive to private property owners to rent to very low-income families.
- Promote a market-driven housing program that will help qualified low-income families be successful in obtaining affordable housing and increase the supply of housing choices for such families.
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family, owner, and community support in accomplishing RRHA's mission.
- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.
- Administer an efficient, high-performing agency through continuous improvement of RRHA's support systems and a high level of commitment to our employees and their development.

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

1-I.F. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

RRHA will comply with HUD regulation 982.161 involving the Conflict of Interest.

Neither RRHA nor any of its contractors or subcontractors may enter into any contract or arrangement in connection with the tenant-based programs in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during tenure or for one year thereafter;

- 1) Any present or former member or officer of RRHA (except a participant commissioner);
- 2) Any employee of RRHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of RRHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs;
- 3) Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the program; or
- 4) Any member of Congress of the United States.
 - a. Any member of the classes described in paragraph (a) of this section must disclose their interest or prospective interest to RRHA and HUD.
 - b. The conflict of interest prohibition under this section may be waived by the HUD field office good cause.

PART II: THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM

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

The intent of this section is to provide the public and staff with information related to the overall operation of the program. There have been many changes to the program since its inception in 1974 and a brief history of the program will assist the reader to better understand the program.

The United States Housing Act of 1937 (the “Act”) is responsible for the birth of federal housing program initiatives. The Act was intended to provide financial assistance to states and cities for public works projects, slum clearance and the development of affordable housing developments for low-income residents.

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Act of 1974 created a new federally assisted housing program – the Section 8 Existing program (also known as the Section 8 Certificate program). The HCD Act represented a significant shift in federal housing strategy from locally owned public housing to privately owned rental housing.

Under the Certificate program, federal housing assistance payments were made directly to private owners of rental housing, where this housing was made available to lower-income families. Eligible families were able to select housing in the private rental market. Assuming that the housing met certain basic physical standards of quality (“housing quality standards”) and was within certain HUD-established rent limitations (“fair market rents”), the family would be able to receive rental assistance in the housing unit. Family contribution to rent was generally set at 30 percent of the family’s adjusted income, with the remainder of the rent paid by the program.

Another unique feature of the Certificate program was that the rental assistance remained with the eligible family, if the family chose to move to another privately-owned rental unit that met program requirements (in contrast to the public housing program where the rental assistance remains with the unit, should the family decide to move). Consequently, the Certificate program was characterized as tenant-based assistance, rather than unit-based assistance.

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Act of 1987 authorized a new version of tenant-based assistance – the Section 8 Voucher program. The Voucher program was very similar to the Certificate program in that eligible families were able to select housing in the private rental market and receive assistance in that housing unit.

However, the Voucher program permitted families more options in housing selection. Rental housing still had to meet the basic housing quality standards, but there was no fair market rent limitation on rent. In addition, family contribution to rent was not set at a limit of 30 percent of adjusted income. Consequently, depending on the actual rental cost of the unit selected, a family might pay more or less than 30 percent of their adjusted income for rent.

From 1987 through 1999, public housing agencies managed both the Certificate and Voucher tenant-based assistance programs, with separate rules and requirements for each. From 1994 through 1998, HUD published a series of new rules, known as “conforming” rules, to more closely combine and align the two similar housing programs, to the extent permitted by the law.

In 1998, the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) – also known as the Public Housing Reform Act – was signed into law. QHWRA eliminated all statutory differences between the Certificate and Voucher tenant-based programs and required that the two programs be merged into a single tenant-based assistance program, now known as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

The HCV program was modeled closely on the pre-merger Voucher program. However, unlike the pre-merger Voucher program, the HCV program requires an assisted family to pay at least 30 percent of adjusted income for rent.

The transition of assistance from the Certificate and Voucher programs to the new HCV program began in October 1999. By October 2001, all families receiving tenant-based assistance were converted to the HCV program.

On July 29, 2016, the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) was signed into law. HOTMA made numerous changes to statutes governing HUD programs, including sections of the United States Housing Act of 1937. Title I of HOTMA contains 14 different sections that impact the public housing and Section 8 programs.

- The Final Rule implementing broad changes to income and assets in Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA, and for PHAs that administer the public housing program over-income provisions in Section 103, was officially published in the *Federal Register* on February 14, 2023. On September 29, 2023, HUD issued notice PIH 2023-27, which provided guidance to PHAs on the implementation of the program changes described in the Final Rule. HUD issued a revised version of the notice on February 2, 2024.
- The Final Rule implementing streamlining changes to the HCV and PBV programs was published on May 7, 2024, and codified certain provisions in Sections 101, 105, 106, and 112 of HOTMA as well as incorporating changes from the NSPIRE final rule.

1-II.B. HCV PROGRAM BASICS

The purpose of the HCV program is to provide rental assistance to eligible families. The rules and regulations of the HCV program are determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. RRHA is afforded choices in the operation of the program which are included in RRHA's administrative plan, a document approved by the board of commissioners of RRHA.

The HCV program offers mobility to eligible families because they may search for suitable housing anywhere in RRHA's jurisdiction and may also be eligible to move under portability to other PHAs' jurisdictions.

When a family is determined to be eligible for the program and funding is available, RRHA issues the family a housing voucher. When the family finds a suitable housing unit and funding is available, RRHA will enter into a contract with the owner and the family will enter into a lease with the owner. Each party makes their respective payment to the owner so that the owner receives full rent.

Even though the family is determined to be eligible for the program, the owner has the responsibility of approving the family as a suitable renter. RRHA continues to make payments to the owner as long as the family is eligible and the housing unit continues to qualify under the program.

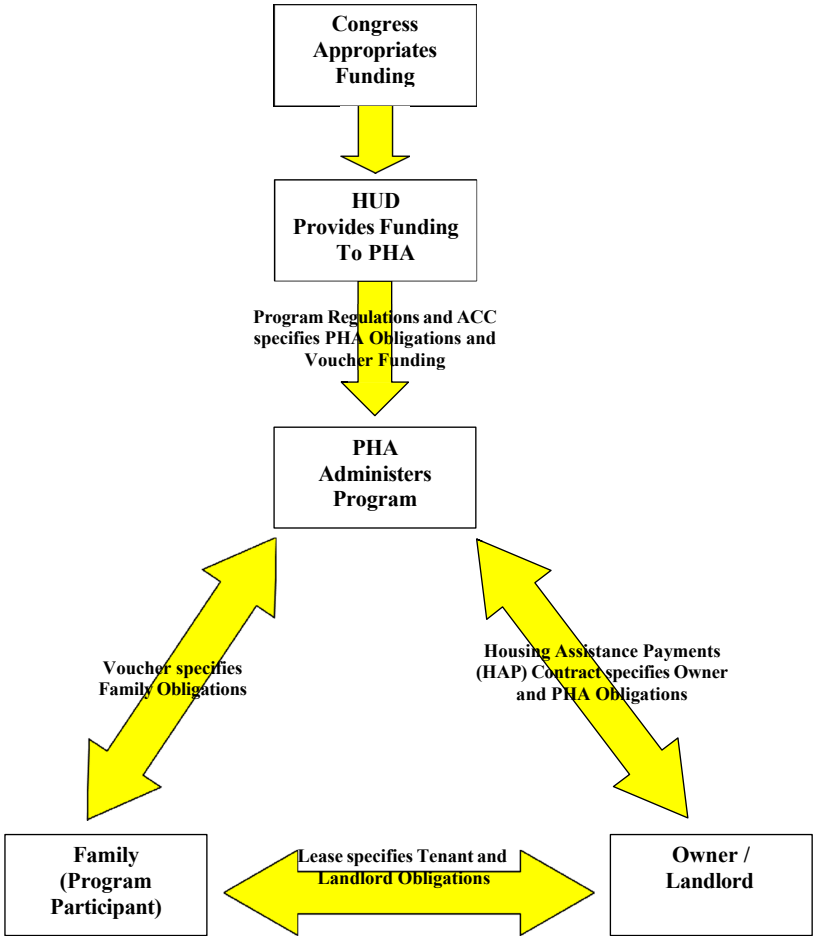
1-II.C. THE HCV PARTNERSHIPS

To administer the HCV program, RRHA enters into a contractual relationship with HUD (Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract). RRHA also enters into contractual relationships with the assisted family and the owner or landlord of the housing unit.

For the HCV program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, RRHA, the owner, and the family – have important roles to play. The roles and responsibilities of all parties are defined in federal regulations and in legal documents that parties execute to participate in the program.

The following chart illustrates key aspects of these relationships.

The HCV Relationships:



What Does HUD Do?

HUD has the following major responsibilities:

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

What Does RRHA Do?

RRHA administers the HCV program under contract with HUD and has the following major responsibilities:

- Establish local policies to administer the program;
- Review applications from interested applicants to determine whether they are eligible for the program;
- Maintain a waiting list and select families for admission;
- Issue vouchers to eligible families and provide information on how to lease a unit;
- Conduct outreach to owners, with special attention to owners outside areas of poverty or minority concentration;
- Approve the rental unit (including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and rent reasonableness), the owner, and the tenancy;
- Make housing assistance payments to the owner in a timely manner;
- Recertify families for continued eligibility under the program;
- Ensure that owners and families comply with their contractual obligations;
- Provide families and owners with prompt, professional service;
- Comply with all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the Annual Contributions Contract, HUD-approved applications for funding, RRHA's administrative plan, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

What Does the Owner Do?

The owner has the following major responsibilities:

- Screen families who apply for tenancy, to determine suitability as renters.
 - RRHA can provide some information to the owner, but the primary responsibility for tenant screening rests with the owner.
 - The owner should consider family background factors such as rent and bill-paying history, history of caring for property, respecting the rights of others to peaceful enjoyment of the property, compliance with essential conditions of tenancy, whether the family is engaging in drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that might threaten others.
- Comply with the terms of the Housing Assistance Payments contract executed with RRHA;
- Comply with all applicable fair housing laws and do not discriminate against anyone;
- Maintain the housing unit in accordance with National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) and make necessary repairs in a timely manner;
- Collect rent due from the assisted family and otherwise comply with and enforce provisions of the dwelling lease.

What Does the Family Do?

The family has the following responsibilities:

- Provide RRHA with complete and accurate information as determined by RRHA to be necessary for administration of the program;
- Make their best and most timely efforts to locate qualified and suitable housing;
- Attend all appointments scheduled by RRHA;
- Allow RRHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice;
- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of housing quality standards caused by the family;
- Comply with the terms of the lease with the owner;
- Comply with the family obligations of the voucher;
- Not commit serious or repeated violations of the lease;
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity;
- Notify RRHA and the owner before moving or terminating the lease;
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not sublet the unit, assign the lease, or have any interest in the unit;
- Promptly notify RRHA of any changes in family composition;
- Not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any housing programs.

1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 35: Lead-Based Paint
- 24 CFR Part 100: The Fair Housing Act
- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program
- 24 CFR Part 983: Project-Based Vouchers
- 24 CFR Part 985: The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP)

PART III: THE HCV ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

The administrative plan is required by HUD. The purpose of the administrative plan is to establish policies for carrying out the programs in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local goals and objectives contained in RRHA's agency plan. This administrative plan is a supporting document to RRHA agency plan, and is available for public review as required by CFR 24 Part 903.

This administrative plan is set forth to define RRHA's local policies for operation of the housing programs in accordance with federal laws and regulations. All issues related to the HCV program not addressed in this document are governed by such federal regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, notices, and other applicable law. The policies in this administrative plan have been designed to ensure compliance with the consolidated ACC and all HUD-approved applications for program funding.

RRHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to the HCV program. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will have precedence.

Administration of the HCV program and the functions and responsibilities of PHA staff shall be in compliance with RRHA's personnel policy and HUD regulations as well as all federal, state and local fair housing laws and regulations.

1-III.B. CONTENTS OF THE PLAN [24 CFR 982.54]

The HUD regulations at 24 CFR 982.54 define the policies that must be included in the administrative plan. They are as follow:

- Selection and admission of applicants from RRHA waiting list, including any PHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening RRHA waiting list (Chapter 4);
- Issuing or denying vouchers, including RRHA Policy governing the voucher term and any extensions of the voucher term. If RRHA decides to allow extensions of the voucher term, RRHA administrative plan must describe how RRHA determines whether to grant extensions, and how RRHA determines the length of any extension (Chapter 5);
- Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to RRHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families (Chapter 4);

- Occupancy policies, including definition of what group of persons may qualify as a 'family', definition of when a family is considered to be 'continuously assisted'; standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity or alcohol abuse in accordance with 982.553 (Chapters 3 and 12);
- Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration (Chapter 13);
- Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit (Chapter 2);
- Providing information about a family to prospective owners (Chapters 3 and 9);
- Disapproval of owners (Chapter 13);
- Subsidy standards (Chapter 5);
- Family absence from the dwelling unit (Chapter 12);
- How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up (Chapter 3);
- Informal review procedures for applicants (Chapter 16);
- Informal hearing procedures for participants (Chapter 16);
- The process for establishing and revising voucher payment standards, (Chapter 16);
- Policies on administering decreases and increases in the payment standard during the HAP contract term (Chapter 6);
- The method of determining that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract) (Chapter 8);
- Special policies concerning special housing types in the program (e.g., use of shared housing) (Chapter 15);
- Policies concerning payment by a family to RRHA of amounts the family owes RRHA (Chapter 16);
- Interim redeterminations of family income and composition (Chapter 11);
- Restrictions, if any, on the number of moves by a participant family (Chapter 10);
- Approval by the board of commissioners or other authorized officials to charge the administrative fee reserve (Chapter 16);
- Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required housing quality standards inspections (Chapter 8); and
- PHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy (Chapter 3).
- Policies governing the project-basing of vouchers in both the standard Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program (Chapter 17) and the RAD Project-Based Voucher program (Chapter 18); and
- Special policies governing any special purpose vouchers issued by the PHA (Chapter 19).

Mandatory vs. Discretionary Policy

HUD makes a distinction between:

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

HUD expects PHAs to adopt local policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies in areas where HUD gives RRHA discretion. RRHA's administrative plan is the foundation of those policies and procedures. HUD's directions require PHAs to make policy choices that provide sufficient guidance to staff and ensure consistency to program applicants and participants.

Creating policies based upon HUD guidance is not mandatory, but provides RRHA with a "safe harbor." HUD has already determined that the recommendations and suggestions it makes are consistent with mandatory policies. If RRHA adopts an alternative strategy, it must make its own determination that the alternative approach is consistent with legislation, regulations, and other mandatory requirements. There may be very good reasons for adopting a policy or procedure that is different than HUD's safe harbor, but PHAs should carefully think through those decisions.

1-III.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

The plan is organized to provide information to users in particular areas of operation.

1-III.D. UPDATING AND REVISING THE PLAN

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

RRHA Policy

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

Chapter 2

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- The Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule, published in the *Federal Register* February 3, 2012 and further clarified in Notice PIH 2014-20
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (VAWA)

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

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

RRHA Policy

All applicable state and local nondiscrimination laws, including (without limitation) the Virginia Fair Housing Law (Va. Code § 36-96.1 *et seq.*) and Chapter 17, Article II of the Richmond City Code, shall apply.

2-1.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

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

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

RRHA will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, ~~age~~, disability, national origin, marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation, elderliness, source of funds, military status (called “protected classes”).

RRHA Policy

RRHA does not identify any additional protected classes.

RRHA will not use any of these factors to:

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

Providing Information to Families and Owners

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

2-I.C. Discrimination Complaints

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

Upon receipt of a housing discrimination complaint, RRHA is required to:

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

Complaints under the Equal Access Final Rule [Notice PIH 2014-20]

Notice PIH 2014-20 requires an articulated complaint process for allegations of discrimination under the Equal Access Final rule. The Equal Access Final Rule requires that PHAs provide equal access regardless of marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation. The PHA will be informed on these obligations by the HUD Field Office or FHEO when an Equal Access complaint investigation begins.

RRHA Policy

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

Within 15 business days of receiving the complaint, RRHA will provide a written notice to those alleged to have violated the rule. RRHA will also send a written notice to the complainant informing them that notice was sent to those alleged to have violated the rule.

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

Within 15 business days following the conclusion of RRHA's investigation, RRHA will provide the complainant and those alleged to have violated the rule with findings and either a proposed corrective action plan or an explanation of why corrective action is not warranted.

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

VAWA Complaint Processing [Notice FHEO 2023-01]

A complainant may, not later than one year after an alleged VAWA violation has occurred or terminated, file a complaint with FHEO alleging such violation. If there is a violation that began prior to a year before the complaint is filed, but it continues into the one-year time period, HUD will accept the complaint. FHEO will investigate the complaint if it is timely and FHEO otherwise has jurisdiction. If a complaint is filed more than one year after the alleged violation occurred or terminated, FHEO may, but is not required to, investigate the allegations under the additional authority and procedures described in FHEO 2023-01.

Complaints do not need to allege a violation of the Fair Housing Act for FHEO to accept and investigate the complaint.

RRHA Policy

Applicants or tenant families who wish to file a VAWA complaint against the RRHA may notify the PHA either orally or in writing.

RRHA will advise the family of their right to file a VAWA complaint with HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO). RRHA will inform the family that not later than one year after an alleged VAWA violation has occurred or terminated, applicants and tenants who believe they have been injured by a VAWA violation or will be injured by such a violation that is about to occur may file a VAWA complaint using FHEO's online complaint form via mail, email, or telephone.

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

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

If the complainant is not satisfied with RRHA's disposition of the complaint, the complainant may take any action permitted by law, including submission of a housing discrimination complaint to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity ("FHEO") or to the Virginia Fair Housing Office.

Addresses to which complaints should be sent are as follows:

Assistant Vice President of Housing Compliance

Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority
P.O. Box 26887
Richmond, Virginia 23231-6887

Director

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD Local Office)
600 E. Broad Street 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 90331
Richmond, Virginia 23219

VAWA Complaint Processing – Individuals who believe they have been injured by VAWA violation or will be injured by such a violation that is about to occur may file a VAWA complaint using HUD’s FHEO online complaint form at

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/online-complaint.

FHEO will also accept VAWA complaints via mail, email, or telephone.

Administrator

The Virginia Fair Housing Office

The Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation
9962 Mayland Drive, Suite 400
Richmond, Virginia 23233

PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

RRHA must ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to RRHA's programs and services. This responsibility begins with the first contact by an interested family and continues through every aspect of the program.

RRHA Policy

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

"If you or anyone in your family is a person with a disability, and you require a specific accommodation (i.e., persons with Limited English proficiency, visual impairment or hearing impairment) to fully utilize our programs and services, please contact the housing authority at 804-780-4200. Auxiliary aides can be made available, upon request, to assist with full access to the housing process".

Assistance Vice President of Housing Compliance
Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority
P.O. Box 26887
Richmond, Virginia 23231-6887

RRHA will display posters and other housing information and signage in locations throughout RRHA's office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair.

2-II.B. RRHA REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

RRHA Policy

RRHA will observe RRHA's generally applicable "Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures" (attached hereto as Exhibit 2-2 and incorporated herein by reference as if fully laid out herein) in the administration of its HCV program, unless this Administrative Plan expressly provides otherwise.

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

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

At the initial point of contact with each applicant, and to participants at Annual ReExam or upon request, a **Notice of Reasonable Accommodations and Availability of Auxiliary Aids and Services** will be provided. RRHA shall inform all applicants of alternative forms of communication that can be used other than plain language paperwork.

RRHA Policy

To meet the needs of persons with hearing impairments, TDD/TTY (telecommunications devices for the deaf /teletypewriters)) communication will be made available in accordance with RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Procedures and applicable law.

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

Additional examples of alternative forms of communication include sign language interpretation; communication accessibility real-time translation ("CART"), or having material explained orally or in writing by RRHA staff. Persons with vision or hearing impairments, may, but shall in no case be required, to identify a third-party representative (a friend, relative or advocate, named by the applicant) to receive, interpret, and explain housing materials and be present at all meetings.

See Effective Communication Policy (attached hereto as Exhibit 2-4).

2-II.D. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

RRHA must comply with a variety of regulations pertaining to physical accessibility, including the following:

- Notice PIH 2010-26
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- The Fair Housing Act of 1968

RRHA's policies concerning physical accessibility must be readily available to applicants and participants. They can be found in three key documents:

- This plan describes the key policies that govern RRHA's responsibilities regarding physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH 2010-26 summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to nondiscrimination and accessibility in federally funded housing programs.
- RRHA's plan provides information about self-evaluation, needs assessment, and transition plans.

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

When issuing a voucher to a family that includes an individual with disabilities, RRHA will include a current list of available accessible units known to RRHA and will assist the family in locating an available accessible unit, if necessary.

In general, owners must permit the family to make reasonable modifications to the unit. However, the owner is not required to pay for the modification and may require that the unit be restored to its original state at the family's expense when the family moves.

2-II.E. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

RRHA's decision to deny or terminate the assistance of a family that includes a person with disabilities is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 982.552 (2)(iv)].

When applicants with disabilities are denied assistance, the notice of denial must inform them of RRHA's informal review process and their right to request an informal review. In addition, the notice must inform applicants with disabilities of their right to request reasonable accommodations to participate in the informal review process.

When a participant family's assistance is terminated, the notice of termination must inform them of RRHA's informal hearing process and their right to request a hearing and reasonable accommodation.

When reviewing reasonable accommodation requests, RRHA must consider whether any mitigating circumstances can be verified to explain and overcome the problem that led to RRHA's decision to deny or terminate assistance. If a reasonable accommodation will allow the family to meet the requirements, RRHA must make the accommodation.

Reasonable accommodations will only be considered for current applicants or participants.

Reasonable accommodation requests submitted by former participants who have been terminated from the Housing Choice Voucher Program will be processed and decisions will be rendered; however, any decisions rendered will be applied to any potential future activities between the former participant and RRHA. An approved reasonable accommodation does not constitute a basis for reinstatement.

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

2-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

RRHA policy

RRHA will observe RRHA's generally applicable "Limited English Proficiency Language Policy" (attached hereto as Exhibit 2-3 and incorporated herein by reference as if fully laid out herein) in the administration of its HCV program, unless this Administrative Plan expressly provides otherwise.

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

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

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

The phrase “physical or mental impairment” includes:

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

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

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

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

EXHIBIT 2-2: RRHA REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION PROCEDURES

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THESE PROCEDURES SUPERSEDE ALL PRIOR RRHA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

I. PURPOSE

The Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (“RRHA”) is committed to operating all its housing programs fairly and impartially. This commitment includes providing programs in a way that does not discriminate against individuals with disabilities and ensures that individuals with disabilities have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from the RRHA’s housing program. *See* 24 C.F.R. §§ 8.4,35.130. RRHA must also take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities. *See* 24 C.F.R. §§ 8.6; 28 C.F.R. 35.160. (1)

As a recipient of federal financial assistance, RRHA must comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (1973). *See* 24 C.F.R. § 8.2. RRHA is also a public entity subject to the requirements of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), and its implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. part 35. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 35.104. These laws provide that no qualified individual with a disability should, only because of his or her disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any any covered program or activity .

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of these Reasonable Accommodation Procedures (the “Procedures”), and in accordance with applicable state and federal law and regulation, RRHA shall provide Reasonable Accommodations to participants with a disability where necessary to ensure equal opportunity to participate and benefit from its housing program or to avoid discrimination against an individual with a disability. A “Reasonable Accommodation” is a change, modification, alteration, or adaptation in a policy, procedure, practice, program, or facility unit that may be necessary to provide and Individual with a Disability an equal opportunity to (1) use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use areas of a development; (2) participate in or benefit from, a program (housing or non-housing), service or activity; or (3) to avoid discrimination against an individual with a disability.

To ensure notice of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedure, RRHA will maintain this policy on its website in an accessible format and at all RRHA

Property Management Offices. This policy will also be provided to all applicants in their application packets for Low Income Public Housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Program and to all residents and participants in their annual recertification packets.

- (1) For RRHA’s policies and procedures on how it ensures effective communication with individuals with disabilities, including through the provision of auxiliary aids and services, please refer to RRHA’s Effective Communication Policy and Procedure.

RRHA commits to granting, promptly providing, and fully bearing the cost of all reasonable

accommodations, unless doing so would create an undue financial and/or administrative burden or result in a fundamental alteration of the relevant Program. If a requested reasonable accommodation poses a fundamental alteration or undue financial and administrative burden, the RRHA commits to engaging in the interactive process with the individual making the request.

For questions and inquiries into the reasonable accommodation process, please contact:

RRHA's Section 504 Coordinator
Calandra Trotter, Assistant Vice President for Housing Compliance
600 East Broad Street, 4th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
Email: compliance@rrha.com
Phone: (804) 780-4200 (TTY 711)

II. APPLICABLE LAW AND REGULATIONS

- A. These Procedures are adopted in accordance with the below laws and regulations. Any ambiguity shall be interpreted in a manner that ensures compliance with the following law and regulations as of the date of these Procedures:
1. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794) ("Section 504")
 2. Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§ 12131 - 12189) ("ADA")
 3. The Fair Housing Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 - 3619) ("FHA")
 4. The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4151 *et seq.*)

5. 24 C.F.R. Part 8 (24 C.F.R. §§ 8.1 *et seq.*)
6. 24 C.F.R. Part 35
7. 24 C.F.R. § 966.7, and
8. The Virginia Fair Housing Law (Va. Code Ann. §§ 36-96.1 *et seq.*)

III. APPLICABILITY

A. Persons to Whom This Policy Shall Apply

These Procedures apply to individuals with a disability, as defined herein, in the following programs administered by RRHA:

1. Applicants to RRHA's public housing
2. Applicants to RRHA's Housing Choice Voucher Program ("HCVP")
3. Residents of RRHA's public housing developments
4. Participants in RRHA's HCVP, and
5. Participants in all other Programs that are conducted by RRHA, its agents or contractors including all non-housing facilities and common areas owned or operated by RRHA.

IV. DEFINITIONS

A. Assistance Animals

Animals that work, provide assistance, or perform tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, as well as, animals that provide emotional support or alleviate one or more identified symptoms or effects of a person's disability. Assistance animals are not pets.

B. Auxiliary Aids and Services

1. Services or devices that enable persons with disabilities, such as impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, to have an equal opportunity to participate in and enjoy the benefits of programs or activities conducted by RRHA.
2. For example, auxiliary aids and services for persons with impaired hearing (deaf or hard of hearing) may include qualified sign language interpreters on-site or through video remote interpreting (VRI) services as well as note takers, written materials, closed captioning on audio-visual or similar audio presentations used by RRHA, or other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids and services for persons with impaired vision (blind or have low vision) may include readers, Brailled materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids and services for persons with cognitive impairment may include oral explanations

or assistance with completing forms.

C. Disability

1. A person with a disability means an individual who 1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.

2) has a record of such an impairment; or 3) is regarded as having such an impairment. See 24 C.F.R. § 8.3. 28 C.F.R. § 35.108.

D. Live-in Aide

1. A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

- i. Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the elderly, near-elderly, or disabled person,
- ii. Is not obligated for the support of the elderly, near-elderly, or disabled person, and
- iii. Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

E. Reasonable Accommodation

1. A reasonable accommodation means and refers to means and refers to a change, modification, exception, alteration, or adaptation in a policy, procedure, practice, program, service, activity, facility, or dwelling unit that may be necessary to provide an

Individual with a Disability an equal opportunity to (1) use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use areas of a development; (2) participate in, or benefit from, a program (housing or non-housing), service, or activity; or (3) to avoid discrimination against an Individual with a Disability. Such an accommodation must be granted unless it would (i) pose an undue financial and administrative burden, or (ii) fundamentally alter the essential nature of the program, service, or activity. For purposes of this Agreement, a Reasonable Accommodation includes any physical or structural change to a housing unit or a public or common use area that would be considered a reasonable modification for purposes of the Fair Housing Act.

F. Service Animal

Any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. *See* 28 CFR 35.104.

A miniature horse that has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability. *See* 28 CFR § 35.136.

The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's

disability.

V. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

A Reasonable Accommodation must have an identifiable relationship (a “nexus”) between the requested accommodation and the individual’s Disability. RRHA will determine if the requested accommodation is reasonable on a case by case basis. In determining whether a requested Reasonable Accommodation meets these criteria, RRHA will consider the following questions:

- A. Is there an identifiable nexus between the request and disability?
- B. Is the request a fundamental alteration of the nature of RRHA services and/or programs?
- C. Does the request pose an undue financial and/or administrative burden?

A requested accommodation will be considered NOT reasonable, and will be denied, if it results in any of the following:

- A. A violation of Virginia or federal law;
- B. A fundamental alteration in the nature of the Program;
- C. An undue financial or administrative burden on RRHA; or
- D. A structurally unfeasible alteration to any facility;

If RRHA denies any reasonable accommodation, it will engage in the interactive process with the individual and offer equally effective alternatives to the requested accommodation. The procedure for evaluation and responding to requests relies on a cooperative and interactive relationship between RRHA and the individual requesting a reasonable accommodation.

VI. EXAMPLES OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

Examples of Reasonable Accommodations or modifications within RRHA programs may include, but are not limited to:

- A. Making an offer to transfer a resident with a Disability to a public housing unit with the required accessibility features;
- B. Making a housing unit, part of a housing unit, or public/common use areas accessible for an individual with a Disability;
- C. Providing an additional bedroom for Disability-related medical equipment;
- D. Permitting a resident or family to have a service or assistance animal, pursuant to the terms of

- these Procedures, that is related to a Disability;
- E. Transferring a resident or family to a larger size unit to provide a separate bedroom for the resident with a Disability;
 - F. Transferring a resident with a Disability to a ground-floor level unit or a unit with only one internal level;
 - G. Installing appropriate emergency-signaling equipment to help alert an individual with a Disability;
 - H. Allowing a live-in aide, pursuant to the terms of these Procedures, to reside in an appropriately-sized housing unit;
 - I. Making documents available in an accessible format, such as large type or Braille;
 - J. Conducting a screening or certification interview by telephone or in an accessible location;
 - K. Permitting an outside agency, friend, or family member to assist an applicant, resident, or program participant with a Disability in meeting screening criteria or essential lease obligations;
 - L. Granting HCVP participants with Disabilities additional time to locate housing with the necessary accessibility features.

VII. PROCEDURES

A. General Procedures Applicable to All Requests

1. Making a request.
 - i. An applicant to, resident of, or participant in a Program who has a disability may request a Reasonable Accommodation at any time.
 - ii. A Reasonable Accommodation request may be made either
 - a. Verbally, in which case RRHA staff will ensure the request is properly documented in writing; or
 - b. In writing. To facilitate requests, RRHA will provide the applicant with a Reasonable Accommodation Notice and/or Reasonable Accommodation Request Form (1) during the application interview, (2) at all annual and interim recertification interviews, and (3) upon request.
 - iii. Applicants, residents, or program participants requesting a Reasonable Accommodation are encouraged but are NOT required to make their request in writing on the aforementioned Request Form. If the request is made verbally or by any other equally effective means of communication that is not in writing, then an RRHA employee will put the request in writing and report it to the Section 504 Coordinator.
 - iv. Applicants, residents, or program participants requesting a Reasonable Accommodation are encouraged to submit, at the time of their request, relevant documentation detailing (1) the reasonable accommodation request and (2) the need for the requested Reasonable Accommodation (the "Supporting Documentation"). RRHA reserves the right to request any such Supporting Documentation after a request is made, in accordance with these Procedures. Any such request will be limited to only the minimum information needed to determine if the requested accommodation would serve the individual's disability-related needs.
 - v. If the individual's disability is known, readily evident or obvious, and the need for the requested accommodation is also known, readily evident or obvious, then no supporting documentation will be requested by RRHA.

- vi. The applicant, resident, or program participant does not have to say they are “requesting a reasonable accommodation” but must make it clear to RRHA that he or she is requesting an exception, change, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service because of their disability.
 - vii. The applicant, resident, or program participant must articulate what they are requesting and if the need is not apparent or known to RRHA, then he or she must explain the relationship between the requested accommodation and the disability.
2. RRHA will seek only the minimum information required to determine if the accommodation requested would serve an individual’s disability-related need(s). It may include written, telephone or personal consultation with the individual, parent/legal guardian, the individual’s medical professional and/or designee. Where necessary to identify an effective alternative accommodation, RRHA will endeavor to enter into an interactive process with the requestor in order to discuss the requestor’s Disability-related need for the requested accommodation and possible alternative accommodations, if any. While it is always the requestor’s choice to enter into an interactive process with RRHA, such a process is intended to help all concerned in the process by seeking to provide an effective accommodation that does not pose an undue financial and administrative burden for RRHA.

3. RRHA will approve or deny a request for a reasonable accommodation on a case-by-case basis. If RRHA concludes that the request will address the individual's disability related needs, RRHA will grant the request unless it would fundamentally alter the nature of the RRHA's program or would impose an undue financial and administrative burden.
4. RRHA reserves the right to review the facts and circumstances of any temporary Reasonable Accommodation request, in which the requestor has identified to RRHA that the disability is temporary in duration. All temporary accommodations will include a date when the accommodation will be reviewed to determine if the individual still requires the same or a different accommodation.
5. Initial Review of requests.
 - i. Upon RRHA's receipt of a Reasonable Accommodation request, the request shall be date- and time-stamped. All requests must also be provided to RRHA's Section 504 Coordinator, who shall record and document the same in a centralized, confidential report of all requests.
 - ii. The request shall be forwarded to the appropriate RRHA department or employee for the "Initial Review."
 - a. For requests related to a pending application to RRHA's public housing or HCVP, the request shall be forwarded to the Tenant Selection Supervisor.
 - b. For requests related to an existing tenancy in RRHA's public housing, the request shall be forwarded to the Property Manager of the requestor's community.
 - c. For requests related to an existing participation in RRHA's HCVP, the request shall be forwarded to a Supervisor within RRHA's HCVP Department.
 - d. For requests related to any other RRHA Program, the request shall be forwarded to the Vice President of the RRHA department responsible for conducting or sponsoring that program.
 - iii. On the 5th and 19th day of each month the individual conducting the Initial review shall document the request in RRHA's digital database (YARDI Voyager or SharePoint) including the name and address of the requester, date of the request, nature of the request, description of the request, decision of the request, date of decision, status of the request and any notes. The Initial Review shall update the 504 Coordinator throughout this process as necessary.
 - iv. Within a reasonable timeframe, but no later than 15 business days of receiving a request, the individual conducting the Initial Review shall make one of the following determinations and report the same to the requestor on a written Determination Notice:
 - a. That the request will be granted.

The department or employee conducting the Initial Review may grant a Reasonable Accommodation request if doing so complies with the terms of these Procedures.

- b. That Supporting Documentation is needed.

The department or employee conducting the Initial Review may determine that RRHA needs Supporting Documentation before it can make a decision on the request. Such a determination shall include a general description of the information needed and any RRHA forms that might assist the requestor in providing such information.

When a requestor's disability is readily apparent, RRHA may review the request without any Supporting Documentation.

When RRHA needs Supporting Documentation, the individual conducting Initial Review shall notify the requestor and provide a Verification of Disability form, which shall be completed by a physician, licensed healthcare professional, professional representing a social service agency, caretaker, other knowledgeable professional, or a person knowledgeable of the requestor's disability. Alternatively, the requestor can submit a declaration of disability from the Social Security Administration.

A "knowledgeable professional" is broadly defined as someone who is qualified to diagnose the presence of a disability.

RRHA shall only request, and shall only be entitled to receive, such Supporting Documentation that is necessary to verify that the requestor is a person with a disability and has a disability-related need for the requested Reasonable Accommodation. RRHA shall not require unnecessary information regarding the requestor's disability, such as the specific disability or the nature or extent of the disability.

RRHA shall not ask or require individuals to disclose confidential medical records in order to verify a disability and RRHA shall not encourage applicants, residents, or program participants to disclose confidential details related to their disability. If an individual does provide RRHA with medical documentation of a disability, then RRHA shall return such information to the individual and request submission of information from a third-party who can verify the disability. A requestor should provide the Supporting Documentation to RRHA within a reasonable time. RRHA will not deny a request based solely on failure to provide the Supporting Documentation, unless an unreasonable amount of time has elapsed and RRHA has consulted with the requestor that such information is necessary to make a determination as to the request. If the requestor states to RRHA that they are having difficulty in obtaining the Supporting Documentation, RRHA will not deny the request, but hold the request as "inactive" until such Supporting Documentation can be provided.

c. The request cannot be granted.

The individual conducting the Initial Review may determine that the request cannot be granted in compliance with the terms of these Procedures.

When the Initial Review results in such a determination, they and the requestor shall enter the interactive process described in Section V, A, 2, *supra*, with the goal of determining whether an alternate accommodation (1) complies with these Procedures, and (2) is

acceptable to the requestor. If there is such an alternate accommodation, the Initial Review shall, within a reasonable time, notify the Requestor of the granted alternate accommodation in the manner required by this section.

If the RRHA and the individual cannot agree on an alternate accommodation, or if the requestor declines to participate in the interactive process, then the individual conducting the Initial Review shall, within 3 business days of that determination, (1) forward the request and

all Supporting Documentation to the Second Review, and (2) report the same to the requestor in the manner required by this section.

6. Second Review of requests

- i. If, after reviewing all relevant information and engaging in the interactive process, the individual conducting the Initial Review is unable to grant a request, then the request and all Supporting Documentation shall be forwarded for the "Second Review".
- ii. The Second Review shall be conducted by the appropriate RRHA department or employee.
 - a. For requests related to an existing tenancy within RRHA's public housing, the Second Review shall be conducted by the Vice President of Public Housing.
 - b. For requests related to a pending application to RRHA's HCVP, the Second Review shall be conducted by the Vice President of HCVP.
 - c. For participants in any other RRHA Program, the Second Review shall be conducted by the Affordable Housing Compliance Specialist or the Section 504 Coordinator.
- iii. Within 15 business days of receiving a request, the individual conducting the Second Review shall make one of the following determinations and report the same to the requestor on a written Determination Notice:
 - a. The request can be granted.

The department or employee conducting the Second Review may overrule the Initial Review and grant a Reasonable Accommodation request if doing so complies with the terms of these Procedures.

- b. The request cannot be granted.

When the department or employee conducting the Second Review makes such a determination, they and the requestor shall enter into the interactive process described in Section V, A, 2, *supra*, with the goal of determining whether an alternate accommodation (1) complies with these Procedures, and (2) is acceptable to the requestor. If there is such an alternate accommodation, the Second Review shall, within a reasonable time, notify the Requestor of the granted alternate accommodation in the manner required by this section.

If RRHA and individual cannot agree on an alternate accommodation, or if the requestor declines to participate in the interactive process, then the individual conducting Second Review shall, within 3 business days of that determination, (1) deny the request, and (2) report the same to the requestor in the manner required by this section.

- c. The request must be denied.

If the request cannot be granted in compliance with these Procedures and the interactive process fails to provide an alternate accommodation, or the requestor declines to participate in the interactive process, then the individual conducting Second Review shall deny the request.

7. Right to appeal RRHA's denial of request

An applicant or program participant may appeal RRHA's determination by filing a request for a grievance hearing. (See Request for Grievance Form in Section IX). It is recommended that the request for a grievance hearing is documented in writing, however, if an individual submits their request orally, an RRHA staff member that received the request shall complete the form for the individual and ask the individual to sign and date the form, unless the individual's disability prevents them from doing so. In which case, RRHA shall sign on behalf of the individual and submit the form. This constitutes a request that RRHA reconsider a decision regarding a request for reasonable accommodation.

The RRHA Section 504 Coordinator serves as the primary hearing officer for reasonable accommodation request determinations; however, other RRHA Housing Compliance staff may be designated to hear cases when needed.

Upon receipt of a request for grievance hearing, the Section 504 Coordinator will stamp with the date received and place in the individual's file. Within five business days of receiving a request for hearing, the Section 504 Coordinator will schedule a hearing for the requesting applicant or program participant. Hearings are scheduled no less than two weeks from the date of request.

The Section 504 Coordinator will send an email or mail a letter notifying the applicant or program participant of their scheduled appointment. It is the applicant or program participant's responsibility to contact RRHA if they cannot attend at the scheduled time. An applicant or program participant may request an accommodation for the hearing itself, if a disability prevents them from attending in person or digitally through zoom or other digital meeting technology. It is the applicant or program participant's responsibility to contact RRHA and request an alternate means of communication for the hearing, such as by telephone and if the services of an interpreter are needed. RRHA will consider these requests on a case-by-case basis.

Grievance hearings may result in several outcomes:

- a) Determination upheld: This represents cases where RRHA's original determination denied the request for reasonable accommodation. A grievance hearing was requested and conducted, and the determination of the hearing officer upheld (agreed with) RRHA's original determination to deny the request for reasonable accommodation.
- b) No Further Action: When the original determination was "inactive", RRHA did not receive a response from the physician or other knowledgeable professional. The

response was required because the person's disability isn't known, readily evident or obvious or the nexus to the accommodation is not readily evident or obvious; and therefore, RRHA could not determine whether a reasonable accommodation was needed. In such instances, the Section 504 Coordinator will explain this situation at the grievance hearing, and keep the file in a "inactive" status for up to 90-days after the hearing. If during that time, RRHA receives a response from the physician or other knowledgeable professional, then RRHA will issue a determination after considering the physician or other knowledgeable professional's certification (approval or denial). If there is no response after 90-days, then RRHA will close the proceedings. The applicant or program participant always has the right to submit a new request.

- c) Determination overturned: This represents cases where RRHA's original determination denied the request for reasonable accommodation. A grievance hearing was requested and conducted, and the determination of the hearing officer overturned (disagreed with) RRHA's original determination to deny the reasonable accommodation request.

RRHA may evaluate the determination by the hearing officer, and based on the evidence issue a different determination, if it is determined at a higher level of review, that the hearing officer's determination to overturn is not appropriate.

Upon conclusion of the grievance hearing, the applicant or client will be notified verbally and in writing of the next steps that RRHA will take relevant to the case. The Section 504 Coordinator will complete the following steps:

1. Enter a memo into the individual's file, documenting the date and outcome of the hearing;
2. Prepare and mail any relevant communications (e.g. letter to the applicant or client);
3. Inform appropriate RRHA staff that need to know the outcome of the grievance hearing
4. Attach any supporting documentation from the hearing to the individual's file; and
5. Update the reasonable accommodation request in the individual's file and the Reasonable Accommodation Log.

RRHA will consider missed appointments for hearings on a case-by-case basis. An applicant or program participant may request to reschedule an appointment for a hearing if needed. If an applicant or program participant is uncooperative or refuses to attend a scheduled hearing, RRHA may determine not to reschedule on a case-by-case basis.

An applicant or client may exercise the right to appeal a RRHA decision after the hearing process decision through the RRHA Office of Compliance and Legal Affairs. Individuals

may contact the Office of Compliance and Legal Affairs at:

Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority

Office of Compliance and Legal Affairs

600 E. Broad Street, 4th Floor

Richmond, VA 23219

B. Additional Procedures for Particular Types of Reasonable Accommodations

In addition to the general procedures listed in Section IV, A, *supra*, the following Reasonable Accommodations shall be governed by the following:

1. Unit Modifications

RRHA shall, at RRHA's expense, make modifications to a resident's public housing unit if the requested modification(s) comply with the terms of these Procedures. RRHA will not make any modifications that result in an undue financial or administrative burden..

2. Unit Transfer

For any unit transfer for a reasonable accommodation, the appropriate Property Management Office or the Tenant Selection Office will assist the requestor in identifying the appropriate and available unit either within their current Property or at other RRHA Properties. (Check "Property" or "Development")

RRHA Property Managers will be the initial coordinators for Reasonable Accommodation Unit Transfers. All requests for Unit Transfers will be maintained in the Reasonable Accommodation Log. After the initial entry of the Unit Transfer request, the RRHA Section 504 Coordinator will look to see if there is an available unit that meets the individual's needs. If there is an available unit that meets the individual's needs, RRHA will promptly transfer the individual.

If there is not an individual unit that will meet the individual's disability related needs, RRHA will place the individual on a waitlist by the Section 504 coordinator. RRHA will contact the individual regarding the unavailability of a unit and coordinate interim accommodations to increase the individual's access and use of their dwelling unit while awaiting the vacancy of an accessibility unit.

The Section 504 Coordinator will regularly review the waitlist to determine if an appropriate unit has become vacant or available that will accommodate the individual's needs.3. UFAS Units - Priority of Occupancy

RRHA has public housing units equipped with accessibility features that

comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards ("UFAS Units").

RRHA shall maintain all requests in the reasonable accommodation log organized by the date and time of these requests waiting list organized by date and time of these requests.

RRHA will offer these UFAS Units to families in the following order:

First: to a current resident who has a disability that requires the special features of a UFAS Unit and who currently resides in the community where the vacancy becomes available.

Second: to a current resident who has a disability that requires the special features of a UFAS Unit but who resides in another RRHA public housing community.

Third: to an eligible public housing applicant that requires the special features of a UFAS Unit; and

Fourth: if there are no eligible, qualified applicants or current residents, an applicant who does not require the special features of a UFAS Unit will be offered the unit. Such applicant will be required to sign a notice agreeing to move to an available unit when either a current resident or applicant needs the special features of the UFAS Unit. Such applicant or resident who does not require the special features of the UFAS Unit will not be required to pay for the moving expenses for relocation in order to make the UFAS Unit available to person(s) with a disability.

The first qualified, current resident in sequence on the waiting list of residents seeking a reasonable accommodation transfer to a UFAS Unit of that size will be offered the Unit.

Upon inspection of the offered UFAS Unit, the resident or applicant will be required to sign a letter of **Acceptance/Rejection of an Accessible Unit**. RRHA will maintain a record of units offered, including location, date offered and circumstances of each offer, each acceptance or rejection and the reason for the rejection.

i. Other Unit Transfers

RRHA will make every reasonable effort to provide Reasonable Accommodations to public housing residents with a Disability in compliance with these Procedures, including transfer to an available, non-UFAS unit that meets the resident's specified need. A Reasonable Accommodation request for a unit transfer shall be made and reviewed in accordance with the terms of these Procedures. RRHA shall maintain all requests in the reasonable accommodation log organized by the date and time of these requests.

In the event RRHA has received more than one Reasonable Accommodation Request for transfer to a unit with the same accessibility features (other than a UFAS Unit), and the number of such Reasonable Accommodation Requests exceeds the number of available units outfitted with such accessibility features, the requests shall be granted according to the order in which they were received.

A tenant or applicant with a disability will be given priority to the unit for their Reasonable Accommodation request over other tenants or applicants who do not require the unit for its accessibility features, except in emergency situations in which the transfer is necessary to protect the health and safety of the tenant or applicant.

If a resident accepts an offered transfer as a Reasonable Accommodation, RRHA will work with the resident to obtain moving expenses from social service agencies or other similar sources. If RRHA is unable to obtain those expenses within 30 days of the assignment of the dwelling unit, RRHA shall pay the reasonable moving expenses.

If a resident transfers from one property to another, the existing security deposit should be applied to the new unit and shall not be increased. If, after conducting a move-out inspection of the previous unit, damages or other charges are owed, RRHA will charge the resident but will not use the security deposit to pay the charges. Charges owed may be paid in full or in installments agreed to between the resident and Property Management Staff. The disposition of the security deposit will only occur when the resident leaves the program.

Upon inspection of the offered unit meeting the individual's particular needs, the resident or applicant will be required to sign a letter of **Acceptance/Rejection of an Accessible Unit**. RRHA will maintain a record of

units offered, including location, date offered and circumstances of each offer, each acceptance or rejection and the reason for the rejection.

5. Rejection of Offered Unit

A current public housing resident who receives an offer of a another unit that meets their specific needs and rejects that offered unit without good cause

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shall have their Reasonable Accommodation request considered completed and their name shall be removed from the Reasonable Accommodation Waiting List. A new reasonable accommodation request may be submitted, at any time, to restart the process.

An applicant selected from the public housing wait list who receives an offer of a unit that meets their specific needs and rejects that offered unit will be offered the next available unit that meets their specific needs. If they reject this second offer without good cause, their name shall be removed from the Public Housing Waiting List and they shall be ineligible to reapply for public housing for one year from the date of the second unit offer.

For purposes of this section, the determination of “good cause” shall be the sole responsibility of RRHA. However, any determination adversely affecting the resident or applicant shall be subject to RRHA’s grievance policies.

3. Cross-Platform Transfers

A Cross-Platform Transfer is transferring an individual or family from RRHA’s public housing Program to its Housing Choice Voucher Program (“HCVP”) as an accommodation without regard to their presence or placement on any HCVP waiting list. An example of a Cross-Platform Transfer is moving a public housing resident to the Housing Choice Voucher Program when that resident is not at the top of the HCVP waiting list.

In accordance with HUD regulations, RRHA does not use any preferences in its HCVP waiting lists. Applicants are assigned a placement on the list by a randomized lottery system and then admitted to the program based on that placement.

4. Live-in Aide

When a person with a Disability requests a live-in aide, RRHA will ensure it gathers all necessary information to conduct proper screenings of the proposed live-in aide. Requests for a live-in aide requires verification that the live-in aide is determined to be 1) essential to the care and well-being of the persons; 2) is not obligated for the support of the persons; 3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services; 4) is not currently an existing member of the household; 5) doesn’t overcrowd the unit; and 6) does not have employment that interferes with the primary role of live-in aide.

Proposed live-in aides who do not meet all of RRHA’s screening criteria applicable to live-in aides, such as a criminal background check and as more fully described in Chapter 5 of RRHA’s Admissions & Continued Occupancy Policy and Chapter 3-I.M of RRHA’s Administrative Plan, will be denied and the Requestor will be given an opportunity to propose another individual to serve as their live-in aide.

5. Utility Allowances

Upon request from a family that includes a disabled person, RRHA must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed to make the program accessible to and usable by the family. The policy of the RRHA is to adjust the amount of tenant-paid utilities or RRHA consumption levels for tenant allowances in documented situations when a qualified family is entitled to the adjustments.

Such adjustments shall be made based on the qualification of the disabled individual's special need and the relief granted to the resident should be commensurate

with the estimated value of the utility consumption necessitated by the equipment or condition causing the excess consumption. Residents wishing to request relief under this procedure should contact the Property Manager of the development in which they reside to acquire an Excess Utility Relief request form. If an individual submits a reasonable accommodation request using the form and procedures outlined above, the staff member receiving the request will provide the individual with the appropriate Excess Utility Relief request form and offer to assist in its completion. Residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of a disability.

VIII. MONITORING REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUESTS

All reasonable accommodations will be inputted into the Reasonable Accommodation Log maintained by the Section 504 Coordinator. All Reasonable Accommodation Requests will be monitored by the Section 504 Coordinator. Failure by staff to input requests and update the status of the request in the Reasonable Accommodation Log will be flagged by the Section 504 Coordinator and the appropriate RRHA supervisor will be notified. On a monthly basis, the Section 504 Coordinator will provide a report to the Chief Compliance Officer as to the status of all Reasonable Accommodation Requests.

IX. FORM(S) THAT APPLY

- A. Reasonable Accommodation Request Form
- B. Verification of Disability
- C. Section 504 Determination Notice
- D. Request for Grievance Form



RICHMOND REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY
REQUEST FOR
REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Name: _____ Telephone: _____

Address: _____

City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Signature

Date

☐ I need a reasonable accommodation at this time (please complete information below).

The following person(s) in my household has/have a disability and is requesting the reasonable accommodation/modification indicated below: (Please indicate need clearly and specifically)

() uses wheelchair () uses walker, crutches () blind or vision impaired () deaf or hard of hearing
() Other: _____

If you or a member of your household becomes disabled or needs an accommodation after you have submitted this form, you may fill out another form.

If you need help understanding or filling out *this form*, or have any questions regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, you should contact:

Calandra Trotter
Assistant Vice President for Housing Compliance &
Section 504 Coordinator
600 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: (804) 780-4200 (TTY 711)
Email: Compliance@rrha.com

Verification of Disability

I, _____ have been working with
(Professional's name- Please Print)

_____ since _____.
(Patient, Client's Name)

I understand that "**Disability**" is defined as:

1. A physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of the person's major life activities, and/or
2. A record of having a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of the person's major life activities, and/or
3. Being regarded as having a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of the person's major life activities.

I also realize that under this definition, a **major life activity** includes, but is not limited to: caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and/or working. Understanding this, **I affirm that the above-named patient has a disability which meets this legal definition.**

Additional Comments: _____

(Signature)

(Date)

(Address)

(Phone)

**REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION
DETERMINATION NOTICE**

Applicant/Participant's Name: _____

Address: _____

Accommodation Requested: _____

A determination has been made that RRHA ☐ will / ☐ will not be able to offer the accommodation/modification proposed above.

☐ The request was approved because a knowledgeable professional confirmed you meet the civil rights definition of disability and the change you requested is as a direct result of your disability.

☐ The request was approved after engaging in the interactive process and reaching an agreement on an alternative accommodation.

Alternative Accommodation: _____

For approvals, staff will review how and when your request will be made.

☐ The request was denied because:

☐ Your medical provider certified that your disability does not meet the civil rights definition of disability

☐ Your medical provider certified that you do not need the change requested as a direct result of your disability

☐ Your request would pose a fundamental alteration in the nature of the program.

☐ Your request would pose an undue financial and administrative burden to the Agency.

☐ Other: _____

If you disagree with this determination, you may begin the informal review hearing procedure within 15 business days, either verbally or in writing upon notification of ineligibility. Refer to the **Informal Review Hearing Procedure** for more information. If you do not request an informal review/hearing within 15 business days of receiving the notice of denial, the case will be considered closed.

This form was completed by:

Supervisor's Signature: _____

Date _____

For Denials:

Director of Assisted Housing Signature: _____

Date: _____

REQUEST FOR GRIEVANCE HEARING OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION DECISION

Applicant/Participant's Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Number _____

RRHA Property Manager (if applicable) _____

Brief explanation of the nature of your reasonable accommodation request grievance:

I request a hearing regarding my request for reasonable accommodation. The purpose of the hearing is to discuss a decision to reconsider the determination of denial or no further action.

Name (Printed)

Telephone

Signature

Date

Return this completed form to:

Calandra Trotter
Assistant Vice President for Housing Compliance &
Section 504 Coordinator
600 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: (804) 780-4200 (TTY 711)
Email: Compliance@rrha.com

EXHIBIT 2-3: RRHA LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY LANGUAGE POLICY

I. Statement of Purpose

Richmond Redevelopment & Housing Authority (“RRHA”) strives to provide equal housing opportunities for all qualified applicants and residents. To further these efforts, RRHA has adopted this Limited English Proficiency Language Policy (the “Language Access Policy” or “LAP”) to ensure all persons have meaningful access to its programs and activities regardless of national origin or proficiency with the English language. In accordance with this LAP, RRHA shall take reasonable steps to provide or arrange free language assistance for its Clients, as defined herein, with limited English proficiency (“LEP”).

This policy applies to all RRHA departments that are Recipients, as defined herein, and provide or administer RRHA services, programs, or activities. RRHA shall also take reasonable steps to ensure all Sub-recipients adhere to this LAP.

II. Legal and Regulatory Background

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title VI”) and its implementing regulations prohibit discrimination on the basis of national origin. On August 11, 2000, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 13166, which required each agency providing federal financial assistance draft guidance “specifically tailored to its recipients that is consistent with the LEP Guidance issued by the Department of Justice [65 Fed. Reg. 50,123 (August 16, 2000)].” *Executive Order 13166 of August 11, 2000, Improving Access to Services for Persons With Limited English Proficiency*, 65 Fed. Reg. 50,121 (August 16, 2000); see also *Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title IV Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons*, 67 Fed. Reg. 41,455 (June 18, 2002).

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) issued its Final Guidance in 2007. *Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons*, 72 Fed. Reg. 2,732 (January 22, 2007). This Final Guidance offers a four-factor analysis that helps Recipients assess the necessary scope of their language services. These factors are:

1. The “Eligible Population Factor”: the number or proportion of LEP persons served or encountered by the Recipient in the eligible service population, including those persons who would be served or encountered if there were sufficient Foreign Language outreach and education.
2. The “Clients Factor”: the frequency with which LEP persons are come into contact with the Recipient.
3. The “Importance Factor”: the nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the Recipient.
4. The “Resources and Cost Factor”: the resources available to the Recipient and the costs associated therewith.

The Final Guidance encourages Recipients to develop written policies and procedures in light of these factors to ensure meaningful access by LEP persons.

At the state level, Virginia adopted the Virginia Human Rights Act, Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3900, *et seq.* As a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, RRHA is prohibited from engaging in, “Conduct that violates any Virginia or federal statute or regulation governing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, *national origin*, sex, pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, age, marital status, or disability” because such conduct is “an ‘unlawful discriminatory practice’” under the Virginia Human Rights Act. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3901 (emphasis added).

RRHA adopts this policy in compliance within this legal and regulatory framework, in light of its mission and core principles, and with a deep understanding of the importance of its services, programs, and activities.

III. Definitions

Capitalized terms in this LAP shall be given the following definitions, unless a different definition is explicitly indicated elsewhere herein:

Bilingual – the ability to communicate in two (2) languages fluently. Being Bilingual, in and of itself, does not necessarily mean that the individual has the necessary skills and training to competently serve as an Interpreter.

Client – any individual who comes into contact with RRHA in order to access RRHA services, programs, or activities. This includes, by way of example only and in no way any limitation, any potential applicant, applicant, resident, voucher holder, or participant.

Common Language – any Foreign Language that is the Primary Language by LEP persons that account for either (a) 1,000 or more persons in the Eligible Population in the Market Area or among Clients, or (b) more than 5% of the Eligible Population in the Market Area or Clients and more than 50 persons. As described in Section IV, *infra*, the only Common Language under this LAP is Spanish.

Crucial Communications – communications between RRHA and Clients that are essential to an LEP Client’s ability to access important benefits or services, understand and exercise important rights, comply with applicable responsibilities, or understand other important information.

Eligible Population – all persons within the Market Area who qualify as Clients, or who would qualify as Clients if they were to contact RRHA.

Final Guidance – Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, 72 Fed. Reg. 2,732 (January 22, 2007).

Foreign Language – any language, whether spoken or written, other than English.

Housing Choice Voucher (“HCV”) Program – both the tenant-based assistance administered by RRHA under 24 C.F.R. §§ 982.1 *et seq.* and the project-based assistance administered by RRHA under 24 C.F.R. §§ 983.1 *et seq.*

HUD – the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Interpretation – the act of listening to a verbal communication in one language and orally converting it into another language while retaining the same meaning.

Interpreter – any person who facilitates communication between or among languages either through Interpretation or Translation services. An Interpreter need not be physically present to provide assistance so long as they are able to properly Interpret or Translate.

Language Access Plan (“LAP”) – this Limited English Proficiency Language Policy, as amended from time to time in accordance with the terms herein.

Language Services – Interpretation and Translation services provided to Clients by RRHA for all Crucial Communications. Language Services shall be provided at RRHA’s sole cost and expense.

Limited English Proficiency (“LEP”) – the use of a Foreign Language as the Primary Language together with the limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand the English language.

Market Area – the area wherein RRHA duly operates. For purposes of this LAP, this is the city of Richmond, Virginia and its surrounding metro area.

Multilingual – the ability to communicate in three (3) or more languages fluently. Being Multilingual, in and of itself, does not necessarily mean that the individual has the necessary skills and training to competently serve as an Interpreter.

Primary Language – a person’s native language or the language in which a person most effectively communicates.

Recipient – any entity or agency receiving federal financial assistance administered by HUD, specifically including all Sub-recipients. Under this definition, RRHA is a Recipient.

RRHA – Richmond Redevelopment & Housing Authority.

Sub-recipient – any individual, entity, or organization receiving federal financial assistance administered by HUD and passed through RRHA.

Title IV – Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d *et seq.*

Translation – the act of taking written text in one language and converting it into another language, either into an equivalent written text (“Written Translation”) or an equivalent oral communication (“Sight Translation”). Translation shall require the Interpreter retain a substantially consistent content and meaning between languages and provide more than a summary of the original written text.

Vital Document – any document produced by a Recipient or Sub-recipient that RRHA determines, in accordance with the Final Guidance and other relevant regulations, is essential to an LEP Client’s ability to access important benefits or services, understand and exercise important rights, comply with applicable responsibilities, or understand other important information.

IV. Common Languages

As defined herein, a Common Language is any Foreign Language that is the Primary Language by LEP persons that account for either (a) 1,000 or more persons in the Eligible Population in the Market Area or among Clients, or (b) more than 5% of the Eligible Population in the Market Area or Clients and more than 50 persons.

RRHA's Market Area is the city of Richmond, Virginia and its outlying metro area. According to the United States Census Bureau¹, there were an estimated 468,648 households in the Market Area between 2011 and 2015. Of this total, 418,579 households, approximately 89.32% of the total population², are considered English only. These households have no member over the age of 5 years old that speaks a Foreign Language at home.

The remaining 50,069 (10.68%) households are categorized as Foreign Language households. Of those households, 21,253 (4.53%) identified as Spanish speaking; 14,816 (3.16%) speak other Indo-European languages; 10,151 (2.17%) are households with Asian and Pacific Island language speakers; and other languages, as a whole, are spoken in 3,849 households (0.82%).

The Census Bureau also provides information on limited English-speaking households, defined as households, "in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English 'very well.'"³ This definition is in line with LEP, as defined and used herein. Overall, 9,372 (2%) of Market Area households are considered LEP.

Spanish households, the largest non-English group, also have the highest number of LEP households, with 5,257 (1.12%) reporting they were LEP. There are an estimated 1,599 (0.34%) other Indo-European LEP homes. Asian or Pacific Island language households include 2,045 (0.44%) LEP households; and 0.10% of the total population, or 471 households, are LEP speaking other languages.

Considering this Market Area data in light of the Common Language analysis, these language groups are all larger than 50 persons, based on an average household size of 2.35 persons. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate. However, none of the Foreign Language groups constitute more than 5% of the total population; therefore, they cannot comprise more than 5% of the Eligible Population as required.

On the other hand, each of these Foreign Language groups include more than 1,000 persons in the Market Area, seemingly making them all Common Languages. Yet the reality is that in 2019 there were an estimated 446 Indo-European languages other than English and Spanish. Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2019. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. Twenty-second edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International. Asian and Pacific Island languages are even more diverse with an estimated 2,197 distinct languages, leaving the remaining 4,466 estimated languages, *id.*, lumped together in 0.82% of the Market Area's total population. Unfortunately, the data available only provides these broad categories, making it reasonable to assume, yet impossible to determine, that the Market Area contains fewer than 1,000 speakers of any one Foreign Language in these large categories.

This data is in line with RRHA's internal demographic information for the public housing and HCV programs. Only 1% of RRHA public housing units are occupied by a head of household who identifies as Hispanic or Latino. Similarly, Hispanic or Latino heads of households possess between 2% and 3% of RRHA's total vouchers under the HCV program. Although this information does not shed light on language use, these percentages are presumably larger than the percentage of residents who qualify as

¹ Unless otherwise noted, data referenced in this section is from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Household Language by Household, Limited English Speaking Status for the Richmond, VA Metro Area.

² Unless otherwise noted, references to a percentage in this section reflect the percentage of the total number of households.

³ The Census Bureau clarifies that, another way to phrase this definition is households in which everyone 14 and older has at least some difficulty with English.

LEP. This assumption is also supported by the infrequency of resident requests for language services; RRHA's compliance department has no record of any such requests over the previous two years.

However, these numbers are always subject to change. More recent Census Bureau data indicates a slight decrease in the percentage of Foreign Language households in the Market Area. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (9.2% language other than English spoken at home). As demographics across America shift and Clients move in and out of RRHA properties and programs, RRHA remains committed to reevaluating Common Languages and revising this LAP accordingly, as outlined in Section VII, *infra*.

V. Providing Language Services

A. *Identification of LAP Coordinator*

RRHA shall select and designate an employee to oversee implementation of this LAP, specifically including but not limited to training of staff, monitoring compliance, answering questions, addressing complaints, and researching and proposing updates as necessary. The LAP Coordinator may request assistance with any of their responsibilities from other RRHA employees, community partners, and Interpreters, as needed.

B. *Outreach and Education*

1. **Public Notices.** At each RRHA office, in all RRHA-owned public housing communities, and in all HCV project-based property management offices, there shall be a posted sign with information, in English and all Common Languages, providing information on the availability of Language Services.

2. **Client Notices.** RRHA shall include on each RRHA standard form notice to Client's information, in English and all Common Languages, about the availability of Language Services.

3. **Community Partnerships.** RRHA shall work towards fostering relationships and partnerships with other agencies and organizations within the Market Area to communicate to LEP persons the availability of Language Services for RRHA clients or provide the same for RRHA Clients in accordance with the terms and conditions of the LAP.

C. *Determining Client's Language Needs*

1. **Determining English Proficiency.** RRHA is mindful that a person may be proficient at understanding certain types of English communications, such as reading written materials, and yet still be considered LEP for other purposes, like speaking or writing. Similarly, a person might possess sufficient English competency to function in some settings and have insufficient skills to operate in others. Therefore, there is a rebuttable presumption that any Client requesting Language Services is LEP. This presumption shall be rebutted by sufficient evidence of the Client's thorough understanding of the English language, including but not limited to the Client's designation that English is their preferred language for oral and written communications.

2. **RRHA Determination.** Nothing in this LAP shall be construed to prevent RRHA from providing Language Services regardless of the Client's Preferred Language designation or the lack of any explicit request for Language Services by the Client.

3. Initial Application. Clients overwhelmingly first contact RRHA through an online application process. To ensure meaningful access by LEP persons, RRHA shall work with the application provider to develop the application in all Common Languages or shall provide an Interpreter to assist LEP applicants with the application.

4. Initial Meeting. At the first in-person meeting between RRHA and any Client (the “Initial Meeting”), Client shall be asked to designate, in writing, their Primary Language for both written and oral communications. RRHA shall retain this designation in the Client’s file. Any Client who indicates a Foreign Language as their Primary Language, for either written or oral communications, shall be told about the availability of Language Services.

5. Annual Review. At any Client re-examination, whether an annual or interim review, Clients shall be asked to designate, in writing, their Primary Language for both written and oral communications. RRHA shall retain this designation in the Client’s file. Any Client who indicates a Foreign Language as their Primary Language, for either written or oral communications, shall be told about the availability of Language Services.

6. Other Interactions. During any other interactions between RRHA and Clients involving Crucial Communications, whether telephonic, written, in-person, or by some other means, Clients shall have the right to request Language Services, which shall be provided in accordance with the terms of this LAP.

D. Language Services

1. Requests for Language Services. Clients may request Language Services either verbally or in writing to any RRHA staff member at any time. RRHA shall document any Client request for Language Services and maintain such documentation in the Client’s file along with documentation detailing any specific Language Services provided and any Interpreter used. Once a Client requests Language Services, RRHA shall provide Language Services for all future Crucial Communications unless and until Client informs RRHA of Client’s desire to cease or amend the Language Services.

2. Reasonable Services.

- i. RRHA shall provide reasonable Language Services to LEP Clients. The determination of which Language Services, if any, are reasonable shall be made in accordance with the terms and conditions of this LAP, relevant federal and state laws and regulations, and appropriate HUD guidance documents. This determination shall be on a case-by-case basis and include, among other factors, a balancing of the need for the service and the costs associated therewith.
- ii. When required under this LAP, RRHA shall arrange for the necessary Language Services at RRHA’s sole cost and expense. The Interpreter may be physically present or may provide the Language Services by means of telephonic or internet-based communication platform, provided the technology provides real-time or near instant communication.

- iii. When required Language Services are not immediately available, RRHA shall schedule an appointment with the Client and Interpreter. Such appointment shall be at the earliest available date and time that is convenient for all parties. Until such appointment occurs, RRHA shall not take any action that affects the Client's rights or obligations or prejudices the Client in any way.
3. Interpreters
- i. RRHA shall procure and develop a sufficient database of Interpreters, which shall indicate the type(s) of service(s) provided, i.e., Interpretation, Sight Translation, or Written Translation.
 - ii. RRHA shall, to the greatest extent reasonable, ensure that Interpreters (a) demonstrate proficiency in English and the Client's Preferred Language or Common Language needed, (b) demonstrate proficiency in the type of service provided, such as Interpretation, Telephonic Interpretation, Sight Translation, or Written Translation, (c) have knowledge of any specialized terms or concepts in the Crucial Communication in both English and the Preferred Language or Common Language needed, (d) agree to adhere to all privacy and confidentiality rules required by relevant laws and regulations, (e) understand their role as Translator and avoid deviating into other roles, such as lawyer, counselor, representative, or advocate, and, (f) for Written Translations, understand the audience's expected reading level(s).
 - iii. Formal certifications and licenses, while informative and demonstrative, are not determinative of the of the Interpreter's competency.
 - iv. RRHA is strictly prohibited from requiring or asking LEP Clients to provide their own Interpreter for any Crucial Communications.
 - v. An LEP Client may use their own Interpreter, including a friend or family member, for Crucial Communications only if (a) RRHA informed the Client of the availability of Language Services at no cost to the Client and the Client voluntarily chooses not to use the RRHA-provided Language Services, (b) the Client's Interpreter is at least 18 years of age, and (c) the Client's Interpreter acknowledges, in writing, their responsibility to accurately and faithfully perform the Interpretation and/or Translation.
 - vi. Nothing in this LAP shall be construed to prevent RRHA from providing Language Services in addition to a Client's Interpreter under Section V, D, 3, v, *supra*.
4. Interpretation
- i. RRHA shall provide, at its sole cost and expense, Interpretation for all Crucial Communications with a LEP Client regardless of the Client's Preferred Language.

- ii. Interpretation may be in-person or via a telephonic or internet-based communication, in accordance with other terms and conditions of this LAP.
5. Translation
- i. RRHA shall provide, at its sole cost and expense, Translation for all Crucial Communications with a LEP Client, regardless of the Client's Preferred Language, in accordance with this section and other terms and conditions of this LAP.
 - ii. Vital Documents shall be translated into the Common Languages and be readily available in RRHA offices.
 - iii. When required under this LAP, Translation of (a) Vital Documents into a Foreign Language other than the Common Languages, and (b) other, non-vital documents into a Foreign Language shall be provided by RRHA at RRHA's sole cost and expense. Such Translations shall be by Sight Translation, to include telephonic or internet-based systems, unless another method is deemed reasonable by RRHA.
 - iv. Whenever an Interpreter performs Sight Translation, RRHA shall, whenever practicable, ensure the Interpreter is provided all relevant documents in advance of providing the Language Services to provide Interpreter sufficient time to review such documents and prepare for the Translation.

VI. Training RRHA Staff

A copy of this LAP shall be provided to all current RRHA staff. A copy shall also be provided to all new staff as a component of their initial employee orientation.

The LAP Coordinator shall offer, or cause to be offered, training to all RRHA staff who engage in Crucial Communications with Clients. Such training shall be offered with reasonable regularity, as determined by the LAP Coordinator, and may cover such topics as policy overview, how and when to use Interpreters, cultural sensitivity, and using particular Language Service providers.

VII. Monitoring and Updating LAP

The LAP Coordinator shall monitor compliance with this LAP and develop appropriate benchmarks to evaluate the success of the same. Such benchmarks may include, but are not limited to, maintaining a database of Clients who identify a Foreign Language as their Primary Language, tracking requests for Language Services and the frequency of use of particular Interpreters, survey of RRHA staff regarding issues implementing this LAP and suggestions for revisions to the same, and an opportunity for feedback from Clients.

The LAP Coordinator shall review this LAP, or cause the same to be reviewed, at reasonable intervals and determine the need for any updates or revisions. For purposes of this section, a review at least every two (2) years and in response to any Client complaints or grievances regarding this LAP shall be considered reasonable.

EXHIBIT 2-4: Effective Communication Policy

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I. PURPOSE

The Richmond and Redevelopment and Housing Authority (“RRHA”) is committed to operating all its housing programs fairly and impartially. This commitment includes ensuring that RRHA takes appropriate steps to ensure effective communication with applicants, residents, program participants, employees, and other members of the public with disabilities. *See* 24 C.F.R. § 8.6.

RRHA must comply Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (1973) and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). *See* 24 C.F.R. §§ 8.2; 35.102. Pursuant to Section 504 and the ADA, RRHA shall furnish or provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary, to afford individuals with disabilities, including individuals with hearing, vision, speech, manual, cognitive, and other communicated-related disabilities, an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of the programs, services, and activities conduct by RRHA. *See* 24 C.F.R. §§ 8.6; 35.160-164.

RRHA commits to grant and fully bear the cost to furnish and provide auxiliary aids and services unless doing so would create an undue financial and/or administrative burden or result in a fundamental alteration of the relevant program. All notifications, including responses to requests for auxiliary aids and services referenced in this policy, will be provided in an alternative format upon request.

II. SECTION 504 COORDINATOR

For all inquiries regarding auxiliary aids and services or RRHA’s Effective Communication Policy and Procedures, any individual can contact the RRHA Section 504 Coordinator.

Calandra Trotter,
Assistant Vice President of Housing Compliance &
Section 504 Coordinator
600 East Broad Street, 4th Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: (804) 780-4276
(Telecommunication Relay Service by Calling 7-1-1)
Email: compliance@rrha.com

III. AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES

“Auxiliary Aids and Services” are services or devices that enable persons, including persons with hearing, vision, speech, manual, cognitive, and other-communication-related disabilities, to have an equal opportunity to participate in and enjoy the benefits of programs or activities conducted by RRHA. For example, auxiliary aids and services for persons with impaired hearing (deaf or hard of hearing) may include qualified sign language interpreters on-site or through video remote interpreting (VRI) services as well as note takers, written materials, closed captioning on audio-visual or similar audio presentations used by RRHA, or other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids and services for persons with impaired vision (blind or have low vision) may include readers, Brailled materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids and services for persons with cognitive impairment may include oral explanations or assistance with completing forms.

To meet the obligation to provide effective communication with individuals with disabilities, RRHA will furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services, upon request or if the need for aids is self-evident, to ensure that individuals with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in, and benefit from, the programs, services, and activities provided by RRHA. In determining what types of auxiliary aids and services are necessary, RRHA must give primary consideration to the requests of

individuals with disabilities. *See* 24 C.F.R. §§ 8.6(a)(1)(i); 28 C.F.R. 35.160(b)(2). Auxiliary aids and services shall be provided at no additional cost to the individual.

RRHA will not require applicants, residents, or program participants to bring a person with them to interpret for him or her. RRHA will not rely on an adult accompanying an individual with disabilities unless 1) there is an emergency involving imminent threat to the safety or welfare of an individual or the public where there is no interpreter available; or 2) where the individual with a disability specifically requests that the accompanying adult interpret or facilitate communication, the accompanying adult agrees to provide such assistance, and reliance on that adult for such assistance is appropriate under the circumstances. RRHA reserves the right to not rely on an accompanying adult to interpret where there is reason to doubt the person's impartiality or effectiveness.

RRHA will not rely on a minor child to interpret or facilitate communication, except in an emergency involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of an individual or the public where there is no interpreter available.

IV. REQUESTS FOR AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES

When an auxiliary aid or service is required to ensure effective communication, RRHA will provide the auxiliary aid or services requested by the individual unless the auxiliary aid or service chosen would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of RRHA services, programs or activities, or would result in an undue financial and administrative burden. If the selected auxiliary aid or service chosen by the individual with the disability would result in an undue financial and administrative burden or a fundamental alteration, then RRHA will consult with the individual and will provide an alternative auxiliary aid or services that provides effective communication.

For RRHA public housing residents, all requests for auxiliary aids and services should be made to the property manager where the resident resides. For any program applicants, all requests for auxiliary aids and services should be made to RRHA's Tenant Selection Office. For housing choice voucher participants, all requests for auxiliary aids and services should be made to a housing choice voucher supervisor. An individual with the disability or their representative may submit a request for auxiliary aids and services in person, by phone, or by email. For all verbal requests an RRHA employee will properly memorialize the request in writing. All requests must include the individual's name and contact information.

The type of auxiliary aid or service necessary to ensure effective communication will depend on the method of communication used by the individual. RRHA will consider the nature, length, and complexity of the communication involved as well as the context in which the communication is taking place. In determining what types of auxiliary aids and services are necessary, RRHA shall give primary consideration to the requests of individuals with disabilities.

All requests should be made and received by the appropriate RRHA employee at least five (5) business days or within a reasonable time frame before the date that the auxiliary aid and service is needed. All auxiliary aids and services needed shall be provided within a reasonable time frame of the determination, or at the scheduled time of the event for which the aid and service is needed. RRHA shall provide auxiliary aids and services in such a way as to protect the privacy and independence of the individual with a disability.

A. Alternative Formats

RRHA will provide all notifications and correspondence in an alternative format upon request. The request may include that all print materials distributed, posted or made available to applicants, residents, and program participants be provided in an alternative format automatically on an ongoing basis for individuals who are blind, have low vision, or who have cognitive disabilities.

B. Right to Appeal

Any adverse decision regarding a request for auxiliary aids or services or other methods of effective communication under this

policy is subject to RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Grievance Procedure.¹ During the course of any grievance proceeding, RRHA will offer an alternative aid or service to the requesting individual as necessary to afford effective communication. RRHA Section 504 serves as the primary hearing officer for reasonable accommodation grievance hearings; however, other RRHA Housing Compliance staff may be designated to hear cases when needed.

Any individual may file a grievance using the Request for Grievance Form included under Section VIII of this policy and procedure.

All grievances may be communicated verbally or in writing. However, all oral grievances shall be put in writing and maintained in RRHA's files. RRHA will provide assistance to any individual who requests assistance in filing a grievance or request for reasonable accommodation, including assistance in putting the individual's grievance or request for accommodation in writing.

If the grievance process results in the denial of an individual's requested relief, the individual will be provided with a written decision detailing the basis for the denial.

V. NOTICE OF AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES

RRHA will post a Notice of Availability of Auxiliary Aids and Services ("Notice") that will inform applicants, residents, program participants, and the public that RRHA is obligated to provide auxiliary aids and services at no cost, unless doing so is financially or administratively burdensome or a fundamental alteration to RRHA's programs, services, or activities, when self-evident or upon request to ensure effective communication. The Notice will contain examples and explanations of common auxiliary aids and services. The Notice will be posted prominently in RRHA's Central Office, property management offices, and a common use area in each housing development. The Notice will be provided to all applicants, residents, and program participants in their initial application packet, at their annual recertification, and upon request. The Notice will be provided in a manner to afford meaningful access for limited English proficiency (LEP) individuals. The Notice will also be available on RRHA's website in an accessible format.

The Notice will be at a minimum of 18-point or larger text, and the Notice will include the International Symbol for Hearing Loss, the International Symbol for TTYs, the Symbol for Sign Language Interpretation, the Symbol for Large Print, and the Braille Symbol. The Notice will include RRHA's Section 504 Coordinator contact information (telephone and email).

VI. CONTINUING DUTY TO CONSULT WITH APPLICANTS, RESIDENTS, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

When RRHA has determined that an applicant, resident or program participant needs a specific auxiliary aid or service for effective communications, whether by request or self-evident, such services shall be noted in the individual's file to be needed for specific types of communications, and residents shall not be required to be re-assessed each time the specific auxiliary aid or service is needed. For individuals who requested the auxiliary aids and services, RRHA will, using the preferred methods of communication requested by the individual, contact the individual every three (3) months from the date of the last received auxiliary aid or service to determine if a modification of the existing aid or service is needed. For individuals who RRHA suspect may need an auxiliary aid or service, but has yet to receive such aid or service or request one, RRHA will provide those individuals with the RRHA Accessibility Needs Survey every three (3) months. If the individual has already submitted an Accessibility Needs Survey that expressly shows no need for auxiliary aids or services at the time, RRHA will inform them of their right to request auxiliary aids or services at any time.

VII. RECORDS

RRHA will retain all records, correspondence, and requests for auxiliary aids and services received from individuals with

¹ Please see RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedure, Section VII, A. 7, for RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Grievance Procedures

disabilities.

In addition, RRHA will retain all records and correspondence of any complaint or grievance RRHA receives that alleges or suggests that RRHA has failed in its obligation to ensure effective communication, including as implemented by this Effective Communication Policy and Procedure.

VIII. FORM(S) THAT APPLY

- A.** Request for Grievance Form

Chapter 3

ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

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

To be eligible for the HCV program:

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

This chapter contains three parts:

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

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

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

PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

3-I.B. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR 982.201(c); FR Notice 02/03/12; Notice PIH 2014-20]

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

Family

To be eligible for assistance, an applicant must qualify as a family. *Family* as defined by HUD includes, but is not limited to the following, regardless actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, a single person, who may be an elderly person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or a group of persons residing together. Such group includes but is not limited to a family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family), an elderly family, a near-elderly family, a disabled family, a displaced family, or the remaining member of a tenant family. RRHA has the discretion to determine if any other group of persons qualifies as a family.

Gender Identity means actual or perceived gender characteristics.

Sexual orientation means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

RRHA Policy

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

Each family must identify the individuals to be included in the family at the time of application and must notify RRHA if the family's composition changes.

RRHA accepts applications only from families whose head or spouse is at least 18 years of age or emancipated minors under State law.

To be eligible for participation, an applicant must meet HUD criteria, as well as any permissible additional criteria established by RRHA.

Initial admissions eligibility is determined based on the information supplied by the applicant during the eligibility process. The application will be reviewed for completeness and the data contained in the application will be reviewed for consistency (i.e., responses on the application are compatible with the definitions of the criteria used to determine program eligibility).

RRHA emphasizes the fact that the initial application review is made only to place the applicant on the waiting list. Eligibility factors will not be reviewed before the applicant is placed on the waiting list.

Final determination of eligibility is made after verification of the information provided on the application, as updated to reflect the current status of the applicant. The final determination that is required prior to program admission must be conducted within 60 days of voucher issuance.

Applicants will be required to provide documentation of the family composition.

Household

Household is a broader term that includes additional people who, with RRHA's permission, live in an assisted unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

3-I.C. FAMILY BREAKUP AND REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY

Family Breakup [24 CFR 982.315; Notice PIH 2017-08]

Except under the following conditions, RRHA has discretion to determine which members of an assisted family continue to receive assistance if the family breaks up:

- If the family breakup results from an occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, RRHA must ensure that the survivor retains assistance. (For documentation requirements and policies related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, see section 16-IX.D of this plan.)
- In accordance with Notice PIH 2017-08, for HUD–Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD–VASH) vouchers, when the veteran is the perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the survivor must continue to be assisted. Upon termination of the perpetrator’s HUD–VASH voucher, the survivor should be given a regular HCV if one is available, and the perpetrator’s HUD–VASH voucher should be used to serve another eligible family. If a regular HCV is not available, the survivor will continue to use the HUD–VASH voucher, which must be issued to another eligible family upon the voucher’s turnover.
- If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family, in a divorce or separation decree, RRHA is bound by the court’s determination of which family members continue to receive assistance.

RRHA Policy

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

If a family breaks up into two otherwise eligible families while receiving assistance, only one of the new families will continue to be assisted.

In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, RRHA will determine which family will retain their placement on the waiting list or continue to receive assistance. In making its determination, RRHA will take into consideration the following factors: (1) the interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements; (2) the interest of any ill, elderly, or disabled family members; (3) the interest of any family member who is the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including a family member who was forced to leave an assisted unit as a result of such actual or threatened abuse; (4) any possible risks to family members as a result of criminal activity; and (5) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]

The HUD definition of family includes the *remaining member of a tenant family*, which is a member of an assisted family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit. Household members such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults do not qualify as remaining members of a family.

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

3-I.E. SPOUSE, CO-HEAD, AND OTHER ADULT

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

RRHA Policy

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

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

RRHA Policy

Minors who are emancipated under state law may be designated as a co-head.

Other adult means a family member, other than the head, spouse, or co-head, who is 18 years of age or older. Foster adults and live-in aides are not considered other adults.

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

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

Joint Custody of Dependents

RRHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or participant family 50 percent or more of the time.

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

3-I.G. FULL-TIME STUDENT [24 CFR 5.603; HCV GB, p. 5-29]

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

Identifying each FTS is important because: (1) each family member that is an FTS, other than the head, spouse, or co-head, qualifies the family for a dependent allowance, and (2) the earned income of such an FTS is treated differently from the income of other family members.

RRHA Policy

Full time students include those verified as attending traditional educational institutions as well as those pursuing full-time vocational training status will be verified.

3-I.H. ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND ELDERLY FAMILY [24 CFR 5.100 and 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12]

Elderly Persons

An *elderly person* is a person who is at least 62 years of age.

Near-Elderly Persons

A *near-elderly person* is a person who is 50-61 years of age.

Elderly Family

An *elderly family* is one in which the head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is an elderly person. Identifying elderly families is important because elderly families qualify for the elderly family allowance as described in Chapter 6.

3-I.I. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISABLED FAMILY [24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12]

Persons with Disabilities

Under the HCV program, special rules apply to persons with disabilities and to any family whose head, spouse, or co-head is a person with disabilities. The technical definitions of individual with disabilities and persons with disabilities are provided in Exhibit 3-1 at the end of this chapter. These definitions are used for a number of purposes including ensuring that persons with disabilities are not discriminated against based upon disability.

As discussed in Chapter 2, RRHA must make all aspects of the HCV program accessible to persons with disabilities and consider reasonable accommodations requested based upon a person's disability.

Disabled Family

A *disabled family* is one in which the head, spouse, or co-head is a person with disabilities. Identifying disabled families is important because these families qualify for the disabled family allowance as described in Chapter 6.

Even though persons with drug or alcohol dependencies are considered persons with disabilities, this does not prevent RRHA from denying assistance for reasons related to alcohol and drug abuse in accordance with the policies found in Part III of this chapter, or from terminating assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will require that a professional third party provide a written assessment that the applicant qualifies as a person with a disability and specific accommodations due to their disability is required for them to have equal access to the program. Applicants and participants with disabilities may request an alternate accommodation that will meet the need of the person if the nature of their disability is such that they cannot reasonably be expected to come to RRHA office.

3-I.J. GUESTS [24 CFR 5.100]

A *guest* is a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a member of the household who has expressed or implied authority to so consent.

RRHA Policy

A guest can remain in the assisted unit no longer than 30 consecutive days or a total of 90 cumulative calendar days during any 12-month period.

Children who are subject to a joint custody arrangement or for whom a family has visitation privileges, that are not included as a family member because they live outside of the assisted household more than 50 percent of the time, are not subject to the time limitations of guests as described above.

A family may request an exception to this policy for valid reasons (e.g., care of a relative recovering from a medical procedure is expected to last 40 consecutive days). An exception will not be made unless the family can identify and provide documentation of the residence to which the guest will return.

3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS

Foster adults are usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone [24 CFR 5.609].

The term *foster child* is not specifically defined by the regulations.

Foster children and foster adults who are living with an applicant or who have been approved by RRHA to live with a participant family are considered household members but not family members. The income of foster children/adults is not counted in family annual income, and foster children/adults do not qualify for a dependent deduction [24 CFR 5.603; HUD-50058 IB, p. 13].

RRHA Policy

A *foster child* is a child that is in the legal guardianship or custody of a state, county, or private adoption or foster care agency, yet is cared for by foster parents in their own homes, under some kind of short-term or long-term foster care arrangement with the custodial agency.

A foster child or foster adult may be allowed to reside in the unit if their presence would not result in a violation of NSPIRE space standards according to 24 CFR 982.401.

Children that are temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are discussed in Section 3-I.L.

3-I.L. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS

Individuals may be absent from the family, either temporarily or permanently, for a variety of reasons including educational activities, placement in foster care, employment, illness, incarceration, and court order.

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

RRHA Policy

Generally, an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally, an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

Absent Students

RRHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to RRHA indicating that the student has established a separate household, or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care [24 CFR 5.403]

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family.

RRHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, RRHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Co-headRRHA Policy

An employed head, spouse, or co-head absent from the unit more than 180 consecutive days due to employment will continue to be considered a family member.

Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons [HCV GB, p. 5-22]

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, that person is no longer considered a family member and the income of that person is not counted [HCV GB, p. 5-22].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will request verification of the family member's permanent absence from a responsible medical professional. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person will be considered temporarily absent. If the family certifies that the family member is confined on a permanent basis, they may present, and RRHA will consider, any additional documentation or evidence.

Return of Permanently Absent Family MembersRRHA Policy

The addition of an adult family member previously determined to be permanently absent will require a reasonable accommodation and RRHA approval. Upon approval the individual is subject to the eligibility and screening requirements discussed elsewhere in this chapter.

3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE

A *live-in aide* is a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons, (2) is not obligated for the support of the persons, and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services [24 CFR 5.403].

RRHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR 8, to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with disabilities.

The income of a live-in aide is not counted in the calculation of annual income for the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)]. Relatives may be approved as live-in aides if they meet all of the criteria defining a live-in aide. Because live-in aides are not *family* members, a relative who serves as a live-in aide would not be considered a remaining member of a tenant family.

RRHA Policy

A family's request for a live-in aide must be made in writing. Written verification will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional, such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker, that the live-in aide is essential for the care and well-being of the elderly, near-elderly, or disabled family member. For continued approval, the family must submit a new, written request subject to RRHA verification at each annual reexamination.

In addition, the family and live-in aide will be required to submit a certification stating that the live-in aide is (1) not obligated for the support of the person(s) needing the care, and (2) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

RRHA will not approve a particular person as a live-in aide, and may withdraw such approval if [24 CFR 982.316(b)]:

- The person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;

- The person commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or

- The person currently owes rent or other amounts to RRHA or to another PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.

RRHA will notify the family of its decision in writing within 15 business days of receiving a request for a live-in aide, including all required documentation related to the request.

PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

Income Limits

HUD establishes income limits for all areas of the country and publishes them annually in the *Federal Register*. They are based upon estimates of median family income with adjustments for family size. The income limits are used to determine eligibility for the program and for income targeting purposes as discussed in this section.

Definitions of the Income Limits [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

Low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.

Very low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.

Extremely low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the median income for the area, whichever number is higher.

Area median income is determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30, 50, or 80 percent of the median income for an area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 982.201]

Income limits are used for eligibility only at admission. Income eligibility is determined by comparing the annual income of an applicant to the applicable income limit for their family size. In order to be income eligible, an applicant family must be one of the following:

- A *very low-income* family
- A *low-income* family that has been "continuously assisted" under the 1937 Housing Act. A family is considered to be continuously assisted if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program at the time the family is admitted to the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4]

RRHA Policy

RRHA will consider a family to be continuously assisted if the family was leasing a unit under any 1937 Housing Act program at the time they were selected from RRHA's waiting list.

- A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing household living in HOPE 1 (public housing homeownership), HOPE 2 (multifamily housing homeownership) developments, or other HUD-assisted multifamily homeownership programs covered by 24 CFR 248.173
- A low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract on eligible low-income housing as defined in 24 CFR 248.101

HUD permits RRHA to establish additional categories of low-income families that may be determined eligible. The additional categories must be consistent with RRHA plan and the consolidated plans for local governments within RRHA's jurisdiction.

RRHA Policy

RRHA has not established any additional categories of eligible low-income families.

Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 982.201]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to RRHA's program during RRHA fiscal year must be extremely low-income families. HUD may approve exceptions to this requirement if RRHA demonstrates that it has made all required efforts but has been unable to attract an adequate number of qualified extremely low-income families.

Families continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act and families living in eligible low-income housing that are displaced as a result of prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract are not counted for income targeting purposes.

3-II.B. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5, Subpart E]

Housing assistance is available only to individuals who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals (herein referred to as citizens and nationals), or noncitizens that have eligible immigration status. At least one family member must be a citizen, national, or noncitizen with eligible immigration status in order for the family to qualify for any level of assistance.

All applicant families must be notified of the requirement to submit evidence of their citizenship status when they apply. Where feasible, and in accordance with RRHA's Limited English Proficiency Plan, the notice must be in a language that is understood by the individual if the individual is not proficient in English.

Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]

HUD requires each family member to declare whether the individual is a citizen, a national, or an eligible noncitizen, except those members who elect not to contend that they have eligible immigration status. Those who elect not to contend their status are considered to be ineligible noncitizens. For citizens, nationals, and eligible noncitizens the declaration must be signed personally by the head, spouse, co-head, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family must identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Noncitizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

In general, citizens and nationals are required to submit only a signed declaration as verification of their status. However, HUD regulations permit RRHA to request additional documentation of their status, such as a passport.

RRHA Policy

Family members who declare citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless RRHA receives information indicating that an individual's declaration may not be accurate.

Eligible Noncitizens

In addition to providing a signed declaration, those declaring eligible noncitizen status must sign a verification consent form and cooperate with RRHA efforts to verify their immigration status as described in Chapter 7. The documentation required for establishing eligible noncitizen status varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, the person's age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance.

Lawful residents of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, together known as the Freely Associated States, or FAS, are eligible for housing assistance under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the U.S. Government and the Governments of the FAS [Public Law 106-504].

Ineligible Noncitizens

Those noncitizens who do not wish to contend their immigration status are required to have their names listed on a non-contending family member listing, signed by the head, spouse, or co-head (regardless of citizenship status), indicating their ineligible immigration status. RRHA is not required to verify a family member's ineligible status and is not required to report an individual's unlawful presence in the U.S. to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Providing housing assistance to noncitizen students is prohibited [24 CFR 5.522]. This prohibition extends to the noncitizen spouse of a noncitizen student as well as to minor children who accompany or follow to join the noncitizen student. Such prohibition does not extend to the citizen spouse of a noncitizen student or to the children of the citizen spouse and noncitizen student. Such a family is eligible for prorated assistance as a mixed family.

Mixed Families

A family is eligible for assistance as long as at least one member is a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are considered *mixed families*. Such families will be given notice that their assistance will be prorated, and that they may request a hearing if they contest this determination. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of how rents are prorated, and Chapter 16 for a discussion of informal hearing procedures.

Ineligible Families [24 CFR 5.514(d), (e), and (f)]

RRHA may elect to provide assistance to a family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member [24 CFR 5.512(b)]. Otherwise, no individual or family may be assisted prior to the affirmative establishment by RRHA that the individual or at least one family member is eligible. Verification of eligibility for this purpose occurs when the individual or family members have submitted documentation to RRHA in accordance with program requirements [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member.

A pro-rata reduction in housing assistance will be made for all persons in the participant family who do not have either citizenship or eligible immigration status.

When RRHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible noncitizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 15 business days of the determination.

The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance, that the family may be eligible for proration of assistance and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or to request an informal hearing with RRHA. The informal hearing with RRHA may be requested in lieu of the USCIS appeal, or at the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process. The notice must also inform the applicant family that assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but that it may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing process.

Informal review procedures are contained in Chapter 16.

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will require an applicant to establish and verify eligibility in relation to citizenship before providing financial assistance to an individual or family. Verification of immigration status(s) will be verified through the "SAVE" Program Verification Information System at the time other eligibility factors are determined.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or co-head, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements. HOTMA revises the required consent form that all adult household members sign, allowing them to sign the form only once instead of annually.

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

3-II.E. STUDENTS ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION **[24 CFR 5.612, FR Notice 4/10/06, FR Notice 9/21/16]**

Section 327 of Public Law 109-115 and the implementing regulation at 24 CFR 5.612 established new restrictions on the eligibility of certain students (both part- and full-time) who are enrolled in institutions of higher education.

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the student's eligibility must be examined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents must be income eligible for the student to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from his/her parents in accordance with RRHA Policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's eligibility.

The new law does not apply to students who reside with parents who are applying to receive HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

Definitions

In determining whether and how the new eligibility restrictions apply to a student, RRHA will rely on the following definitions [FR Notice 4/10/06, FR Notice 9/21/16].

Dependent Child

In the context of the student eligibility restrictions, *dependent child* means a dependent child of a student enrolled in an institution of higher education. The dependent child must also meet the definition of *dependent* in 24 CFR 5.603, which states that the dependent must be a member of the assisted family, other than the head of household or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student. Foster children and foster adults are not considered dependents.

Independent Student

RRHA Policy

RRHA will consider a student “independent” from his or her parents and the parents’ income will not be considered when determining the student’s eligibility if the following four criteria are all met:

The individual is of legal contract age under state law.

The individual has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year prior to application for occupancy or the individual meets the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of independent student.

To be considered an *independent student* according to the Department of Education, a student must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The individual is at least 24 years old by December 31 of the award year for which aid is sought
- The individual is an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court, or was an orphan, in foster care, or ward of the court at any time when the individual was 13 years of age or older
- The individual is, or was immediately prior to attaining the age of majority, an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in the individual’s state of legal residence
- The individual is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces or is currently serving on active duty in the Armed Forces for other than training purposes
- The individual is a graduate or professional student
- The individual is married
- The individual has one or more legal dependents other than a spouse (for example, dependent children or an elderly dependent parent)

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

- A local educational agency homeless liaison
- The director of a program funded under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act or a designee of the director
- A financial aid administrator

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

The individual was not claimed as a dependent by his/her parents pursuant to IRS regulations, as demonstrated on the parents' most recent tax forms.

The individual provides a certification of the amount of financial assistance that will be provided by his/her parents. This certification must be signed by the individual providing the support and must be submitted even if no assistance is being provided.

If RRHA determines that an individual meets the definition of a *vulnerable youth* such a determination is all that is necessary to determine that the person is an *independent student* for the purposes of using only the student's income for determining eligibility for assistance.

RRHA will verify that a student meets the above criteria in accordance with the policies in Section 7-II.E.

Institution of Higher Education

RRHA will use the statutory definition under section 2 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to determine whether a student is attending an *institution of higher education* (see Exhibit 3-2).

Parents

RRHA Policy

For purposes of student eligibility restrictions, the definition of *parents* includes biological or adoptive parents, stepparents (as long as they are currently married to the biological or adoptive parent), and guardians (e.g., grandparents, aunt/uncle, godparents, etc.).

Person with Disabilities

RRHA will use the statutory definition under section 3(b)(3)(E) of the 1937 Act to determine whether a student is a *person with disabilities* (see Exhibit 3-1).

Veteran

RRHA Policy

A *veteran* is a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable.

Vulnerable Youth

RRHA Policy

A *vulnerable youth* is an individual who meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of *independent student* in paragraphs (b), (c), or (h), as adopted in Section II of FR Notice 9/21/16:

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

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

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

A local educational agency homeless liaison

The director of a program funded under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act or a designee of the director

A financial aid administrator

Determining Student Eligibility

If a student is applying for assistance on his/her own, apart from his/her parents, RRHA must determine whether the student is subject to the eligibility restrictions contained in 24 CFR 5.612. If the student is subject to those restrictions, RRHA must ensure that: (1) the student is individually eligible for the program, (2) either the student is independent from his/her parents or the student's parents are income eligible for the program, and (3) the "family" with which the student is applying is collectively eligible for the program.

RRHA Policy

For any student who is subject to the 5.612 restrictions, RRHA will:

Follow its usual policies in determining whether the student individually and the student's "family" collectively are eligible for the program

Determine whether the student is independent from his/her parents in accordance with the definition of *independent student* in this section

Follow the policies below, if applicable, in determining whether the student's parents are income eligible for the program

If RRHA determines that the student, the student's parents (if applicable), or the student's "family" is not eligible, RRHA will send a notice of denial in accordance with the policies in Section 3-III.F, and the applicant family will have the right to request an informal review in accordance with the policies in Section 16-III.B.

Determining Parental Income Eligibility

RRHA Policy

For any student who is subject to the 5.612 restrictions and who does not satisfy the definition of *independent student* in this section, RRHA will determine the income eligibility of the student's parents as follows:

If the student's parents are married and living together, RRHA will obtain a joint income declaration and certification of joint income from the parents.

If the student's parent is widowed or single, RRHA will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from that parent.

If the student's parents are divorced or separated, RRHA will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from each parent.

If the student has been living with one of his/her parents and has not had contact with or does not know where to contact his/her other parent, RRHA will require the student to submit a certification under penalty of perjury describing the circumstances and stating that the student does not receive financial assistance from the other parent. RRHA will then obtain an income declaration and certification of income from the parent with whom the student has been living or had contact.

In determining the income eligibility of the student's parents, RRHA will use the income limits for the jurisdiction in which the parents live.

PART III: DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

3-III.A. OVERVIEW

A family that does not meet the eligibility criteria discussed in Parts I and II, must be denied assistance. In this section we will discuss other situations and circumstances in which denial of assistance is mandatory for RRHA, and those in which denial of assistance is optional for RRHA.

Forms of Denial [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2); HCV GB, p. 5-35]

Denial of assistance includes any of the following:

- Not placing the family's name on the waiting list
- Denying or withdrawing a voucher
- Not approving a request for tenancy or refusing to enter into a HAP contract
- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures

Prohibited Reasons for Denial of Program Assistance [24 CFR 982.202(b), 24 CFR 5.2005(b)]

HUD rules prohibit denial of program assistance to the program based on any of the following criteria:

- Race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, disability or elderliness (See Chapter 2 for additional information about fair housing and equal opportunity requirements.)
- Where a family lives prior to admission to the program
- Where the family will live with assistance under the program. Although eligibility is not affected by where the family will live, there may be restrictions on the family's ability to move outside RRHA's jurisdiction under portability.
- Whether members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock
- Whether the family includes children
- Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program
- Whether or not a qualified applicant is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking if the applicant is otherwise qualified for assistance (See section 3-III.G.)

3-III.B. MANDATORY DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.553(a)]

HUD requires RRHA to deny assistance in the following cases:

- Any member of the household has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last 3 years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits, but does not require, RRHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed RRHA-approved drug rehabilitation program or the circumstances which led to eviction no longer exist (e.g., the person involved in the criminal activity no longer lives in the household).

RRHA Policy

RRHA will admit an otherwise-eligible family who was evicted from federally- assisted housing within the past 3 years for drug-related criminal activity, if RRHA is able to verify that the household member who engaged in the criminal activity has completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by RRHA, or the person who committed the crime, is no longer living in the household.

- RRHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in the use of illegal drugs.

RRHA Policy

Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

- RRHA has reasonable cause to believe that any household member's current use or pattern of use of illegal drugs, or current abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol, may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

RRHA Policy

In determining reasonable cause, RRHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol. A conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. RRHA will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

- Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing
- Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under the sex offender registration program of any jurisdiction.

3-III.C. OTHER PERMITTED REASONS FOR DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

HUD permits, but does not require, RRHA to deny assistance for the reasons discussed in this section.

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553]

HUD permits, but does not require, RRHA to deny assistance if RRHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in during a reasonable time before the family would receive assistance, certain types of criminal activity.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will deny assistance to applicants who:

- Do not meet any one or more of the eligibility criteria;
- Fail to complete any aspect of the application or lease-up process;
- Propose any family or household member as head of household if such proposed head of household was evicted or was in the process of being evicted from public housing within the last three years;
- Propose any family or household member as head of household if such proposed head of household has been terminated/evicted from HCV/PH Programs during the last three years;
- Intentionally misrepresent information related to eligibility, preference for admission, housing history, allowances, family composition or rent will result in rejection. Unintentional mistakes that do not confer an advantage to the applicant will not be considered misrepresentations.
- A person who is incarcerated is ineligible until they are released from incarceration.
- Has an unacceptable criminal record, as defined below.

Any applicant who is denied admission due to an unacceptable criminal record of the applicant or any member of the household is entitled to a grievance hearing in accordance with this Administrative Plan. During any such grievance proceeding, the applicant shall be entitled to present any Mitigating Circumstances, other information and evidence about their specific convictions, any rehabilitation, or any other relevant factors that may indicate the individual does not pose a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of RRHA communities, other residents, and staff. RRHA shall take any such offered information and evidence into consideration before issuing a decision in the grievance proceeding.

RRHA may refer any person whose background includes criminal convictions to third-party organizations or service providers for resources, support, and assistance. RRHA may consider a person's work with any such third party as Mitigating Circumstances as permitted under this Administrative Plan.

3. Unacceptable Criminal Record

An unacceptable criminal record is one wherein the applicant or any member of the household has been convicted of a crime, within the time period specified below, or has a history of criminal activity that would jeopardize the health, safety and welfare of the community. Other convictions within the past twelve (12) months that fall within the remaining categories will be determined based upon the severity of the crime as indicated by the deposition.

RE-APPLY DATES ARE TO BE DETERMINED FROM THE DATE OF LAST CONVICTION.

- a. Denial for Life - Includes a family or household member who has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine on or off the premises of public housing and a family or household member who is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under the sex offender registration program of any jurisdiction.
- b. Inchoate Crimes – Any conviction for conspiracy to commit any offense described below, or for attempt to commit any offense described below, or for soliciting any offense described below, shall be treated as if the applicant was actually convicted of such offense for the purpose of this Policy.
- c. Repealed Offenses – Any conviction for an offense which was criminal in nature at the time of conviction, but which is not a criminal offense under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia at the time of application review, shall not be considered a conviction for the purpose of this Policy.
- d. Manufacture, Sale, or Distribution of Controlled Substance or Imitation Controlled Substance, or Possession with Intent to Do the Same. – Includes conviction for any violation of Va. Code § 18.2-248 or a substantially similar offense in any jurisdiction, except for convictions relating solely to marijuana (cannabis) and no other controlled substance.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:
5 Yrs.	One (1) conviction (any class) within the five (5) years preceding application review.
10 Yrs.	Two (2) or more convictions (any class) within the 5 years preceding application review.

- e. Sale, Gift, or Distribution of Marijuana, or Intent to Do the Same – Includes conviction for any violation of Va. Code § 18.2-248.1 or a substantially similar offense in any jurisdiction.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:
1 Year	Conviction of Class 5 Felony within one (1) year preceding application review.

3 Yrs.	Two (2) convictions of Class 5 Felony within the 5 years preceding application review, or one (1) conviction of any felony Class 4 or higher within the 5 years preceding application review.

- f. Possession of Controlled Substances Other than Marijuana - Includes conviction for any violation of Va. Code § 18.2-250 or a substantially similar offense in any jurisdiction, except for convictions solely for possession of marijuana (cannabis) and no other controlled substance.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:
1 Year	One (1) or Two (2) convictions of misdemeanor (any class) within the three (3) years preceding application review, or one conviction of felony (any class) within one (1) year preceding application review.
3 Yrs.	Three (3) convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or two (2) convictions of felony (any class), within the five (5) years preceding application review.
5 Yrs.	Four (4) or more convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or three (3) or more convictions of felony (any class), within the 5 years preceding application review.

- g. Offenses Involving Driving While Intoxicated – Crimes involving the unlawful operation of a vehicle while intoxicated under Article 2, Chapter 7, Title 18.2 of the Code of Virginia (Va. Code § 18.2-266 et seq.), and any substantially similar offenses in any jurisdiction.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:
2 Yrs.	One (1) or more convictions of felony (any class) within the five (5) years preceding application review.

- h. Weapons Offenses – Crimes involving the unlawful possession, use, sale, distribution, or handling of firearms and other weapons, if such offense is not addressed in another section of this Policy. Includes, without limitation, violations of any provision of Articles 4, 5, 6, 6.1, or 7 of Title 18.2, Chapter 7 of the Virginia Code, and any substantially similar offenses in any jurisdiction. Such convictions include evidence of conduct which constitute a danger of disrupting the safety and quiet enjoyment of other tenants.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:
1 Year	Two (2) convictions of misdemeanor (any class) within the two (2) years preceding application review.
3 Yrs.	Three (3) convictions of misdemeanor (any class) within the five (5) years preceding application review, or one (1) conviction of Class 4-6 Felony within the three (3) years preceding application review.
5 Yrs.	Four (4) convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or two (2) convictions of Class 4-6 Felony, within the ten (10) years preceding application review.
10 Yrs.	Five (5) or more convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or three (3) convictions of Class 4-6 Felony, or one (1) conviction of any felony Class 3 or higher, within the ten (10) years preceding application review.

- i. Crimes Against the Person – Crimes, other than homicide offenses and sex crimes, involving the infliction of physical violence or abduction, or the threat of physical violence or abduction, against a natural person. Includes, without limitation, violations of any provision of Articles 2, 2.1, 2.2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 of Title 18.2, Chapter 4 of the Virginia Code, and any substantially similar offenses in any jurisdiction.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:
1 Year	One (1) conviction for misdemeanor (any class) within one (1) year preceding application review.

3 years		Two (2) convictions for misdemeanor (any class), or one conviction of Class 6 Felony, within five (5) years of application review.
5 Years		Three (3) or more convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or two (2) convictions of Class 6 Felony, or one (1) conviction of Class 4-5 Felony, within the 10 years preceding application review.
10 Years		Five (5) or more convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or three (3) or more convictions of Class 6 Felony, or two (2) or more convictions of Class 4-5 Felony, or one (1) conviction of felony Class 3 or higher, within the 10 years preceding application review.
Permanent		Two (2) convictions of felony Class 3 or higher within the 15 years preceding application review.

- j. Homicide – Any criminal act which causes the death of a natural person. Includes, without limitation, violations of any provision of Title 18.2, Chapter 4, Article 1 of the Virginia Code, and any substantially similar offenses in any jurisdiction.

Re-Apply:		Disapproval:
5 Years		Conviction of one (1) Class 5-6 Felony within the five (5) years preceding application review.
10 Years		Conviction of one (1) Class 2-4 Felony within the 10 years preceding application review.
Permanent		Conviction of a Class 1 Felony at any time prior to application review.

- k. Sex Crimes – Any criminal conduct of a sexual character involving physical contact with a survivor. Includes, without limitation, violations of any provision of Title 18.2, Chapter 4, Article 7 of the Virginia Code, and any substantially similar offenses in any jurisdiction.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:
1 Year	One (1) conviction of misdemeanor (any class) within one (1) year preceding application review.
3 Years	Two (2) convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or one (1) conviction of Class 6 Felony, within the three (3) years preceding application review.
5 Years	Three (3) or more convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or two (2) convictions of Class 6 Felony, or one (1) conviction of Class 4-5 Felony, within the 10 years preceding application review.
10 Years	Five (5) or more convictions of misdemeanor (any class), or three (3) or more convictions of Class 6 Felony, or two (2) or more convictions of Class 4-5 Felony, or one (1) conviction of felony Class 3 or higher, within the 10 years preceding application review.
Permanent	Two (2) convictions of felony Class 3 or higher within the 15 years preceding application review.

- l. Arson and Burglary – Crimes which harm the real or tangible personal property of another, or deprive another of such property, invade upon the privacy of another. Includes, without limitation, violations of Articles 1 and 2 of Title 18.2, Chapter 5 of the Virginia Code, and any substantially similar offenses in any jurisdiction.

Re-Apply:	Disapproval:

1 Year	Three (3) convictions of Class 3-4 Misdemeanor, or one (1) convictions of Class 1-2 Misdemeanor, within three (3) years prior to application review.
3 Years	Five (5) convictions of Class 3-4 Misdemeanor, or two (2) convictions of Class 1-2 Misdemeanor, or one (1) conviction of Class 5-6 Felony, within the five (5) years prior to application review.
5 Years	Six (6) or more convictions of Class 3-4 Misdemeanor, or three (3) or more convictions of Class 1-2 Misdemeanor, or two (2) convictions of Class 5-6 Felony, or one (1) conviction of Class 4 Felony, within the ten (10) years prior to application review.
10 Years	Three (3) or more convictions of Class 5-6 Felony, or two (2) or more convictions of Class 4 Felony, or one (1) conviction of felony Class 3 or higher, within the 10 years preceding application review.
Permanent	Two (2) convictions of felony Class 3 or higher within the 10 years preceding application review.

m. *Crimes not considered.* Conviction of crimes which do not indicate an applicant's propensity to jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of other program participants will not be considered unfavorably upon application review. Such crimes include, without limitation:

- i. Crimes of fraud, including, without limitation, forgery, embezzlement, identity theft, passing bad checks, money laundering, and making false representations to obtain property or credit.
- ii. Crimes against property, other than arson and burglary as provided herein.
- iii. Crimes of morality or decency, including, without limitation, gambling, prostitution

(other than sex trafficking), bigamy, and adultery.

- iv. Crimes against the administration of justice, such as perjury, bribery, barratry, obstruction of justice, and contempt of court.
- v. Crimes for which the accused was tried and convicted as a juvenile.

n. Definitions.

For the purpose of this Policy, the terms “felony,” “Class 1 Felony,” “Class 2 Felony,” “Class 3 Felony,” “Class 4 Felony,” “Class 5 Felony,” and “Class 6 Felony” shall bear the meaning accorded to such terms in Va. Code § 18.2-10, irrespective of whether the relevant conviction was made under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia or another jurisdiction. Each such term, as used in this Policy, shall include any offense meeting the definition for such term, irrespective of how such offense is classified under Virginia law.

For the purpose of this Policy, the terms “misdemeanor,” “Class 1 Misdemeanor,” “Class 2 Misdemeanor,” “Class 3 Misdemeanor,” and “Class 4 Misdemeanor” shall bear the meaning accorded to such terms in Va. Code § 18.2-11, irrespective of whether the relevant conviction was made under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia or another jurisdiction. Each such term, as used in this Policy, shall include any offense meeting the definition for such term, irrespective of how such offense is classified under Virginia law.

- o. Rehabilitation. Any applicant who is denied admission due to conviction for possession of controlled substances or alcohol-related crimes, as provided by paragraphs (f) and (g) hereinabove (respectively), may submit evidence to RRHA that the conviction was due to a substance abuse problem from which the applicant has been rehabilitated. RRHA shall disregard such conviction for the purpose of criminal history screening if satisfactory evidence of rehabilitation is presented.

Satisfactory evidence of rehabilitation may include the following:

- i. Evidence of completion of an appropriate substance abuse rehabilitation program and no additional involvement in such behavior for one (1) year prior to application review.
- ii. Results of current drug testing which screens for the controlled substance concerned in the conviction showing no positive test results for at least one (1) year prior to application review.
- iii. Certification of completion of any relevant behavior modification/counseling course.
- iv. Reports and/or letters from social service agencies or case managers who have been working with the resident for the past twelve (12) months.
- v. If none of the evidence described in (i)-(iv) hereinabove is available, the applicant may substitute or supplement such evidence with other written documentation from a reliable source showing that the individual has not abused alcohol or a controlled substance within the 12 months preceding application review. Examples of a “reliable source” may include, without limitation, court records, medical records, or signed statements from the applicant’s employer, case worker, counselor, or another credible individual with direct knowledge of

the applicant's rehabilitation or abstinence from controlled substances or alcohol. RRHA shall have sole discretion in determining what constitutes adequate and credible documentation.

Prior to making a determination of ineligibility due to criminal history, RRHA will notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. [24 C.F.R. § 5.903 (f)] If determination of ineligibility is premised on conviction of possession of a controlled substance or an alcohol crime, as described in paragraphs (f) and (g) hereinabove (respectively), such notice shall state that the applicant may rebut the determination with evidence of rehabilitation.

If a family is removed from the waiting list because RRHA has determined the family is ineligible for assistance due to criminal activity, a notice will be sent to the family's address of record. The notice will state the reasons the family was removed from the waiting list and will inform the family how to request an informal review regarding RRHA'S decision.

Previous Behavior in Assisted Housing [24 CFR 982.552(c)]

HUD authorizes RRHA to deny assistance based on the family's previous behavior in assisted housing. Per the alternative requirements listed in the *Federal Register* notice dated December 29, 2014, PHAs are no longer permitted to deny assistance to a family because the family previously failed to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program [FR Notice 12/29/14].

RRHA policy

RRHA **will** deny assistance to an applicant family if:

- The family does not provide information that RRHA or HUD determines is necessary in the administration of the program.
- The family does not provide complete and true information to RRHA which is necessary to the administration of the program.
- Any family member has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last five years.
- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- The family owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with Section 8 or other public housing assistance under the 1937 Act, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to being selected from the waiting list.
- If the family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts the PHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to being selected from the waiting list.
- The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with the PHA, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt covered in the repayment agreement prior to being selected from the waiting list.
- A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel.

- *Abusive or violent behavior towards RRHA 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.
Threatening refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

In making its decision to deny assistance, RRHA will consider the factors discussed in Section 3-III.E. Upon consideration of such factors, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny assistance.

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

- a. RRHA may conduct criminal background checks on all adult household members 18 years or older at reexamination. RRHA may also conduct criminal background checks when it has come to RRHA's attention either from local law enforcement or by other means that an individual has engaged in the destruction of property, engaged in violent activity against another person, drug-related activity, or other criminal activity or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or agency employees. Such checks will also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration background checks on an annual basis.
- b. Failure to meet the criminal history screening requirements as described below or for admissions in this Administrative Plan Policy may result in denial of assistance and state or local and state or local law.

Annual Criminal Background Check Procedures

RRHA will follow the guidelines outlined below in reviewing annual criminal background checks at reexamination.

The Final Rule for Screening and Eviction for Drug Abuse and other Criminal Activity (SEDACA) published in the Federal Register on May 24, 2001, amends the Extension Act and the 1998 Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act for the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

The SEDACA amendments give public housing agencies (PHAs) the tools for adopting and implementing fair, effective and comprehensive policies for screening program applicants and evicting or terminating assistance of persons who engage in illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or other criminal activity.

Applicants

- (1) RRHA will conduct criminal background checks on all adult members of the applicant family or household who are 18 years or older at the time of initial eligibility review.
- (2) RRHA program staff shall be responsible for obtaining relevant information from the applicant, resident, neighbors, informants, newspaper, social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube,

etc.), police incident reports or other reliable sources deemed appropriate by RRHA. All information received shall be examined and evaluated by appropriate RRHA staff.

Such checks shall also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration records on an annual basis.

- (3) State lifetime sex offender registration program in any state. RRHA will verify this information using the DruSjodin National Sex Offender Database and/or other official federal, state, and local resources and document this information in the same manner as admission.
- (4) If the screening reveals that the applicant has falsified information or otherwise failed to disclose criminal history on his/her application, RRHA shall deny the application.
- (5) In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration checks on an annual basis.

3-III.D. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

PHAs are authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for admission to the HCV program. This authority assists RRHA in complying with HUD requirements and PHA policies to deny assistance to applicants who are engaging in or have engaged in certain criminal activities. In order to obtain access to the records RRHA must require every applicant family to submit a consent form signed by each adult household member [24 CFR 5.903].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will perform a criminal background check through local law enforcement, or an organization authorized to obtain criminal background checks for every adult household member.

If the results of the criminal background check indicate that there may be past criminal activity, but the results are inconclusive, RRHA will request a fingerprint card and will request information from the National Crime Information center (NCIC).

PHAs are required to perform criminal background checks necessary to determine whether any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender program in the state where the housing is located, as well as in any other state where a household member is known to have resided [24 CFR 982.553(a)(2)(i)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database to screen applicants for admission.

Additionally, PHAs must ask whether the applicant, or any member of the applicant's household, is subject to a lifetime registered sex offender registration requirement in any state [Notice PIH 2012-28].

If RRHA proposes to deny assistance based on a criminal record, an unresolved fugitive file, warrant or on lifetime sex offender registration information, RRHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to a denial of admission. [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)].

Fugitive Files, Capias & Pending Court Dates:

Fugitive files should be satisfied within 30 days of notification from the agency or will result in withdrawal of the application.

Capias files should be satisfied within 30 days of notification from the agency or will result in withdrawal of the application.

Pending Court Date – if the offense does not directly affect the outcome of eligibility, the Tenant Selection Office will move forward with eligibility.

If the offense directly affects the outcome of the eligibility, the Tenant Selection Office will cease processing until 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 application will be withdrawn, and the applicant will be required to reapply when the waitlist is open.

Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 982.307]

RRHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. RRHA has the authority to conduct additional screening to determine whether an applicant is likely to be a suitable tenant.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not conduct additional screening to determine an applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. RRHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner. An owner may consider a family's history with respect to factors such as: payment of rent and utilities, caring for a unit and premises, respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing, criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety or property of others, and compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

HUD requires RRHA to provide prospective owners with the family's current and prior address (as shown in RRHA records) and the name and address (if known) of the owner at the family's current and prior addresses. HUD permits RRHA to provide owners with additional information, as long as families are notified that the information will be provided, and the same type of information is provided to all owners.

RRHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided to RRHA by the family in response to RRHA request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation.

[24 CFR 5.2007(a)(4)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, at the time of the initial NSPIRE inspection or before. RRHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history or criminal history, etc.

3-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO DENY ASSISTANCE

Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use the concept of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all admission decisions.

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

Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)]

HUD authorizes RRHA to consider all relevant circumstances when deciding whether to deny assistance based on a family's past history except in the situations for which denial of assistance is mandatory (see Section 3-III.B).

RRHA Policy

RRHA will consider the following facts and circumstances prior to making its decision:

The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents' safety or property

The effects that denial of assistance may have on other members of the family who were not involved in the action or failure to act

The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, including whether the culpable family member is a minor or a person with disabilities, or (as discussed further in section 3-III.G) a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking

The length of time since the violation occurred, including the age of the individual at the time of the conduct, as well as the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future

While a record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for denial, an arrest may, however, trigger an investigation to determine whether the applicant actually engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. As part of its investigation, RRHA may obtain the police report associated with the arrest and consider the reported circumstances of the arrest. RRHA may also consider:

- Any statements made by witnesses or the applicant not included in the police report

- Whether criminal charges were filed

- Whether, if filed, criminal charges were abandoned, dismissed, not prosecuted, or ultimately resulted in an acquittal

- Any other evidence relevant to determining whether or not the applicant engaged in disqualifying activity

Evidence of criminal conduct will be considered if it indicates a demonstrable risk to safety and/or property

In the case of drug or alcohol abuse, whether the culpable household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully

- RRHA will require the applicant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application

Should RRHA's screening process reveal that an applicant's household includes an individual subject to state lifetime registered sex offender registration, RRHA must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, RRHA must deny admission to the family [Notice PIH 2012-28].

For other criminal activity, RRHA may permit the family to exclude the culpable family members as a condition of eligibility. [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(ii)].

RRHA Policy

As a condition of receiving assistance, a family may agree to remove the culpable family member from the application. In such instances, the head of household must certify that the family member will not be permitted to visit, stay as a guest, or reside in the assisted unit.

After admission to the program, the family must present evidence of the former family member's current address upon RRHA request.

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)]

If the family includes a person with disabilities, RRHA's decision concerning denial of admission is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

RRHA Policy

If the family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for the proposed denial of assistance, RRHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the stated disability. If so, upon the family's request, RRHA will determine whether admitting the family as a reasonable accommodation is appropriate. RRHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed denial of assistance. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

3-III.F. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

If the family is eligible for assistance, RRHA will notify the family in writing and schedule a tenant briefing, as discussed in Chapter 5.

If RRHA determines that a family is not eligible for the program for any reason, the family must be notified promptly. The notice must describe: (1) the reasons for which assistance has been denied, (2) the family's right to an informal review, and (3) the process for obtaining the informal review [24 CFR 982.554 (a)]. See Chapter 16, for informal review policies and procedures.

RRHA Policy

The family will be notified of a decision to deny assistance in writing within 15 business days of the determination.

If RRHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, a copy of the record must precede the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before RRHA can move to deny the application. In addition, a copy of the record must be provided to the subject of the record [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)]. RRHA must give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record, in the informal review process in accordance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.553(d)].

RRHA Policy

If based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information, an applicant family appears to be ineligible RRHA will notify the family in writing of the proposed denial and provide a copy of the record to the applicant and to the subject of the record. The family will be given 15 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact RRHA to dispute the information within that 15-business day period, RRHA will proceed with issuing the notice of denial of admission. A family that does not exercise their right to dispute the accuracy of the information prior to issuance of the official denial letter will still be given the opportunity to do so as part of the informal review process.

Notice requirements related to denying assistance to noncitizens are contained in Section 3-II.B.

Notice policies related to denying admission to applicants who may be survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking are contained in Section 3-III.G.

3-III.G. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 and its implementing regulations, including (without limitation) the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013: Implementation in HUD Housing Programs codified at 81 F.R. 80724 (hereafter, collectively, “VAWA”) prohibit PHAs from denying an applicant admission to the HCV program on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission.

Definitions of key terms used in VAWA are provided in section 16-IX of this plan, where general VAWA requirements and policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality are also located.

Definitions [24 CFR 5.2003]

As used in VAWA:

- The term bifurcate means, with respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members’ lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- The term domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the survivor, by a person with whom the survivor shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the survivor as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the survivor under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth survivor who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- The term dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship
 - The type of relationship
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- The term stalking means:
 - To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or
 - To place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and
 - In the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

The term immediate family member has been replaced with the term “affiliated

individual”. Affiliated individual is defined as any other individual tenant or lawful occupant living in the individual’s household, and not just a person related to the individual by blood or marriage

Notification

VAWA expanded notification requirements to include the obligation for PHAs to provide applicants who are denied assistance with a notice of occupancy rights and the form HUD-50066 or form HUD-5382 at the time the applicant is denied.

RRHA Policy

RRHA acknowledges that a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may have an unfavorable history (e.g., a poor credit history, poor rental history, a record of previous damage to an apartment, a prior arrest record) due to adverse factors that would warrant denial under RRHA's policies.

While RRHA is not required to identify whether adverse factors that resulted in the applicant's denial are a result of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the applicant may inform RRHA that their status as a survivor is directly related to the grounds for the denial. RRHA will request that the applicant provide enough information to RRHA to allow RRHA to make an objectively reasonable determination, based on all circumstances, whether the adverse factor is a direct result of their status as a survivor.

RRHA will include in its notice of denial the VAWA information described in section 16-IX.C of this plan as well as including a copy of the form HUD-5382. RRHA will request in writing that an applicant wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify RRHA within 15 business days. In addition, RRHA shall provide along with any notice of denial of assistance:

- A statement of the protection against denial provided by VAWA, and
- A description of RRHA confidentiality requirements

Documentation

Survivor Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007]

RRHA Policy

If an applicant claims the protection against denial of assistance that VAWA provides to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, RRHA will request in writing that the applicant provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with section 16-IX. D of this plan. An applicant claiming that the cause of an unfavorable history is that a member of the applicant family is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual assault must provide documentation (1) demonstrating the connection between the abuse and the unfavorable history and (2) naming the perpetrator of the abuse "if the name is known and safe to provide". The documentation may consist of any of the following:

A statement signed by the survivor certifying that the information provided is true and correct and that it describes bona fide incident(s) of actual or threatened domestic

violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual assault (Form HUD-90066 or Form HUD-5382).

A police or court record documenting the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the survivor in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a survivor service provider; an attorney; or a medical or other knowledgeable professional.

The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The survivor must also sign the documentation.

When presented with survivor certification forms containing conflicting information, RRHA, the property owner or manager may request third party documentation.

Perpetrator Documentation

RRHA Policy

If the perpetrator of the abuse is a member of the applicant family, the applicant must provide additional documentation consisting of one of the following:

A signed statement (1) requesting that the perpetrator be removed from the application and (2) certifying that the perpetrator will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit.

Documentation that the perpetrator has successfully completed, or is successfully undergoing, rehabilitation or treatment. The documentation must be signed by an employee or agent of a domestic violence service provider or by a medical or other knowledgeable professional from whom the perpetrator has sought or is receiving assistance in addressing the abuse. The signer must attest under penalty of perjury to his or her belief that the rehabilitation was successfully completed or is progressing successfully. The survivor and perpetrator must also sign or attest to the documentation.

Time Frame for Submitting Documentation

RRHA Policy

The applicant must submit the required documentation, within 14 business days of the request from RRHA, with her or his request for an informal review (see section 16-III.D) or must request an extension in writing at that time. If the applicant so requests, the RRHA will grant an extension of 15 business days and will postpone scheduling the applicant's informal review until after it has received the documentation, or the extension period has elapsed. If after reviewing the documentation provided by the applicant the RRHA determines that the family is eligible for assistance, no informal review will be scheduled and the RRHA will proceed with admission of the applicant family.

RRHA Confidentiality Requirements [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(1)(v)]

All information provided to the RRHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault including the fact that an individual is a survivor of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence and may neither be entered into any shared database nor provided to any related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure (a) is requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) is required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) is otherwise required by applicable law.

RRHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, the RRHA will inform the survivor before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

The term *person with disabilities* means a person who has any of the following types of conditions:

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(A), which reads:

Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death, or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months; *or*

In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind (within the meaning of “blindness” as defined in section 416(i)(1) of this title), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity, requiring skills or ability comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time.
- Has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C.15002(8)], which defines developmental disability in functional terms as follows:

(A) In General

The term “developmental disability” means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
- (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely;
- (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) Self-care, (II) Receptive and expressive language, (III) Learning, (IV) Mobility, (V) Self-direction, (VI) Capacity for independent living, (VII) Economic self-sufficiency; and
- (v) reflects the individual’s need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

(B) Infants and Young Children

An individual from birth to age 9, inclusive, who has a substantial developmental delay or specific congenital or acquired condition, may be considered to have a developmental disability without meeting 3 or more of the criteria described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A) if the individual, without services and supports, has a high probability of meeting those criteria later in life.

- Has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

People with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for AIDS are not excluded from this definition.

A person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence does not qualify as a person with disabilities for the purposes of this program.

For purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities, the term person with disabilities refers to an individual with disabilities.

Individual with Disabilities [24 CFR 8.3]

Individual with Disabilities means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such an impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment. The term does not include any individual who is an alcoholic or drug abuser whose current use of alcohol or drugs prevents the individual from participating in the program or activity in question, or whose participation, by reason of such current alcohol or drug abuse, would constitute a direct threat to property or the safety of others. As used in this definition, the phrase:

- (1) Physical or mental impairment includes:
 - (a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
 - (b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.
- (2) *Major life activities* means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.
- (3) Has a record of such an impairment means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- (4) *Is regarded as having an impairment* means:
 - (a) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation;
 - (b) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
 - (c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (1) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

EXHIBIT 3-2: DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
[20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002]

Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Supplementary Guidance; Notice [Federal Register, April 10, 2006]

Institution of Higher Education shall have the meaning given this term in the Higher Education Act of 1965 in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002.

Definition of “Institution of Higher Education” From 20 U.S.C. 1001

- (a) Institution of higher education. For purposes of this chapter, other than subchapter IV and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42, the term “institution of higher education” means an educational institution in any State that
 - (1) Admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;
 - (2) Is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;
 - (3) Provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor’s degree or provides not less than a 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;
 - (4) Is a public or other nonprofit institution; and
 - (5) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted pre-accreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of pre-accreditation status, and the Secretary has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time.
- (b) Additional institutions included. For purposes of this chapter, other than subchapter IV and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42, the term “institution of higher education” also includes—
 - (1) Any school that provides not less than a 1-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and that meets the provision of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) of this section; and
 - (2) A public or nonprofit private educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in subsection (a)(1) of this section, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.
- (c) List of accrediting agencies. For purposes of this section and section 1002 of this title, the Secretary shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations that the Secretary determines, pursuant to subpart 2 of part G of subchapter IV of this chapter, to be reliable authority as to the quality of the education or training offered.

Definition of "Institution of Higher Education" From 20 U.S.C. 1002

- (a) Definition of institution of higher education for purposes of student assistance programs
 - (1) Inclusion of additional institutions. Subject to paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, the term "institution of higher education" for purposes of subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 includes, in addition to the institutions covered by the definition in section 1001 of this title—
 - (A) A proprietary institution of higher education (as defined in subsection (b) of this section);
 - (B) A postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in subsection (c) of this section); and
 - (C) Only for the purposes of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter, an institution outside the United States that is comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title and that has been approved by the Secretary for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.
 - (2) Institutions outside the United States
 - (A) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall establish criteria by regulation for the approval of institutions outside the United States and for the determination that such institutions are comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title (except that a graduate medical school, or a veterinary school, located outside the United States shall not be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 (a)(4) of this title). Such criteria shall include a requirement that a student attending such school outside the United States is ineligible for loans made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter unless—
 - (i) In the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—
 - (I)(aa) At least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 1091(a)(5) of this title in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; and
 - (bb) At least 60 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; or
 - (II) The institution has a clinical training program that was approved by a State as of January 1, 1992; or

- (ii) In the case of a veterinary school located outside the United States that does not meet the requirements of section 1001(a)(4) of this title, the institution's students complete their clinical training at an approved veterinary school located in the United States.
 - (B) Advisory panel
 - (i) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish an advisory panel of medical experts that shall—
 - (I) Evaluate the standards of accreditation applied to applicant foreign medical schools; and
 - (II) Determine the comparability of those standards to standards for accreditation applied to United States medical schools.
 - (ii) Special rule if the accreditation standards described in clause (i) are determined not to be comparable, the foreign medical school shall be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 of this title.
 - (C) Failure to release information. The failure of an institution outside the United States to provide, release, or authorize release to the Secretary of such information as may be required by subparagraph (A) shall render such institution ineligible for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.
 - (D) Special rule. If, pursuant to this paragraph, an institution loses eligibility to participate in the programs under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, then a student enrolled at such institution may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under part B while attending such institution for the academic year succeeding the academic year in which such loss of eligibility occurred.
- (3) Limitations based on course of study or enrollment. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution—
- (A) Offers more than 50 percent of such institution's courses by correspondence, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in section 2471 (4)(C) of this title;
 - (B) Enrolls 50 percent or more of the institution's students in correspondence courses, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in such section, except that the Secretary, at the request of such institution, may waive the applicability of this subparagraph to such institution for good cause, as determined by the Secretary in the case of an institution of higher education that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards an associate or baccalaureate degree, respectively;

- (C) Has a student enrollment in which more than 25 percent of the students are incarcerated, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph for a nonprofit institution that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree, or an associate's degree or a postsecondary diploma, respectively; or
 - (D) Has a student enrollment in which more than 50 percent of the students do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and does not provide a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or an associate's degree, respectively, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph if a nonprofit institution demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the institution exceeds such limitation because the institution serves, through contracts with Federal, State, or local government agencies, significant numbers of students who do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.
- (4) Limitations based on management. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if—
- (A) The institution, or an affiliate of the institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the institution, has filed for bankruptcy, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a nonprofit institution, the primary function of which is to provide health care educational services (or an affiliate of such an institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the institution's management or policies) that files for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11 between July 1, 1998, and December 1, 1998; or
 - (B) The institution, the institution's owner, or the institution's chief executive officer has been convicted of, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, a crime involving the acquisition, use, or expenditure of funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, or has been judicially determined to have committed fraud involving funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42.
- (5) Certification. The Secretary shall certify an institution's qualification as an institution of higher education in accordance with the requirements of subpart 3 of part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.
- (6) Loss of eligibility. An institution of higher education shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution is removed from eligibility for funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 as a result of an action pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(b) Proprietary institution of higher education

- (1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term “proprietary institution of higher education” means a school that—
 - (A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;
 - (B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1001 (a) of this title;
 - (C) Does not meet the requirement of paragraph (4) of section 1001 (a) of this title;
 - (D) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter;
 - (E) Has been in existence for at least 2 years; and
 - (F) Has at least 10 percent of the school’s revenues from sources that are not derived from funds provided under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
- (2) Additional institutions. The term “proprietary institution of higher education” also includes a proprietary educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

(c) Postsecondary vocational institution.

- (1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term “postsecondary vocational institution” means a school that—
 - (A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;
 - (B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 1001 (a) of this title; and
 - (C) Has been in existence for at least 2 years.
- (2) Additional institutions. The term “postsecondary vocational institution” also includes an educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

Chapter 4

APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

When a family wishes to receive assistance under the HCV program, the family must submit an online application that provides RRHA with the information needed to determine the family's eligibility. HUD requires RRHA to place all families that apply for assistance on a waiting list. When HCV assistance becomes available, RRHA must select families from the waiting list in accordance with HUD requirements and RRHA policies as stated in the administrative plan and the annual plan.

RRHA is required to adopt clear policies and procedures for accepting applications, placing families on the waiting list, and selecting families from the waiting list, and must follow these policies and procedures consistently. The actual order in which families are selected from the waiting list can be affected if a family has certain characteristics designated by HUD or RRHA that justify their selection. Examples of this are the selection of families for income targeting and the selection of families that qualify for targeted funding.

HUD regulations require that all families have an equal opportunity to apply for and receive housing assistance, and that RRHA affirmatively further fair housing goals in the administration of the program [24 CFR 982.53, HCV GB p. 4-1]. Adherence to the selection policies described in this chapter ensures that RRHA will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements, as described in Chapter 2.

This chapter describes HUD and RRHA policies for taking applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families for HCV assistance. The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into three sections, as follows:

Part I: The Application Process. This part provides an overview of the online application process, and discusses how applicants can obtain and submit applications (including through alternative means in accordance with a reasonable accommodation request). It also specifies how RRHA will handle the applications it receives.

Part II: Managing the Waiting List. This part presents the policies that govern how RRHA's waiting list is structured, when it is opened and closed, and how the public is notified of the opportunity to apply for assistance. It also discusses the process RRHA will use to keep the waiting list current.

Part III: Selection for HCV Assistance. This part describes the policies that guide RRHA in selecting families for HCV assistance as such assistance becomes available. It also specifies how in-person interviews will be used to ensure that RRHA has the information needed to make a final eligibility determination.

PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA initially will require families to provide only the information needed to make an initial assessment of the family's eligibility, and to determine the family's placement on the waiting list. The family will be required to provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and level of assistance when the family is selected from the waiting list.

The application process will involve two phases. The first is the "initial" application for assistance (referred to herein as the "online pre-application"). In the case of the tenant-based program, this first phase results in the family's entry in the computer-generated random lottery selection process. In the case of the project-based voucher program, this first phase results in the family's placement on the waiting list by date and time of applications order and preference. All applications are accepted online unless an alternative method is required due to a reasonable accommodation for a disability in accordance with RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Procedures.

The second phase is the "final determination of eligibility" (referred to herein as the "full application"), at which point RRHA will notify the family of the additional information required during the intake process.

Applicants must be 18 years old or emancipated to be eligible to apply for the Housing Choice Voucher Program

4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

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

Limited English Proficiency

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

4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

RRHA must review each complete online pre-application received and make a preliminary assessment of the family's eligibility. RRHA must accept applications from families for whom the list is open unless there is good cause for not accepting the application (such as denial of assistance) for the grounds stated in the regulations [24 CFR 982.206(b)(2)]. Where the family is determined to be ineligible, RRHA must notify the family in writing [24 CFR 982.201(f)]. Where the family is not determined to be ineligible, the family will be placed on a waiting list of applicants.

No applicant has a right or entitlement to be listed on the waiting list, or to any particular position on the waiting list [24 CFR 982.202(c)].

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

RRHA Policy

If RRHA can determine from the information provided in the online pre-application that a family is ineligible, the family will not be placed on the waiting list. Where a family is determined to be ineligible, RRHA will send email notification of the rejected application within 15 business days of receiving the online pre-application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility.

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

RRHA Policy

Placement on the waiting list does not indicate that the family is, in fact, eligible for assistance. A final determination of eligibility will be made when the family is selected from the waiting list.

Applicants will be placed on the waiting list according to any preference(s) for which they qualify, and the date and time their complete application is received by RRHA.

Project-based applicants will receive email notification of waiting list placement within 15 business days of completing an on-line application.

PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

RRHA must have policies regarding various aspects of organizing and managing the waiting list of applicant families. This includes opening the list to new applicants, closing the list to new applicants, notifying the public of waiting list openings and closings, updating waiting list information, purging the list of families that are no longer interested in or eligible for assistance, as well as conducting outreach to ensure a sufficient number of applicants.

In addition, HUD imposes requirements on how RRHA may structure its waiting list and how families must be treated if they apply for assistance from RRHA that administers more than one assisted housing program.

4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 982.204 and 205]

RRHA's HCV waiting list must be organized in such a manner to allow RRHA to accurately identify and select families for assistance in the proper order, according to the admissions policies described in this plan.

The waiting list must contain the following information for each applicant listed:

- Applicant name;
- Family unit size;
- Date and time of application;
- Qualification for any local preference;
- Racial or ethnic designation of the head of household.

HUD requires RRHA to maintain a single waiting list for the HCV program unless it serves more than one county or municipality. Such PHAs are permitted, but not required, to maintain a separate waiting list for each county or municipality served.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will maintain a single waiting list for the HCV program and site-based waiting lists for all Project-based vouchers.

HUD directs that a family that applies for assistance from the HCV program must be offered the opportunity to be placed on the waiting list for any public housing, project-based voucher or moderate rehabilitation program RRHA operates if 1) the other programs' waiting lists are open, and 2) the family is qualified for the other programs.

HUD permits, but does not require, that PHAs maintain a single merged waiting list for their public housing, Section 8, and other subsidized housing programs.

A family's decision to apply for, receive, or refuse other housing assistance must not affect the family's placement on the HCV waiting list, or any preferences for which the family may qualify.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not merge the HCV waiting list with the waiting list for any other program RRHA operates.

4-IL.C. OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 982.206]

Closing the Waiting List

RRHA is permitted to close the waiting list if it has an adequate pool of families to use its available HCV assistance. Alternatively, RRHA may elect to continue to accept applications only from certain categories of families that meet particular preferences or funding criteria.

RRHA Policy

RRHA is permitted to close the waiting list if it has an adequate pool of families to use its available HCV assistance. Alternatively, RRHA may elect to continue to accept applications only from certain categories of families that meet particular preferences or funding criteria.

RRHA's waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher Program (formerly known as Section 8) will remain closed when RRHA determines that the number of applicants remaining on the list is sufficient to provide all the applicants needed for the next 12 months. The number needed will be based on the number of vouchers available or expected to become available over the next twelve months, the experience of RRHA regarding the number of applicants who are expected to successfully complete the process of establishing their eligibility, and the number of eligible applicants who are expected to successfully lease units under the Section 8 program.

Any decision to close the waiting list, or to reopen the waiting list, will be recommended by the Vice President of the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Tenant Selection Office or his/her designee.

Reopening the Waiting List

If the waiting list has been closed, it cannot be reopened until RRHA publishes a notice via minority media, and other suitable media outlets. The notice must comply with HUD fair housing requirements and must specify who may apply, and where and when applications will be received.

RRHA Policy

If the waiting list has been closed, it cannot be reopened until RRHA publishes a notice in local newspapers of general circulation, minority media, and other suitable media outlets. The notice must comply with HUD fair housing requirements and must specify who may apply, and where and when applications will be received.

RRHA Policy

When RRHA determines that the list is to be reopened, public notice of the opening will be made in the local newspaper of general circulation, and through such other media and other service organizations as are determined necessary to reach potentially eligible households not otherwise likely to apply. The public notice will state the dates and times

at which applications will be accepted.

RRHA will announce the reopening of the waiting list at least 15 calendar days prior to the date applications will first be accepted. If the list is only being reopened for certain categories of families, this information will be contained in the notice.

RRHA will give public notice by publishing the relevant information in suitable media outlets including, but not limited to:

- **Minority Media (to include but not limited to Richmond Free Press & Radio One)**
- **RRHA's website at www.rrha.com**
- **Social Media**
- **Other service organizations**

RRHA will attempt to coordinate with a representative selection of social service agencies that

serve disabled, elderly and Limited English Proficiency populations in order to ensure equal access for these populations. Through these agencies, applicants will be able to access translation services and other specialized services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

RRHA Policy

While the family is on the waiting list, the family must immediately inform RRHA of changes in contact information, including current residence, email address, mailing address, and phone number. Any report of changes to a family's circumstances (i.e., address or phone number) must be completed via the online portal or in writing within 15 business days of the change.

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

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

Purging the Waiting List

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

~~Responses must be received in the manner described in the update request, but in any case,~~ The family's response must be in writing and may be delivered in person or by email, not later than 15 business days from the date of RRHA notification according to the instructions provided on the request.

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

If the email notification is returned undeliverable the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

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

In addition, disabled families may request a reasonable accommodation, if they are unable to respond due to their disabilities.

Notices will be made available in accessible format upon the request of a person with a disability. An extension to reply to the purge notification will be considered as an accommodation if requested by a person with a disability.

If an applicant is removed from the waiting list for failure to respond, they will not be entitled to reinstatement unless a person with a disability requests a reasonable accommodation for being unable to reply within the prescribed period and verification of such is received by RRHA.

Removal from the Waiting List

RRHA Policy

If at any time an applicant family is on the waiting list, RRHA determines that the family is not eligible for assistance (see Chapter 3), the family will be removed from the waiting list.

If a family is removed from the waiting list because RRHA has determined the family is not eligible for assistance, an email notification will be sent to the family's email address of record as well as to any alternate address as a reasonable accommodation request as provided on the initial application. The notice will state the reasons the family was removed from the waiting list and will inform the family how to request an informal review regarding RRHA's decision (see Chapter 16) [24 CFR 982.201(f)].

PART III: SELECTION FOR HCV ASSISTANCE

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

As vouchers become available, families on the waiting list must be selected for assistance in accordance with the policies described in this part.

The order in which families are selected from the waiting list depends on the selection method chosen by RRHA and is impacted in part by any selection preferences for which the family qualifies. The availability of targeted funding also may affect the order in which families are selected from the waiting list.

RRHA must maintain a clear record of all information required to verify that the family is selected from the waiting list according to RRHA's selection policies [24 CFR 982.204(b) and 982.207(e)].

4-III.B. SELECTION AND HCV FUNDING SOURCES

Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203]

HUD may award funding for specifically named families living in specified types of units (e.g., a family that is displaced by demolition of public housing; a non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 or 2 projects). In these cases, RRHA may admit such families whether or not they are on the waiting list, and, if they are on the waiting list, without considering the family's position on the waiting list. These families are considered non-waiting list selections. RRHA must maintain records showing that such families were admitted with special program funding.

Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)]

HUD may award RRHA funding for a specified category of families on the waiting list. RRHA must use this funding only to assist the families within the specified category. In order to assist families within a targeted funding category, RRHA may skip families that do not qualify within the targeted funding category. Within this category of families, the order in which such families are assisted is determined according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

RRHA Policy

- RRHA administers the following types of targeted funding: Mainstream Vouchers, with a targeted population to include non-elderly, disabled, and homeless (or near-homeless) individuals.
- Veterans' Affairs Supportive Housing ("VASH") Vouchers, with a targeted population for veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces referred to RRHA from the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.54(d)(e), 982.203]

If HUD awards RRHA program funding that is targeted for specifically named families, RRHA will admit these families under a special admission procedure. Special admission families will be subjected to the same terms, standards, and procedures that apply to other RRHA applicants. They are not required to be on the program waiting list nor qualify for any special preference. RRHA will maintain separate records of these admissions by codes in the automated system. The following are examples of types of program funding that may be designated by HUD for families living in a specific unit:

- a. Families requiring relocation from RRHA public housing as a result of redevelopment.
- b. Families displaced by government action or by a formally declared natural disaster by the President of the United States of America or Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in accordance with Federal or state law.

This income targeting requirement does not apply to a low-income family that is “continuously assisted” under the 1937 Act, or to a low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of the mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on project-based eligible low-income housing.

For Section 8 project-based assistance, (which includes moderate rehabilitation and new construction or substantial rehabilitation project-based assistance), not less than 40% of the new admissions to a specific project must have incomes at or below 30% of the area median income. Other admissions to a specific project must be at or below 80% of the area median.

Site based waiting lists for project-based vouchers will be managed as described above. If the list is exhausted, RRHA may recruit families on this general HCV waiting list to be placed on the site-based waiting lists, or may choose to open the list.

Special Programs

RRHA may operate special HCV programs. If the vouchers for the special program have been provided by HUD, admission will be guided by the requirements of the special program.

Examples of such programs include:

- Mainstream Disabled
- Mainstream Elderly
- Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
- Disaster Voucher Program/Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DVP/DHAP)
- Family Unitification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Program

In addition, RRHA may set aside up to 25% of its regular vouchers for programs designed to serve special needs populations and other project-based vouchers. Generally, these vouchers will be used in conjunction with service providers and will be designed to target housing services with other community-based services. Recommendation for specific set-aside voucher programs will be made by the Chief Executive Officer and approved by the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners approval will include the definitions of who is eligible to participate in the program, organization(s) that will work with RRHA to manage the vouchers and assist the participants and the specific number of vouchers that will be made available. At least annually, RRHA and the service provider organization will evaluate the effectiveness of the set-aside voucher program to determine if the program is having the desired impact and if it should be continued. If it is determined that the program will not be continued, current voucher holders will be folded into the regular RRHA HCV program.

From time-to-time, RRHA may be asked by HUD to use one of its vouchers to support witness

relocation activities. These families will be subject to a determination of eligibility but will bypass the regular waiting list.

RRHA reserves the option to issue project-based vouchers for RRHA joint ventures and Authority owned properties in accordance with 24CFR983.51 (e) at any time and shall not require the publication of a request for proposals is posted.

Eligibility Requirements-Mainstream Housing Choice Vouchers

Applicants for Mainstream Housing Choice Vouchers must meet the same basic eligibility requirements as the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The family must also qualify as a non-elderly disabled person based on the requirements set out in 24 CFR 8.3 and meet applicable homelessness criteria.

Eligibility Requirements-Special Purpose Vouchers

In the event that RRHA is awarded vouchers under another HUD special purpose voucher program, eligibility requirements will be based on the requirements specified by HUD for that special purpose voucher program.

If RRHA implements any special purpose voucher programs designed to target special needs populations, eligibility requirements will be based on the requirements of that program, as approved by the Board of Commissioners.

RRHA administers the following types of targeted funding:

- Public Housing Demolition and relocation
- Families affected by an owner's decision to opt-out of a project-based Section 8 contract
- Families affected by an owner's decision to prepay a HUD issued mortgage
- Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Program
- Vouchers for persons with disabilities (Olmstead)
- Disaster Voucher Program/Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DVP/DHA)
- Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Program

Regular HCV Funding

Regular HCV funding may be used to assist any eligible family on the waiting list. Families are selected from the waiting list according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that RRHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits RRHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with RRHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

RRHA Policy

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.
- ~~3.4.~~ RRHA will offer a preference to families currently assisted under the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program whose assistance is scheduled to expire or terminate on or before December 31, 2026, due to the expiration of EHV funding. This preference and any assistance provided shall be subject to the availability of funding and program resources.

Applicant Selection

Based on RRHA turnover and the availability of funding, groups of families will be selected from the waiting list by position number to form a final eligibility pool. Selection from the pool will be based on completion of the verification process.

RRHA will select applicants from the waiting list in such a way as to ensure that at least 75% of the applicants admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher Program during any fiscal year are at or below the Extremely Low Income (ELI) limit at the time of admission. In the event that the normal system of selecting applicants from the waiting list is not resulting in compliance with this requirement, RRHA will skip higher income families to ensure that 75% of new admissions to the HCV program are in the ELI category.

Voucher Pooling - RRHA will issue an adequate number of vouchers to meet forecasted leasing goals taking into consideration the ratio of issued vouchers and leased voucher. Once all available housing assistance funds are utilized issued voucher holders will be processed as attrition makes additional vouchers available based on earliest chronological date the RFTA is submitted.

In the event of a funding shortfall in the Housing Choice Voucher Program that will result in the termination of current participants in the program, affected participant families may apply for any open waitlist within the Housing Choice Voucher or Low-Income Public Housing Program. Applications will be processed in the manner described in RRHA's Administrative Plan and/or the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) which govern these programs.

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA reserves the option to utilize blended rates between HCVP and LIPH Programs to meet all regulatory and statutory requirements. RRHA will ensure that least 75% of families admitted to the HCV program and LIPH programs combined meet Extremely Very Low Income (ELI) requirements and 25% of families admitted meet Low Income required guidelines upon the approval and/or authorization of HUD and/or program guidelines to utilize blended rates.

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

Order of Selection

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

RRHA Policy

When the application is submitted to RRHA it establishes placement order on the waiting list by computerized random selection (lottery).

Families will be selected from the waiting list based on the preferences, targeted funding or position on the wait list. Documentation will be maintained by RRHA as to whether families on the list qualify for and are interested in targeted funding. If a higher placed family on the waiting list is not qualified or not interested in targeted funding, there will be a notation maintained so that RRHA does not have to ask higher placed families each time targeted selections are made.

4-III.D. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

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

RRHA Policy

When Housing Choice Vouchers become available, RRHA will contact applicants at the top of the waiting list to determine if the family is still interested in the HCV program. Eligibility interviews may be held in a group setting, as one-on-one interview or via the online applicant portal. RRHA will notify the family by email when it is selected from the waiting list. The notice will inform the family of the following:

Deadline date to submit required verifications who is required to sign required documents and provide supporting documentation.

All documents that must be provided for eligibility including information about what constitutes acceptable documentation.

If a notification letter is returned to RRHA undeliverable or with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list.

All eligible applicants residing in public housing and moving to the Section 8 program or assisted housing program must:

- Complete a LIPH Intent to Vacate Notification and provide a copy to notify the public housing manager of their intent to move.
- Obtain the property management's signature on a "Good Standing Status" form that is returned to HCVP staff with or before the RFTA is submitted.
- Notify the property management staff when a lease is signed with a Housing Choice Voucher
- Must completely move out of the public housing unit within five days of lease date with the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

If the applicant fails to completely move out of the public housing unit within 5 business days and return the keys, the applicant will:

- Be responsible for all rent due until the keys are returned to the public housing management staff.
- May be terminated from both programs for their failure to avoid receiving double subsidy while in possession of two subsidized units.
- Failure to return the keys to the public housing manager for more than 10-days after signing the Housing Choice Voucher lease or assisted housing lease begins may result in termination from both programs.
- All charges incurred from the public housing unit must be paid and unresolved delinquent balances are a violation of continued assistance in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Notice of selection for eligibility review will be issued by email only, except if alternative contact is required as a reasonable accommodation for a disability in accordance with RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Procedures. If the applicant does not respond to the notice email in the time and manner provided in such email, the applicant's name will be withdrawn from the waiting list. If the email is returned as undeliverable, the applicant will be withdrawn without further notice and information concerning the returned email will be maintained in the applicant's file. The applicant will be ineligible to reapply for a period of 1 year from the date the mail was returned, or the waiting list reopens. Only one reschedule is allowed.

In accordance with RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Procedures, applicants with disabilities may request that the interview be conducted in their homes or at some other convenient location if the nature of their disability is such that they cannot reasonably be expected to come to the RRHA office or complete the full application online.

If a notification email is returned to RRHA as undeliverable, or if the family fails to respond to the notification email in the time and manner described in such email, the family will be removed from the waiting list. A notice of denial (see Chapter 3) will be sent to the family's address of record, as well as to any known alternate address.

4-III.E. THE APPLICATION PROCESS

HUD recommends that RRHA obtain the information and documentation needed to make an eligibility determination through an eligibility intake process with RRHA representative [HCV GB, pg. 4-16]. Being invited to begin the eligibility intake process does not constitute admission to the program.

Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. However, if RRHA determines that an applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the program, the family may retain its place on the waiting list for a period of time determined by RRHA [Notice PIH 2012-].

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

RRHA Policy

Families selected from the waiting list are required to participate in an eligibility process. All information declared on the pre-application or while the family is on the waiting list will be verified after the family is selected from the waiting list, during the final eligibility stage.

Sign a Form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice including authorization form for criminal background checks of all adult household members, and consent for verification of Immigration status.

The applicant's full application must be completed at or during the eligibility intake process. The head of household, spouse/co-head and all household members 18 years and older must complete and sign the full application, along with all necessary verification or other supporting documents.

The head of household, spouse/co-head and all household members must provide acceptable documentation of legal identity. (Chapter 7 provides a discussion of proper documentation of legal identity.) If the family representative does not provide the required documentation at the time of the interview, he or she will be required to provide it within 15 business days.

Pending disclosure and documentation of social security numbers, RRHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for [15 business days].

If all household members have not disclosed their SSNs the family will be withdrawn from the wait list.

The family must provide the information necessary to establish the family's eligibility and determine the appropriate level of assistance, as well as completing required forms, providing

required signatures, and submitting required documentation. If any materials are missing, RRHA will provide the family with a written list of items that must be submitted.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide prior to the submission deadline must be provided within 15 business days of the interview (Chapter 7 provides details about longer submission deadlines for particular items, including documentation of eligible noncitizen status). If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. If the required documents and information are not provided within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of denial (See Chapter 3).

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family with the application and the interview process.

Interviews will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, RRHA will provide translation services upon request in accordance with RRHA's LEP plan. Applicants who fail to complete the eligibility verification process without RRHA approval will be denied assistance based on the family's failure to supply information needed to determine eligibility. A notice of denial will be issued in accordance with policies contained in Chapter 3.

documents.

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The family must provide the information necessary to establish the family's eligibility and determine the appropriate level of assistance, as well as completing required forms, providing required signatures, and submitting required documentation. If any materials are missing, RRHA will provide the family with a written list of items that must be submitted.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide prior to the submission deadline must be provided within 15 business days of the interview (Chapter 7 provides details about longer submission deadlines for particular items, including documentation of eligible noncitizen status). If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. If the required documents and information are not provided within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of denial (See Chapter 3).

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Applicants who fail to complete the eligibility verification process without RRHA approval will be denied assistance based on the family's failure to supply information needed to determine eligibility. A notice of denial will be issued in accordance with policies contained in Chapter 3.

Processing Applications

As families approach the top of the Waiting List, the following items will be verified to determine qualification for admission:

- Preference verification
- Family composition and type (elderly/nonelderly), inclusive of family status, familial/marital status when needed for Head or spouse definition, or for inclusion in the household of a minor who is not yet born to or adopted by the assisted family, or legal guardianship, or right to custody, including temporary right to custody.
- Annual Income inclusive of tips and meals, including income that is expressly excluded by regulation where the RRHA is required verify.
- Assets and Asset income
- Deductions from Annual Income including but not limited to full-time student status, including students who are 18 or over, childcare expenses for children under

13 where such expenses allow an adult family member to be employed or to further his/her education or seek employment, total health and medical care expenses of all family members in households whose Head or spouse is elderly or disabled, disability assistance expenses to include only those costs associated with attendant care or auxiliary apparatus which allow an adult family member to be employed, disability for determination of allowance or deductions.

- Applicants will be required to provide all information requested by RRHA including information on their income, assets and on deductions claimed in the form of paystubs, computerized award letters for income received from government sources such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), court-ordered child support, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Unemployment Compensation, bank statements, 401(k) statements, stock statements, and all other forms of income

Applicants will sign the appropriate releases for third party verification of income. RRHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in PIH Notice 2010-19 Verification Guidance and subsequent guidance issued by HUD in PIH Notice 2013-03 and 2013-04 when verifying income. If any required information is missing, the family will be provided a list of the documentation required, which must be received within 15 business days from the date such request for documentation is issued by RRHA. . If the applicant is not able to provide the information, the application will be denied.

Timeliness of Verifications

- All verifications must be obtained prior to the due date provided for such information date to ensure that current and accurate data is being used in calculating rents and eligibility.
- Certification by the appropriate staff member will be made when verification of all necessary items for each application is completed.
- Verifications for the program must be dated within 60 days from the date the full application was submitted and not exceed 60 days in age, prior to admission to the unit. The family will be questioned prior to admission in regard to any change in status. If changes are reported, they will be verified to determine their effect on eligibility, preference rating (if any), rent, and unit size required.
- The applicant file shall contain documentation of all verifications.

Verification and Documentation of Information for Admission

HUD regulations require that the factors of eligibility be verified by the Authority. All information from each applicant must be verified. Authority staff will obtain written verification from independent sources whenever possible and will document tenant files.

When determining eligibility for admission, all information submitted by the applicant must be verified. Information to be verified must include but is not limited to:

- Income
- Employment
- Social Security Number
- Bank Accounts
- Day Care
- Custody
- Preferences
- Residency
- Citizenship
- Family Relation
- Social Factors
- Deductions and Exclusions from income
- Past Performance in Meeting Financial Obligations

RRHA will accept as verification but is not limited to the following documentations listed below:

- A current government issued Virginia driver's license.
- A current government issued Virginia identification card from the Division of Motor Vehicle
- Original Birth Certificate
- Social Security Card
- Proof of Birth Letter (child 6 months or younger)

In the event conflicting information is received regarding one of the items to be verified, RRHA staff will attempt to resolve the conflict and will document why one piece of information was used versus another.

Verification Requirements for Individual Items		
Item to Be Verified	3 rd party verification	Hand-carried verification
General Eligibility Items		
Social Security Number	Letter from Social Security, electronic reports	Social Security card
Adult Status of the Head of Household		Valid driver's license, identification card ~~or~~ and birth certificate
Citizenship	N/A	Signed Section 214 Declaration, and voter's registration card, birth certificate, etc.
Eligible immigration statuses	INS SAVE confirmation #	INS card
Disability	EIV receipt of SSI, Verification Form from medical professional	Proof of SSI or Social Security disability payments
Full time student status (if >18)	Verification Form or letter from school	For high school and/or college students, any document

Verification Requirements for Individual Items		
Item to Be Verified	3 rd party verification	Hand-carried verification
		evidencing FT enrollment
Need for a live-in aide	Verification form or letter from medical professional or other professional knowledgeable of condition	N/A
Childcare costs	Verification form or letter from care provider	Bills and receipts
Disability assistance expenses	Verification forms or letter from suppliers, care givers, etc.	Bills and records of payment
Health and medical care expenses	Verification forms or letters from providers, prescription record from pharmacy, medical professional's letter stating assistance, or a companion animal is needed	Bills, receipts, records of payment, dates of trips, mileage log, receipts for fares and tolls
Medicare Discount Card		A card with the words "Medicare Approved" on it
Medicare Discount Benefit		Individual receipts if the pre-discount cost is included; a comparison of receipts before and after the application of the discount; other information provided by the pharmacy supplying the prescription; or if nothing else is available, an imputed value of \$48.17 per prescription.

Verification Requirements for Individual Items		
Item to Be Verified	3 rd party verification	Hand-carried verification
Value of and Income from Assets		
Savings, checking accounts	Verification form or letter from institution for all net assets over \$50,000	Family declaration of the amount of net assets of less than \$50,000. Passbook, or last two months of bank statements
CDs, bonds, etc.	Verification form or letter from institution for all net assets over \$50,000	Family declaration of the amount of net assets of less than \$50,000. Tax return, information brochure from institution, the CD, the bond
Stocks	Verification form or letter from broker or holding company for all net assets over \$50,000	Family declaration of the amount of net assets of less than \$50,000. Stock or most current statement, price in newspaper or through

		Internet
Real property, if uninhabitable.	Verification form or letter from tax office, assessment, etc. for all net assets over \$50,000	Family declaration of the amount of net assets of less than \$50,000. Property tax statement (for current value), assessment, records or income and expenses, tax return
Personal property held as an investment	Assessment, bluebook, etc. for all net assets over \$50,000	Family declaration of the amount of net assets of less than \$50,000. Receipt for purchase, other evidence of worth
Cash value of whole life insurance policies	Verification form or letter from insurance company for all net assets over \$50,000	Family declaration of the amount of net assets of less than \$50,000. Current statement
Assets disposed of for less than fair market value	N/A	Family declaration of the amount of net assets of less than \$50,000. Original receipt and receipt at disposition, other evidence of worth
Income		
Earned income	Verification form or letter from employer	A minimum of ~~two~~ four consecutive pay stubs
Self-employed or owned business	N/A	Tax return from prior year (including all attachments and Schedules), books of accounts, receipts for products and other expenses associated with employment
Regular gifts and contributions	Verification form or letter from source, letter from organization receiving gift (i.e., if grandmother pays day care provider, the day care provider could so state)	Bank deposits, other similar evidence
Alimony/child support	Verification form, letter or printout from agency through whom payments are made, letter from source, letter from Human Services	Record of deposits, divorce decree
Social Security (all types)	EIV or Verification form from SSA	Letter from Social Security
Periodic payments (i.e., welfare, pensions, workers' comp, unemployment)	Verification form or electronic reports from the source	Award letter, letter announcing change in amount of future payments
Training program participation	Letter from program provider indicating -whether enrolled -whether training is HUD-funded -whether State or local program -whether it is employment training -whether payments are for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in order to	N/A

	participate in a program	

Verifications of “permanent” information, such as birth certifications, social security cards, Section 214 Declaration of Citizenship, etc. need only be gathered at the time of eligibility determination and retained in the current participant folder.

Documentation

The information submitted by each applicant to be used in the determination of eligibility for admission, qualification for preference, rent to be paid, and size of unit required will be verified for truthfulness, accuracy, and completeness and will be documented. As a minimum, this documentation will include the date, the source of the information including the name and title of the individuals contacted, and a summary of the information received. Documentation will include but is not limited to:

- Letters or statements (notarized where necessary), certifications from employers, and other pertinent sources giving authoritative information concerning all items and amounts of income, anticipated income, and deductions.
- Statements from self-employed persons, and from persons whose earnings are irregular, such as salesmen, taxi drivers, etc., sworn to before a notary, setting forth gross receipts, itemized expenses and net income (expenses incurred for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness are to be included in net income).
- Memoranda of verification data obtained by completing a Verification of Employment form by personal interview, telephone or other means, with source, date received, and the person receiving the information clearly indicated.

Systems of Verification [24 CFR 5.233]

To assure that the data upon which determinations of eligibility, preference status (if any), rent to be paid, and size of dwelling unit required are based on full, true, and complete information to the best of staff's ability, the data on each applicant shall be verified and consist of the following types and systems of verification:

The RRHA will verify information through the six methods of verification acceptable to HUD in the following order:

Level	Verification Technique	Ranking
6	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system (not available for income verifications of applicants)	Highest (Mandatory)
5	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) using non-HUD system	Highest (Optional) To verify the income of new applicants since EIV is not available.
4	Written Third Party Verification	High (Mandatory to supplement EIV-reported income sources and when EIV has no data; Mandatory for non-EIV reported income sources; Mandatory when tenant disputes EIV reported employment and income information <u>and</u> is unable to provide acceptable documentation to support dispute)
3	Written Third Party Verification Form	Medium-Low (Mandatory if written third party verification documents are not available or rejected by RRHA, and when the applicant or tenant is unable to provide acceptable documentation)
2	Oral Third-Party Verification	Low (Mandatory if written third party verification is not available)
1	Tenant Declaration	Low (Use as a last resort when unable to obtain any type of third party verification)

Note: This verification hierarchy applies to income determinations for applicants and participants. However, EIV is not available for verifying income of applicants.

In accordance with Notice PIH 2013-03 RRHA will accept a family's declaration of the amount of assets of less than \$50,000 and the amount of income to be expected to be received from those assets. RRHA's application, which is signed by all adult family members may serve as the declaration. Where the family has net family assets equal to or less than \$50,000, RRHA does not need to request supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets or the amount of income expected to be received from those assets. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$50,000, RRHA must obtain supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets. Any assets will continue to be reported on HUD Form 50058.

In accordance with Notice PIH 2013-04, RRHA will accept an applicant's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. Income that is fully excluded means the entire amount qualifies to be excluded from the annual income determination. For fully excluded income, RRHA is not required to:

- Verify the income in accordance with the HUD-prescribed verification hierarchy;
- Document in the tenant file why third party verification as not available as required by 24 CFR 960.259(c) (i) and 24 CFR 982.516(a) (2); and
- Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058

RRHA's application, which is signed by all adult family members, may serve as the self-certification of the fully excluded income. RRHA may elevate the verification requirements, if necessary, to determine if a source of income qualifies for a full-exclusion.

Examples of common fully excluded income categories that are verifiable through applicant self-certification are:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly known as food stamps.
- Income from a live-in aide
- Earned income from minors (children under the age of 18)

Income that is partially excluded means that only a certain portion of the income reported by the family qualifies to be excluded, while the remainder must be included when determining the family's annual income. For partially excluded income, RRHA is required to:

- Comply with HUD-prescribed verification requirements and all applicable regulations pertaining to the determination of annual income; and
- Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.

Examples of partially excluded income that are subject to regular verification requirements include:

- Earnings in excess of \$480 for full-time students 18 years of age or older (24 CFR 5.609(c)(11) – in order to determine the amount of earnings to include in the calculation of the family’s annual income, RRHA must verify the amount of employment income for these family members.

A complete list of income exclusions, see 24 CFR 5. 609(c).

If third party verification is not received directly from the source, RRHA staff will document the file as to why third-party verification was impossible to obtain, and another method was used (such as reviewing documents families provide.)

The RRHA will not delay the processing of an application beyond two weeks because a third-party information provider does not return the verification in a timely manner.

Regardless of these timeframes, Criminal History Reports will be useable as a valid verification for no longer than 10 months after the date on the Release of Information form.

Timing for the Verification of Qualifying Factors

The qualifying factors of eligibility will not be verified until the family is in a position on the waiting list to be offered a housing unit.

If RRHA determines at or after the interview that additional information or document(s) are needed, RRHA will request the document(s) or information in writing. Third party verification will be obtained in all cases when available. Staff will document the file on attempting to obtain third party written and oral verification. After documenting the file that information cannot be verified by UIV, by written third party verification, written third party verification form or by oral third-party verification, the family will be given fifteen (15) calendar days to supply the information; however, extensions may be given for extenuating circumstances such as information that must be obtained from out of state. Family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to the RRHA. If the information is not supplied in this time period, RRHA will provide the family a notification of denial for assistance.

Applicants who wish to receive deductions as allowed by 24 CFR Part 5, for dependents, elderly/disabled status, unreimbursed health and medical care expenses, reasonable childcare and/or disability assistance expenses, will be required to provide information on the status and/or the unreimbursed expenses. RRHA will attempt to obtain third-party verifications of deductions prior to using applicant-supplied documents. Failure to provide such information will result in the family not being given the deduction.

No more than 25% of the families admitted in any fiscal year may have incomes that exceed 30% of the median income for the area (Extremely Low Income). Generally, these families may have incomes between 31% and 50% of the area median (Very Low Income). Certain families may, at the time of admission, have incomes between 51% and 80% of the area median (Low Income).

These include:

- a. Families continuously assisted in Public Housing or Section 8.

- b. Families physically displaced by rental rehabilitation.
- c. Non-purchasing tenants of certain homeownership programs.
- d. Tenants displaced from certain Section 221 and 236 projects.
- e. Low-income families residing in certain HUD-owned projects.

A. Qualification For Admission

It is RRHA's policy to admit qualified applicants only. To be eligible for the HCVP program, an applicant must:

- Qualify as a family as defined by this Administrative Plan;
- Qualify on the basis of citizenship or eligible immigrant status of family members;
- Have an Annual Income at the time of admission that does not exceed the low-income limits for occupancy established by HUD.
- Provide a Social Security (card) number (SSN) for all family members;
- Consent to RRHA's collection and use of family information, as provided for in RRHA-provided consent forms; and
- Meets or exceeds the tenant selection and Suitability Criteria as set forth in this policy.
- Do not own real property suitable for occupancy.

B. Other Eligibility Criteria

All applicants will be processed in accordance with HUD's regulations and sound management practices. Applicants will be required to demonstrate the ability to comply with essential provisions of the lease as summarized below.

All applicants must demonstrate through an assessment of current and past behavior the ability:

- 1) To pay rent and other charges as required by the lease in a timely manner;
- 2) To care for and avoid damaging the unit and common areas;
- 3) To use facilities, appliances and equipment in a reasonable way;
- 4) To create no health or safety hazards, and to report maintenance needs in a timely manner;
- 5) Not to interfere with the rights and peaceful enjoyment of others and to avoid damaging the property of others;
- 6) Not to engage in criminal activity or alcohol abuse that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents or staff and not to engage in drug-related criminal activity

on or off RRHA premises;

- 7) Not to have ever been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine, also known as "speed," on the premises of assisted housing;
- 8) Not to be subject to sex offender registration requirement;
- 9) Not be subject to any applicant family member required to register as a sex offender which will result in the applicant family being disapproved;
- 10) To comply with necessary and reasonable rules and program requirements of HUD and RRHA;
- 11) To comply with local health and safety codes
- 12) To comply with the essential components of the lease; and,
- 13) To comply with site-specific criteria, at sites with criteria.

C. Non-Economic Eligibility Criteria

It is the policy of RRHA to deny admission to applicants whose habits and practices may reasonably be expected to have a detrimental effect on the operations of the development or neighborhood or on the quality of life for its residents.

Factors not related to economics to be considered are housekeeping habits, prior history as a tenant, criminal records, and the ability of the applicant to maintain the responsibilities of tenancy.

In determining qualifications for tenancy, RRHA shall consider the following items:

- 1) Whether the conduct of the applicant in present or prior housing has been such that admission to the program would adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other residents, or the physical, environmental, or financial stability of the development.
- 2) RRHA shall rely upon sources of information which may include, but not limited to, RRHA records, the records of other housing authorities, personal interviews with the applicant or tenant, home visits, interviews with previous landlords, employers, family social workers, parole officers, criminal and court records, clinics, physicians, or the police department. This will be done in order to determine whether the individual attributes, prior conduct, and behavior of a particular applicant or tenant is likely to interfere with other residents in such a manner as to diminish their enjoyment of the premises by adversely affecting their health, safety, or welfare.
- 3) All adult household members are required to attend a Briefing session offered by RRHA

prior to voucher issuance. Failure to attend the Briefing will result in the disapproval of the applicant family's application. Disapproved Families will be eligible to re-apply for admission after 1 year from the date of the negative occurrence or the wait list reopens.

An authorized representative of RRHA shall document any pertinent information relative to the following:

- 1) Criminal Activity – including the activities further defined herein as of a criminal nature.
- 2) Pattern of Violent Behavior – includes evidence of repeated acts of violence on the part of an individual, or a pattern of conduct constituting a danger to neighbors' peaceful enjoyment of their premises. HUD defines violent criminal activity as any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against a person or property, and the activity was/is being engaged in by any family member.
- 3) Pattern of Drug Use – includes a determination by RRHA that the applicant has exhibited a pattern of illegal use of a controlled substance that might interfere with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
- 4) Drug Related Criminal Activity – includes a determination by RRHA that the applicant has been involved in the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use or possession of a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).
- 5) Pattern of Alcohol Abuse – includes a determination by RRHA that the applicant's pattern of alcohol abuse might interfere with the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
- 6) Initiation of Threats – or behaving in a manner indicating intent to assault employees or other residents.
- 7) Abandonment of a Public Housing Unit or Other Assisted Housing Unit ("skipped") – any abandonment of a unit assisted by HUD without advising the administering housing authority's personnel of intent to vacate so that the unit may be properly secured and protected from any vandalism.
- 8) Non-payment of Rightful Obligations – including rent and/or utilities and other charges owed to RRHA, another housing authority or any utility company.
- 9) Intentionally Falsifying an Application for Leasing – including providing false information about family income and family composition, using an alias on the

application for housing, or making any other materially false statement or omission intended to mislead.

- 10) Record of Serious Disturbances of Neighbors, Destruction of Property or Other Disruptive or Dangerous Behavior – consists of patterns of behavior which endanger the life, safety, or welfare of other persons by physical violence, gross negligence or irresponsibility, which damage the equipment or premises in which the applicant resides, or which are seriously disturbing to neighbors or disrupt sound family and community life, indicating the applicant's inability to adapt to living in a multi-family setting. Includes judicial termination of tenancy in previous housing on grounds of nuisance or objectionable conduct, or frequent loud parties, which have resulted in serious disturbances of neighbors.
- 11) Unsanitary Housekeeping – includes the creation of a fire hazard through acts such as hoarding rags, papers, or other materials; damages to premises and equipment caused by the family or persons under control of the family; affecting neighbors by causing infestations, foul odors, depositing garbage outside of normal trash receptacles, or neglect of the premises. This category does not include families whose housekeeping is found to be superficially unclean or due to lack of orderliness, where such conditions do not create a problem for neighbors or a threat to health and safety.
- 12) Destruction of Property – damage to any previous rentals or property that the family has resided in.
- 13) Whether Applicant or Tenant Demonstrates that he/she is Capable of Complying with the Essential Conditions of the Lease – In the case of applicants for admission, the person's present living arrangements and a statement obtained from the applicant's health care professional or social service provider may be among factors considered in making this determination.

Administration

In evaluating evidence of past behavior, the RRHA will give fair consideration to the seriousness of the activity with respect to how it would affect other residents, and/or likelihood of favorable conduct in the future which could be supported by evidence of rehabilitation.

The RRHA will ensure that any criminal record received is maintained confidentially, not misused, or improperly disseminated, and destroyed once the purpose for which it was requested is accomplished.

When the RRHA takes any adverse action based on a criminal conviction record, the applicant may request, and the RRHA will provide, a copy of the criminal record and an opportunity to dispute the record at an informal hearing. (Residents may also contest such records at the court hearing in the case of evictions.)

D. Family Composition

Definition of Family

The applicant must qualify as a Family. RRHA considers that the following qualify as a “family”.

- 1) Two or more persons (with or without children) regularly living together, related by blood, marriage, adoption, guardianship or operation of law who will live together in public housing; OR two or more persons who are not so related, but are regularly living together for at least six months with a join lease agreement, can verify stable shared income or resources who will live together in housing.
- 2) The term family also includes: Elderly family, near elderly family, disabled family, displaced person, and single person, the remaining member of a tenant family, a foster care arrangement, or a kinship care arrangement. Other persons, including members temporarily absent (e.g. a child temporarily placed in foster care or a student temporarily away at college), may be considered a part of the applicant family’s household if they are living or will live regularly with the family.
- 3) Live-in Aides may also be considered part of the applicant family’s household. However, live-in aides are not family members and have no rights of tenancy or continued occupancy.
- 4) Foster care arrangements include situations in which the family is caring for a foster adult, child or children in their home who have been placed there by a public child placement agency, or a foster adult or adults placed in the home by a public adult placement agency.
- 5) For purposes of continued occupancy: the term family also includes the remaining member of a participant family with the capacity to execute a lease.
- 6) Single persons who do not otherwise qualify as a family may apply, but will not be able to receive assistance until all single applicants who are elderly displaced or disabled have been housed.

Head of Household

The head of household is the adult member of the household who is designated by the family as head, is wholly or partly responsible for paying the rent, and has the legal capacity to enter into a lease under State/local law.

Spouse of Head

Spouse means the husband or wife of the head.

The definition of spouse is: the marriage partner who, in orders to dissolve the relationship, and would have to be divorced. It includes the partner in a common law marriage. The term "spouse" does not apply to boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, or co-heads.

Co-head

An individual in the household, who is equally responsible for the lease with the Head of Household. A household may have either a spouse or co-head, but not both. A co-head never qualifies as a dependent.

Alimony and Child Support

Regular alimony and child support payments are counted as income.

If the amount of child support or alimony received is less than the amount awarded by the court, the Authority will use the amount awarded by the court unless the family can verify that they are not receiving the full amount and verification of item(s) below are provided.

The Authority will accept verification that the family is receiving an amount less than the awarded if:

- The Authority receives verification from the agency responsible for enforcement or collection.
- The family furnishes documentation of child support or alimony collection action filed through a child support enforcement/collection agency or has filed an enforcement or collection action through an attorney.

Live-In Aide

A Family may include a live-in aide provided that such live-in aide:

- 1) Is determined by RRHA to be essential to the care and well-being of an elderly person, a near-elderly person, or a person with disabilities,
- 2) Is not obligated for the support of the person(s), and
- 3) Would not be living in the unit except to provide care for the person(s).

A live-in aide is not considered to be an assisted family member and has no rights or benefits under the program:

- 1) Income of the live-in aide will not be counted for purposes of determining eligibility or level of benefits.
- 2) Live-in aides are not subject to Non-Citizen Rule requirements.
- 3) Live-in aides are not considered as a remaining member of the tenant family.
- 4) In accordance with applicable law, an individual may join a family as a live-in aide only if the individual would not otherwise reside with the family if the individual was not a live-in aide. RRHA may review requests to add a live-in aide to determine compliance with this requirement (particularly for proposed live-in aides are former members of the family making the request.)

Relatives of family members are not automatically excluded from being live-in aides, but they

must meet all of the elements in the live-in aide definition described above, including the requirement that the proposed live-in aide would not otherwise live with the family if they were not the family's live-in aide).

A Live-in Aide may only reside in the unit with the approval of RRHA. Written verification will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional, such as a doctor, social worker, or caseworker. The verification provider must certify that a live-in aide is needed for the care of the family member who is elderly, near-elderly (50-61) or disabled.

RRHA will screen the live-in aide and the live-in aide must be eligible under criminal background requirements and must also have the necessary skills to meet the needs of the individual requesting the reasonable accommodation.

RRHA has the right to disapprove a request for a live-in aide based on the "Other Eligibility Criteria" described in this Chapter.

- 5). 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.

3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS

Foster adults are usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone [24 CFR 5.609].

The term foster child is not specifically defined by the regulations. Foster children and foster adults that are living with an applicant or assisted family are considered household members but not family members. The income of foster children/adults is not counted in family annual income, and foster children/adults do not qualify for a dependent deduction [24 CFR 5.603; HUD-50058 IB, p. 13].

A foster child is a child that is in the legal guardianship or custody of a state, county, or private adoption or foster care agency, yet is cared for by foster parents in their own homes, under some kind of short-term or long-term foster care arrangement with the custodial agency.

Absences Due to Incarceration

If a family member is expected to be incarcerated for more than 180 consecutive days, the person will not be considered a family member. If the individual intends to return to the unit following incarceration, the individual is subject to the eligibility and screening requirements.

E. Mandatory Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.216]

Families are required to provide verification of Social Security Numbers for all family members. This requirement also applies to persons joining the family after admission to the program.

Failure to furnish verification of social security numbers is grounds for denial of admission or termination of tenancy.

F. Citizenship/Eligible Immigration Status

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

RRHA will require an applicant to establish and verify eligibility in relation to citizenship before providing financial assistance to an individual or family. Verification of immigration status(s) will be verified through the “SAVE” Program Verification Information System at the time other eligibility factors are determined.

In order to receive assistance, a family member must be a U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant. Individuals who are neither may elect not to contend their status. Eligible immigrants are persons who are in one of the six immigrant categories as specified by HUD. Those six categories are:

- 1) A noncitizen who has been lawfully admitted to the U. S. for permanent residence, as defined by Section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) as an immigrant, as defined by Section 101(a)(10) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20) and 2101(a)(10), respectively (immigrants). This category includes a noncitizen who has been admitted under Section 210 or 210A of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1160 or 1161), (special agricultural worker), and who has been granted lawful temporary resident status;
- 2) A noncitizen who entered the U. S. before January 1, 1972, or such later date as enacted by law, and who has continuously maintained residence in the U. S. since then, and who is not ineligible for citizenship, but who is deemed to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General under Section 249 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1259);
- 3) A noncitizen who is lawfully present in the U. S. pursuant to an admission under Section 207 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1107) (refugee status); pursuant to the granting of asylum (which has not been terminated) under Section 208 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1108) (asylum status); or as a result of being granted conditional entry under Section 203(a)(7) of the INA (U.S.C. 1103(a)(7) before April 1, 1980, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion or because of being uprooted by catastrophic national calamity;
- 4) A noncitizen who is lawfully present in the U.S. as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General for emergent reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) (parole status);
- 5) A noncitizen who is lawfully present in the U. S. as a result of the Attorney Generals’ withholding deportation under Section 243(h) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1253(h)) (threat to life or freedom); or
- 6) A noncitizen lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence under Section 245A of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1225a) (amnesty granted under INA 245A).

For the Citizenship/Eligible Immigration requirement, the status of each member of the family is verified and considered individually before the family's status is defined.

Mixed Families. A family must have at least one member who is a citizen or eligible immigrant. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are called "mixed". Such applicant families will be given notice that their assistance will be pro-rated and that they may request a hearing if they contest this determination.

No eligible members. Applicant families that include no eligible members will be ineligible for assistance. Such families will be denied admission and offered an opportunity for a hearing.

Non-citizen students defined by HUD in the noncitizen regulations are not eligible for assistance.

No individual or family applying for financial assistance may receive such financial assistance prior to the affirmative establishment and verification of eligibility of at least one individual or family member.

RRHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member.

A pro-rata reduction in housing assistance will be made for all persons in the participant family who do not have either citizenship or eligible immigration status.

If, within 15 business days of the eligibility interview, the applicant has failed to submit the required documentation or to complete the required forms and certifications, the family will be determined to be ineligible.

When RRHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible noncitizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 15 business days of the determination.

The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or to request an informal hearing with RRHA within 15 calendar days. The informal hearing with RRHA may be requested in lieu of the USCIS appeal, or at the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process. The notice must also inform the applicant family that assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but that it may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing process.

At least one member of an eligible family must have either citizenship or eligible immigration status. Applicants will be required to complete a Section 214 Declaration of Citizenship status for each member of the family. RRHA will require third-party verification of the applicant's certification documentation (U.S. Passport, resident alien card, social security card or other appropriate documentation; if 62 years of age or old, signed declaration of eligible immigration status and proof of age document).

If, within 15 business days of the eligibility interview, the applicant has failed to submit the required documentation or to complete the required forms and certifications, the family will be determined to be ineligible. The applicant will be notified in writing and will be given the

opportunity to request an informal hearing.

Families determined eligible to receive assistance will receive a Housing Choice Voucher.

FAMILY BREAK-UP AND REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY

Family Break-up [24 CFR 982.310]

RRHA has discretion to determine which members of an assisted family continue to receive assistance if the family breaks up. However, if a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family in a divorce or separation decree, RRHA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance.

RRHA Policy

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

Split Households Prior to Eligibility

When a family on the waiting list splits into two otherwise eligible families due to divorce or legal separation, and the new families both claim the same placement on the waiting list, and there is no court determination, the RRHA will make the decision taking into consideration the following factors:

- The interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements
- The interest of any ill, elderly, or disabled family members
- Any possible risks to family members as a result of domestic violence or criminal activity;
- Recommendations of Social Service Agencies, and;
- Which family member applied as Head of Household?

If the applicant is found to be ineligible, he or she will be notified and provided with the basis for the ineligibility determination. The applicant will be provided an opportunity for an informal hearing.

College Students

Full time students include those verified as attending traditional educational institutions as well as those pursuing full-time vocational training.

RRHA Policy

No assistance shall be provided to any individual who is enrolled (full time or part time) as a student at an institution of higher education who is:

- Under age 24
- Not a U.S. Veteran

Unmarried And Does Not Have A Dependent Child, Unless:

- The student is eligible, and the student's parents (individually or jointly) are income eligible for the program; or
- The student can demonstrate absence or independence from the parents.

An independent student must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Be at least 24 years old by December 31 of the award year for which aid is sought;
- Be an orphan or ward of court through age 18;
- Be a Veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces;
- Be married;
- Have a legal dependent(s) other than a spouse (i.e., dependent children or an elderly dependent parent); or
- Be unclaimed as a dependent on another person's tax return.

Absent Students

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to RRHA indicating that the student has established a separate household, or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

The Program Eligibility Supervisor will indicate on the application the final action taken.

Applicants will be requested to notify the Tenant Selection Office in writing if there is a change in family size, address or income.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family with the application and the interview process.

Interviews will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, RRHA will provide translation services in accordance with RRHA'S LEP plan.

FINAL DETERMINATION AND NOTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY

After the verification process is completed, RRHA will make a final determination of eligibility. This decision is based upon information provided by the family, the verification completed by RRHA, and the tenant suitability determination.

Because HUD can make changes in rules or regulations and family circumstances may have

changed during the review process that affect an applicant's eligibility, it is necessary to make final eligibility determination.

The household is not actually eligible until this final determination has been made, even though they may have been listed as approved.

4-III.F. COMPLETING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

RRHA must verify all information provided by the family (see Chapter 7). Based on verified information, RRHA must make a final determination of eligibility (see Chapter 3) and must confirm that the family qualified for any special admission, targeted funding admission, or selection preference that affected the order in which the family was selected from the waiting list.

RRHA Policy

If RRHA determines that the family is ineligible, RRHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 15 business days of the determination. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility and will inform the family of its right to request an informal review (Chapter 16).

If a family fails to qualify for any criteria that affected the order in which it was selected from the waiting list (e.g., targeted funding, extremely low-income), the family will be returned to its original position on the waiting list. RRHA will notify the family in writing that it has been returned to the waiting list and will specify the reasons for it.

If RRHA determines that the family is eligible to receive assistance, RRHA will invite the family to attend a briefing in accordance with the policies in Chapter 5.

PART IV: DENIAL OF ADMISSION FOR PREVIOUS DEBTS TO RRHA OR ANY OTHER PHA

4-IV.A. OVERVIEW

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.

An outstanding debt receipt stating that the balance was paid in full, must be required during the eligibility process.

Reporting Previous Debt to RRHA

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development maintains a national repository of debts owed to Public Housing Agencies or Section 8 landlords and adverse information of former participants who have voluntarily or involuntarily terminated participation in one of the above-listed HUD rental assistance programs.

HUD requires RRHA, to report certain information at the conclusion of a family's participation in a HUD rental assistance program. RRHA will provide a copy of the notice to all applicants and program participants. The applicant is required to acknowledge receipt of this notice by signing page 2 of the notice. Each adult household member must sign this form. One copy is given to the family and a second

copy is maintained in the family's folder.

The following information is collected about each member of the household (family composition):

1. Full Name; and
2. Date of Birth; and
3. Social Security Number

The following adverse information is collected once a family's participation in the housing program has ended, whether they voluntarily or involuntarily move out of an assisted unit:

1. Amount of any balance owed to RRHA or a Section 8 landlord (up to \$500,000) and explanation for balance owed (i.e. unpaid rent or other charges such as damages, utility charges, etc.); and
2. Whether or not they have entered into a repayment agreement for the amount that you owe the PHA; and
3. Whether or not they have defaulted on a repayment agreement; and
4. Whether or not they have filed for bankruptcy; and
5. The negative reason(s) for end of participation or in the housing program or any negative status as of the end of participation date (i.e. abandoned unit, fraud, lease violations, criminal activity, etc.).

RRHA will access this information to determine a family's suitability for rental assistance and avoid providing limited Federal housing assistance to families who have previously been unable to comply with HUD program requirements.

If the reported information is accurate, the participant's current rental assistance may be terminated and future request for HUD rental assistance may be denied for a period of up to ten years from the move out date or termination from a HUD rental assistance program.

Debt owed and termination information will be maintained in EIV for a period of up to ten (10) years from the end of participation date.

In accordance with the Federal Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 USC 552a) and HUD regulations pertaining to its implementation of the Federal Privacy Act of 1974 (24 CFR Part 16), applicants and participants have the following rights:

1. To have access to records maintained by HUD.
2. To have an administrative review of HUD's initial denial of a request to have access to records maintained by HUD.
3. To have incorrect information corrected upon written request.

4. To file an appeal request of an initial adverse determination on correction or amendment of record request within 30 calendar days after the issuance of the written denial.

5. To have the record(s) disclosed to a third party upon receipt of a written and signed request.

If an applicant or participant disputes the debt information reported. They must contact RRHA in writing. Disputes must be made within three years from the end of participation date. Otherwise, the debt and termination information is presumed correct.

Only if RRHA reported the adverse information about an applicant or participant can the record be deleted or corrected.

Filing of bankruptcy will not result in the removal of debt owed or termination information from HUD's EIV system. However, if RRHA is included in a bankruptcy filing and/or this debt has been discharged by the bankruptcy court, the record will be updated to include the bankruptcy indicator, when documentation is provided to RRHA of the bankruptcy status.

RRHA will notify the applicant in writing of its action regarding the dispute within 30 days of receiving a written dispute.

Family Debts to RRHA

It is RRHA's policy to meet the informational needs of families, and to communicate the program rules in order to avoid family debts. Before a debt is assessed against a family, the file must contain documentation to support RRHA's claim that the debt is owed.

The file must further contain written documentation of the method of calculation, in a clear format for review by the family or other interested parties.

Payment Agreement for Families

A Payment Agreement as used in this Plan is a document entered into between RRHA and a person(s) who owes a debt to RRHA. It is similar to a promissory note but contains more details regarding the nature of the debt, the terms of payment, any special provisions of the agreement, and the remedies available to RRHA upon default of the agreement.

Payment Agreements will be administered by the program the debt is owned to.

Debts Due to Fraud

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.

Families who owe money to RRHA due to program fraud will be ineligible to reapply for housing for a period of three years from the date of violation.

Writing off Debts

Writing off of debts does not preclude RRHA from collecting at future date, i.e., re-occupancy/readmission.

Applicant Appeal Procedures

If an applicant for housing owned or operated by the Authority is determined to be ineligible for admission or not qualified for an Authority preference, the applicant has the right to question the reason for such determination. The Tenant Selection Office will state the reason for such determination in a letter to the applicant; however, the applicant may want verification, or may disagree with the reason. If this is the case, the applicant may request an informal review to review the matter.

Within 15 business 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 request will then be forwarded to the Hearing Officer who will send a letter confirming the hearing date and time within 15 business days from the receipt of the request from the Tenant Selection Office.

The applicant will have the right to bring evidence, witnesses, legal, or other representatives at their expense. They will also reserve the right to review any related documents in the possession of the Authority and obtain copies at their own expense (25 cent per page).

The Hearing Officer should be notified at least two days prior to the hearing of copies of any documents of evidence being used during the hearing, and of the applicant's intent to bring witnesses, legal or other representatives.

At the informal hearing, the Hearing Officer will review the reason for the determination and the applicant will be given an opportunity to state his or her concerns. If during the hearing additional documentation is requested, the applicant will have 5 calendar days to submit the information. Failure to do so will result in a decision being made without the requested information. Within 15 business days from the date of the hearing, the Hearing Officer will render a decision as to whether the applicant should be given further consideration for admission or qualifies for preference. The applicant will be notified of the decision in writing, including a summary of the hearing, and a copy will be placed in the applicant's file. Whether in favor of the applicant or the Authority, all decisions will consider the law, HUD regulations, or Authority policy and procedure, and will not affect whatever rights the applicant may have to further appeals or a trial de novo in judicial proceedings.

Chapter 5

BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

This chapter explains the briefing and voucher issuance process. When a family is determined to be eligible for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, RRHA must ensure that the family fully understands the way the program operates and the family's obligations under the program. This is accomplished through both an oral briefing and provision of a briefing packet containing

the HUD-required documents and other information the family needs to know in order to lease a unit under the program. Once the family is fully informed of the program's requirements, RRHA issues the family a voucher. The voucher includes the unit size for which the family qualifies based on RRHA's subsidy standards, as well as the issue and expiration date of the voucher. The voucher is the document that authorizes the family to begin its search for a unit and limits the amount of time the family has to successfully locate an acceptable unit.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and RRHA policies related to these topics in two parts:

Part I: Briefings and Family Obligations. This part details the program's requirements for briefing families orally, and for providing written materials describing the program and its requirements. It includes a particular focus on the family's obligations under the program.

Part II: Subsidy Standards and Voucher Issuance. This part discusses RRHA's standards for determining how many bedrooms a family of a given composition qualifies for, which in turn affects the amount of subsidy the family can receive. It also discusses the policies that dictate how vouchers are issued, and how long families have to locate a unit.

PART I: BRIEFINGS AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations require RRHA to conduct mandatory briefings for applicant families who qualify for a voucher. The briefing provides a broad description of owner and family responsibilities, explains RRHA's procedures, and includes instructions on how to lease a unit. This part describes how oral briefings will be conducted, specifies what written information will be provided to families, and lists the family's obligations under the program.

5-I.B. BRIEFING [24 CFR 982.301]

RRHA must give the family an oral briefing and provide the family with a briefing packet containing written information about the program. Families may be briefed individually or in groups. At the briefing, RRHA must ensure effective communication in accordance with Section 504 requirements (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and ensure that the briefing site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. For a more thorough discussion of accessibility requirements, refer to Chapter 2.

RRHA Policy

When all necessary verifications have been received, and RRHA has determined that the family is eligible to receive a voucher, a notice will be sent to the family advising them of the deadline for the required voucher briefing. Briefings may be offered in the form of online materials that the participant may access and review at any time prior to the deadline. In order to receive a voucher, the applicant/participant must review the briefing materials and complete the briefing acknowledgement prior to the deadline. Failure to timely review the briefing materials and complete the acknowledgement may result in withdrawal of the voucher.

Briefings may be conducted in group sessions, one on one meetings, or in an online-only format in RRHA's discretion. Alternative briefing methods may be offered to families which include a disabled member in accordance with RRHA's Reasonable Accommodation Procedures. Any such request for reasonable accommodations must be made at the time the family receives the briefing notice.

All adult family members are required to attend the briefing. If any adult member is unable to attend the briefing, RRHA may waive this requirement as long as the head of household, spouse or co-head attend the briefing.

Families that attend group briefings and still need individual assistance will be referred to an appropriate RRHA staff person.

Briefings will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, RRHA will provide translation services in accordance with the RRHA's LEP plan (See Chapter 2)

Notification and Attendance

RRHA Policy

Families will be notified by email of their eligibility for assistance at the time they are invited to attend a briefing. The notice will identify who is required to attend the briefing, as well as the date and time of the scheduled briefing.

If the notice email is returned to RRHA as undeliverable, the applicant will be denied, and their name will not be placed back on the waiting list.

Applicants who fail to attend a scheduled briefing will be scheduled for another briefing automatically. RRHA will notify the family of the date and time of the second scheduled briefing. Applicants who fail to attend two scheduled briefings, without prior RRHA approval, will be denied assistance (see Chapter 3).

Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)]

Each briefing must provide information on the following subjects:

- How the Housing Choice Voucher program works;
- Family and owner responsibilities;
- Where the family can lease a unit, including renting a unit inside or outside RRHA's jurisdiction;
- An explanation of how portability works. RRHA may not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in RRHA jurisdiction or outside RRHA jurisdiction under portability, unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, regulation, PIH Notice, or court order;
- RRHA must inform the family of how portability may affect the family's assistance through screening, subsidy standards, payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process which may affect the family's assistance;
- The advantages of areas that do not have a high concentration of low-income families; and
- For families receiving welfare-to-work vouchers, a description of any local obligations of a welfare-to-work family and an explanation that failure to meet the obligations is grounds for denial of admission or termination of assistance.

Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b)]

Documents and information provided in the briefing packet must include the following (RRHA may supply links to access documents electronically, if hard copy is requested RRHA will have available upon request):

- The term of the voucher, voucher suspensions, and RRHA's policies on any extensions of the term. If RRHA allows extensions, the packet must explain how the family can request an extension.
- A description of the method used to calculate the housing assistance payment for a family, including how RRHA determines the payment standard for a family, how RRHA determines total tenant payment for a family, and information on the payment standard and utility allowance schedule.
- An explanation of how RRHA determines the maximum allowable rent for an assisted unit.
- Where the family may lease a unit and an explanation of how portability works, including information on how portability may affect the family's assistance through screening, subsidy standards, payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
- The HUD-required tenancy addendum, which must be included in the lease.
- The form the family must use to request approval of tenancy, and a description of the procedure for requesting approval for a tenancy.
- A statement of RRHA policy on providing information about families to prospective owners.

- RRHA subsidy standards including when and how exceptions are made.
- Materials (e.g., brochures) on how to select a unit and any additional information on selecting a unit that HUD provides.
- Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form.
- A list of landlords known to RRHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family or other resources (e.g., organizations, online search tools) known to RRHA that may assist the family in locating a unit. RRHA must ensure that the list of landlords or other resources covers areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.
- Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the family may request a list of available accessible units known to RRHA.
- The family obligations under the program, including any obligations of a welfare-to-work family.
- The grounds on which RRHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act.
- RRHA informal hearing procedures including when RRHA is required to offer a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request the hearing.
- An explanation of the advantages of moving to an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families.

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

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

Additional Items to Be Included in the Briefing Packet

In addition to items required by the regulations, PHAs may wish to include supplemental materials to help explain the program to both participants and owners [HCV GB p. 8-7, Notice PIH 2010-19].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will provide access to electronic links for the following additional materials in the briefing packet; where applicable:

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

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

Information about the protections afforded by VAWA to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (see section 16-IX.C)

Information about the protections afforded by the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act (PTFA) (see section 13-II.G)

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

“What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2010-19.

The publication *Things You Should Know (HUD-1140-OIG)* that explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse

5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

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

Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required By Family Obligations

RRHA Policy

Unless otherwise noted below, when family obligations require the family to respond to a request or notify RRHA of a change, notifying RRHA of the request or change within 15 business days is considered prompt notice.

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

Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551]

The family obligations of the voucher are listed as follows:

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, and destruction of property, living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises, and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests. Any incidents of, or criminal activity related to, domestic violence, dating

violence, sexual assault, or stalking will not be construed as serious or repeated lease violations by the survivor [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

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

RRHA Policy

The family must comply with all lease requirements as it relates to written notice to the owner. The family must also provide written notice to RRHA at the same time the owner is notified.

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is

not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].

- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and RRHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and RRHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless RRHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].

PART II: SUBSIDY STANDARDS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

RRHA must establish subsidy standards that determine the number of bedrooms needed for families of different sizes and compositions. This part presents the policies that will be used to determine the family unit size (also known as the voucher size) a particular family should receive, and the policies that govern making exceptions to those standards. RRHA must also establish policies related to the issuance of the voucher, to the voucher term, and to any extensions of the voucher term.

5-II.B. DETERMINING FAMILY UNIT (VOUCHER) SIZE [24 CFR 982.402]

For each family, RRHA determines the appropriate number of bedrooms under RRHA subsidy standards and enters the family unit size on the voucher that is issued to the family. The family unit size does not dictate the size of unit the family must actually lease, nor does it determine who within a household will share a bedroom/sleeping room.

The following requirements apply when RRHA determines family unit size:

- The subsidy standards must provide for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house a family without overcrowding.
- The subsidy standards must be consistent with space requirements under the housing quality standards.
- The subsidy standards must be applied consistently for all families of like size and composition.
- A child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family in determining the family unit size.
- A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two-person family.
- Any live-in aide (approved by RRHA to reside in the unit to care for a family member who is disabled or is at least 50 years of age) must be counted in determining the family unit size;

- Unless a live-in-aide resides with a family, the family unit size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero- or one-bedroom unit, as determined under RRHA subsidy standards.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will assign one bedroom for each two persons within the household, except in the following circumstances:

- A Head of Household is not required to share a bedroom. The bedroom sizes for all other household members are based on 2 persons per bedroom regardless of age, sex or gender until the age of 5. Ex. HOH, 2 year old male, 4 year old female = 2 bedroom voucher Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, a family will be allowed an additional bedroom if the family has members of the household that are 18 years of age or older. . Ex: HOH, 19-year-old male, 9-year-old male = 3 bedroom voucher
- Live-in aides will be allocated a separate bedroom. Children of a live-in-aide will be required to share the same bedroom of the live-in-aide.
- Single person families will be allocated one bedroom.
- Once an individual is approved and added to the household as a live-in aide, their designation as a live-in aide is permanent and may not be changed.

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RRHA will reference the following chart in determining the appropriate voucher size for a family:

Voucher Size	Persons in Household (Minimum – Maximum)
1 Bedroom	1-2
2 Bedrooms	2-4
3 Bedrooms	3-6
4 Bedrooms	4-8
5 Bedrooms	6-10

5-II.C. EXCEPTIONS TO SUBSIDY STANDARDS

In determining family unit size for a particular family, RRHA may grant an exception to its established subsidy standards if RRHA determines that the exception is justified by the age, sex, health, disability, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)]. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A need for an additional bedroom for medical equipment
- A need for a separate bedroom for reasons related to a family member's disability, medical or health condition

For a single person who is not elderly, disabled, or a remaining family member, an exception cannot override the regulatory limit of a zero or one bedroom [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will consider granting an exception for any of the reasons specified in the regulation: the age, sex, health, disability, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances.

The family must request any exception to the subsidy standards in writing. The request must explain the need or justification for a larger family unit size, and must include appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source (e.g., doctor or health professional), unless the disability and the disability-related request for accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known. The family's continued need for an additional bedroom due to special medical equipment must be re-verified at annual reexamination.

RRHA will notify the family of its determination within 15 business days of receiving the family's request. If a participant family's request is denied, the notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing.

5-II.D. VOUCHER ISSUANCE [24 CFR 982.302]

When a family is selected from the waiting list (or as a special admission as described in Chapter 4), or when a participant family wants to move to another unit, RRHA issues a Housing Choice Voucher, form HUD-52646. This chapter deals only with voucher issuance for applicants. For voucher issuance associated with moves of program participants, please refer to Chapter 10.

The voucher is the family's authorization to search for housing. It specifies the unit size for which the family qualifies and includes both the date of voucher issuance and date of expiration. It contains a brief description of how the program works and explains the family obligations under the program. The voucher is evidence that RRHA has determined the family to be eligible for the program, and that RRHA expects to have money available to subsidize the family if the family finds an approvable unit. However, RRHA does not have any liability to any party by the issuance of the voucher, and the voucher does not give the family any right to participate in RRHA's housing choice voucher program [Voucher, form HUD-52646]

A voucher can be issued to an applicant family only after RRHA has determined that the family is eligible for the program based on verification of information received within the 60 days prior to issuance [24 CFR 982.201(e)] and after the family has attended an oral briefing [HCV 8-1].

RRHA Policy

Vouchers will be issued to eligible applicants immediately following the mandatory briefing.

RRHA should have sufficient funds to house an applicant before issuing a voucher. If funds are insufficient to house the family at the top of the waiting list, RRHA must wait until it has adequate funds before it calls another family from the list [HCV GB p. 8-].

RRHA Policy

Prior to issuing any vouchers, RRHA will determine whether it has sufficient funding in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16.

If RRHA determines that there is insufficient funding after a voucher has been issued, RRHA may rescind the voucher and place the affected family back on the waiting list.

5-II.E. VOUCHER TERM AND EXTENSIONS

Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303]

The initial term of a voucher must be at least 60 calendar days. The initial term must be stated on the voucher [24 CFR 982.303(a)].

RRHA Policy

The initial voucher term will be 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless RRHA grants an extension.

Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)]

RRHA has the authority to grant extensions of search time, to specify the length of an extension, and to determine the circumstances under which extensions will be granted. There is no limit on the number of extensions that RRHA can approve. Discretionary policies related to extension and expiration of search time must be described in RRHA's administrative plan [24 CFR 982.54].

RRHA must approve additional search time if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities. The extension period must be reasonable for the purpose.

The family must be notified in writing of RRHA's decision to approve or deny an extension. RRHA's decision to deny a request for an extension of the voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will approve extensions of the initial voucher term only as a reasonable accommodation or per request from special programs case managers to make the program accessible to a person/family member who is a person with a disability or participant in special programs. RRHA will extend the voucher for Reasonable Accommodation not to exceed 180 days.

- 120 days for initial issuance
- 30 days for first extension
- 30 days for second extension

Any request for an additional extension must include the reason(s) an additional extension is necessary. RRHA may require the family to provide documentation to support the request or obtain verification from a qualified third party.

All requests for extensions to the voucher term must be made in writing and submitted to RRHA prior to the expiration date of the voucher (or extended term of the voucher). Any such request must include information about the person's efforts to secure housing. By way of example and not of limitation, a voucher recipient who requests an extension must provide RRHA with a list of properties where they have inquired about or applied for housing utilizing their voucher.

RRHA will decide whether to approve or deny an extension request within 15 business days of the date the request is received and will immediately provide the family written

notice of its decision.

Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)]

At its discretion, a RRHA may adopt a policy to suspend the housing choice voucher term if the family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) during the voucher term. “Suspension” means stopping the clock on a family’s voucher term from the time a family submits the RTA until the time RRHA approves or denies the request [24 CFR 982.4]. RRHA’s determination not to suspend a voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will suspend the housing choice voucher term if the family has submitted a request for tenancy approval during voucher term. “Suspension” means stopping the clock on a family’s voucher term when a family submits the request for tenancy approval until the time RRHA approves or denies the request. This suspension of time is also called “tolling”.

Expiration of Voucher Term

Once a family’s housing choice voucher term (including any extensions) expires, the family is no longer eligible to search for housing under the program. If the family still wishes to receive assistance, RRHA may require that the family reapply, or may place the family on the waiting list with a new application date but without requiring reapplication. Such a family does not become ineligible for the program on the grounds that it was unable to locate a unit before the voucher expired [HCV GB p. 8-13].

RRHA Policy

If an applicant family’s voucher term or extension expires before the family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA), RRHA will require the family to reapply for assistance, upon reopening of the waiting list. If a RFTA that was submitted prior to the expiration date of the voucher is subsequently disapproved by RRHA (after the voucher term has expired), the family will be required to reapply for assistance, upon reopening of the HCVP waiting list.

RRHA will notify the family in writing that the voucher term has expired and that the family must reapply, upon reopening of the HCVP waiting list, in order to be placed on the waiting list. Within 15 business days after the expiration of the voucher term or any extension, RRHA will notify the family in writing that the voucher term has expired and that the family must reapply in order to be placed on the waiting list.

Chapter 6

INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

INTRODUCTION

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's payment and RRHA's subsidy. RRHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation under the regulations. This chapter describes HUD regulations and RRHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

- Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income to include and exclude to arrive at a family's annual income. These requirements and RRHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.
- Part II: Adjusted Income. Once annual income has been established HUD regulations require RRHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. These requirements and RRHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part II.
- Part III: Calculating Family Share and PHA Subsidy. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining RRHA subsidy and required family payment.

PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW

The general regulatory definition of *annual income* shown below is from 24 CFR 5.609.

5.609 Annual income.

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or

(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and

(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].

(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

In addition to this general definition, HUD regulations establish policies for treating specific types of income and assets. The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Inclusions (Exhibit 6-1)
- Annual Income Exclusions (Exhibit 6-2)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-3)
- Earned Income Disallowance for Persons with Disabilities (Exhibit 6-4)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-5)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of determining annual income. HUD regulations present income inclusions and exclusions separately [24 CFR 5.609(b) and 24 CFR 5.609(c)]. In this plan, however, the discussions of income inclusions and exclusions are integrated by topic (e.g., all policies affecting earned income are discussed together in section 6-I.D). Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)].
Head, spouse, or co-head Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included.
Children under 18 years of age	Employment income is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or co-head)	Employment income above \$480/year is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

In accordance with Notice PIH 2013-04, RRHA will accept an applicant's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. Income that is fully excluded means the entire amount qualifies to be excluded from the annual income determination. For fully excluded income, RRHA is not required to:

- Verify the income in accordance with the HUD-prescribed verification hierarchy;
- Document in the tenant file why third party verification is not available as required by 24 CFR 960.259(c) (i) and 24 CFR 982.516(a) (2); and
- Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058

The RRHA's application and reexamination documentation, which is signed by all adult family members, may serve as the self-certification of the fully excluded income. RRHA may elevate the verification requirements, if necessary, to determine if a source of income qualifies for a full-exclusion.

One example of a common fully excluded income category that is verifiable through applicant self-certification is:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly known as food stamps.

Income that is partially excluded means that only a certain portion of the income reported by the family qualifies to be excluded, while the remainder must be included when determining the

family's annual income. For partially excluded income, RRHA is required to:

- Comply with HUD-prescribed verification requirements and all applicable regulations pertaining to the determination of annual income; and
- Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.

Examples of partially excluded income that are subject to regular verification requirements include:

- Earnings in excess of \$480 for full-time students 18 years of age or older (24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)) – in order to determine the amount of earnings to include in the calculation of the family's annual income, RRHA must verify the amount of employment income for these family members.

A complete list of income exclusions, see 24 CFR 5. 609(c).

Temporarily Absent Family Members

The income of family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

RRHA Policy

Generally, an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally, an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

Absent Students

RRHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to RRHA indicating that the student has established a separate household, or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

RRHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, RRHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Co-head

RRHA Policy

An employed head, spouse, or co-head absent from the unit more than 180 consecutive days due to employment will continue to be considered a family member.

Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, that person is no longer considered a family member and the income of that person is not counted [HCV GB, p. 5-22].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily absent. The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

When an individual who has been counted as a family member is determined permanently absent, the family is eligible for the medical expense deduction only if the remaining head, spouse, or co-head qualifies as an elderly person or a person with disabilities.

Joint Custody of Dependents

RRHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or participant family 50 percent or more of the time.

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

Caretakers for a Child

RRHA Policy

The approval of a caretaker is at the owner and RRHA's discretion and subject to the owner and RRHA's screening criteria. If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household receiving HCV assistance, RRHA will take the following actions.

- (1) If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made. The determination must be received within 60 days from the date the parent or designated guardian was removed from the unit. Extensions beyond 60 days may be given on a case-by-case basis in consideration of extenuating circumstances, such as a delayed court date.

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(2) If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for ~~90~~60 days. After the ~~90~~60 days has elapsed, the

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caretaker will be considered an unauthorized occupant. In such cases, RRHA will terminate assistance to the unit, a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases RRHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.

- (3) At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the housing choice voucher will be transferred to the caretaker.
- (4) During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.

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6-I.C. ANTICIPATING ANNUAL INCOME

RRHA is required to count all income “anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date” [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)]. Policies related to anticipating annual income are provided below.

Basis of Annual Income Projection

RRHA generally will use current circumstances to determine anticipated income for the coming 12-month period. HUD authorizes RRHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when:

- An imminent change in circumstances is expected [HCV GB, p. 5-17]
- It is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income) [24 CFR 5.609(d)]
- RRHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income [24 CFR 5.609(d)]

RRHA is required to use HUD’s Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify employment and income information, and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2)].

HUD allows RRHA to use tenant-provided documents (pay stubs) to project income once EIV data has been received in such cases where the family does not dispute the EIV employer data and where RRHA does not determine it is necessary to obtain additional third-party data.

RRHA Policy

Whenever possible, RRHA will use HUD’s EIV system to verify income before or during a family reexamination. When EIV is obtained and the family does not dispute the EIV employer data, RRHA will use current tenant-provided documents to project annual income. When the tenant-provided documents are pay stubs, RRHA will make every effort to obtain no less than ~~2~~ four current and consecutive pay stubs dated within the last 60 days.

RRHA will obtain written and/or oral third-party verification in accordance with the verification requirements and policy in Chapter 7 in the following cases:

If EIV or other UIV data is not available,

If the family disputes the accuracy of the EIV employer data, and/or

If RRHA determines additional information is needed.

In such cases, RRHA will review and analyze current data to anticipate annual income. In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how RRHA annualized projected income.

When RRHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), RRHA will review and analyze historical data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income and use the results of this analysis to establish annual income.

Any time current circumstances are not used to project annual income, a clear rationale

for the decision will be documented in the file. In all such cases the family may present information and documentation to RRHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income

Known Changes in Income

If RRHA verifies an upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be calculated by applying each income amount to the appropriate part of the 12-month period.

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving \$8/hour will begin to receive \$8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the reexamination. In such a case RRHA would calculate annual income as follows: $(\$8/\text{hour} \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ weeks}) + (\$8.25 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 45 \text{ weeks})$.

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases RRHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then require an interim reexamination when the change actually occurs. This requirement will be imposed even if RRHA's policy on reexaminations does not require interim reexaminations for other types of changes.

When tenant-provided third-party documents are used to anticipate annual income, they will be dated within the last 60 days of the reexamination interview date.

Projecting Income

In HUD's EIV webcast of January 2008, HUD made clear that PHAs are not to use EIV quarterly wages to project annual income.

6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income

Wages and Related Compensation

The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services is included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)].

RRHA Policy

For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, RRHA will verify, and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, RRHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case the family may provide, and RRHA will consider, a credible justification for not using this history to anticipate future bonuses or commissions. If a new employee has not yet received any bonuses or commissions, RRHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

Some Types of Military Pay

All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)] except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(c)(7)].

Types of Earned Income Not Counted in Annual Income

Temporary, Nonrecurring, or Sporadic Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)]

This type of income (including gifts) is not included in annual income. Sporadic income includes temporary payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment lasting no longer than 180 days [Notice PIH 2009-19].

RRHA Policy

Sporadic income is income that is not received periodically and cannot be reliably predicted. For example, the income of an individual who works occasionally as a handyman would be considered sporadic if future work could not be anticipated and no historic, stable pattern of income existed.

Children's Earnings

Employment income earned by children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. (See Eligibility chapter for a definition of *foster children*.)

Certain Earned Income of Full-Time Students

Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (except for the head, spouse, or co-head) are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. To be considered "full-time," a student must be considered "full-time" by an educational institution with a degree or certificate program [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

income of a Live-in Aide

Income earned by a live-in aide, as defined in [24 CFR 5.403], is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. (See Eligibility chapter for a full discussion of live-in aides.)

Income Earned under Certain Federal Programs

Income from some federal programs is specifically excluded from consideration as income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)], including:

- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- Awards under the federal work-study program (20 U.S.C. 1087 uu)
- Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to participants in programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

Resident Service Stipend

Amounts received under a resident service stipend are not included in annual income. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per individual per month) received by a resident for performing a service for RRHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of RRHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time [24 CFR 5.600(c)(8)(iv)].

State and Local Employment Training Programs

Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting from participation in qualifying state or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff are excluded from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(v)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA defines *training program* as “a learning process with goals and objectives, generally having a variety of components, and taking place in a series of sessions over a period to time. It is designed to lead to a higher level of proficiency, and it enhances the individual’s ability to obtain employment. It may have performance standards to measure proficiency. Training may include but is not limited to: (1) classroom training in a specific occupational skill, (2) on-the-job training with wages subsidized by the program, or (3) basic education” [expired Notice PIH 98-2, p. 3].

RRHA defines *incremental earnings and benefits* as the difference between: (1) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program, and (2) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the program [expired Notice PIH 98-2, pp. 3–4].

In calculating the incremental difference, RRHA will use as the pre-enrollment income the total annualized amount of the family member’s welfare assistance and earnings reported on the family’s most recently completed HUD-50058.

End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with RRHA's interim reporting requirements.

HUD-Funded Training Programs

Amounts received under training programs funded in whole or in part by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(i)] are excluded from annual income. Eligible sources of funding for the training include operating subsidy, Section 8 administrative fees, and modernization, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME program, and other grant funds received from HUD.

RRHA Policy

To qualify as a training program, the program must meet the definition of *training program* provided above for state and local employment training programs.

Earned Income Tax Credit

Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), are excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. Although many families receive the EITC annually when they file taxes, an EITC can also be received throughout the year. The prorated share of the annual EITC is included in the employee’s payroll check.

Earned Income Disallowance

The earned income disallowance for persons with disabilities is discussed in section 6-I.E below.

6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES [24 CFR 5.617; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/16]

The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people with disabilities to enter the work force by not including the full value of increases in earned income for a period of time. The full text of 24 CFR 5.617 is included as Exhibit 6-4 at the end of this chapter. Eligibility criteria and limitations on the disallowance are summarized below. Earned income disallowance ends January 1, 2026.

Eligibility

This disallowance applies only to individuals in families already participating in the HCV program (not at initial examination). To qualify, the family must experience an increase in annual income that is the result of one of the following events:

- Employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment. *Previously unemployed* includes a person who annually has earned not more than the minimum wage applicable to the community multiplied by 500 hours. The applicable minimum wage is the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- Increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities and whose earnings increase during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or job-training program. A self-sufficiency program includes a program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work to such families [24 CFR 5.603(b)].
- New employment or increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities and who has received benefits or services under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or any other state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act within the past six months. If the benefits are received in the form of monthly maintenance, there is no minimum amount. If the benefits or services are received in a form other than monthly maintenance, such as one-time payments, wage subsidies, or transportation assistance, the total amount received over the six-month period must be at least \$500.

Calculation of the Disallowance

Calculation of the earned income disallowance for an eligible member of a qualified family begins with a comparison of the member's current income with his or her "baseline income." The family member's baseline income is his or her income immediately prior to qualifying for the EID. The family member's baseline income remains constant throughout the period that he or she is participating in the EID. While qualification for the disallowance is the same for all families, calculation of the disallowance will differ depending on when the family member qualified for the EID. Participants qualifying prior to May 9, 2016, will have the disallowance calculated under the "Original Calculation Method" described below which requires a maximum lifetime disallowance period of up to 48 consecutive months. Participants qualifying on or after May 9, 2016, will be subject to the "Revised Calculation Method" Which shortens the lifetime disallowance period to 24 consecutive months.

Under both the original and new methods, the EID eligibility criteria, the benefit amount, the single lifetime eligibility requirement and the ability of the applicable family member to stop and restart employment during the eligibility period are the same.

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial 12-month exclusion period, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

RRHA Policy

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-In

During the second 12-month exclusion period, the exclusion is reduced to half (50 percent) of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

Lifetime Limitation

The EID has a two-year (24-month) lifetime maximum. The two-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 24 months later. During the 24-month period, an individual remains eligible for EID even if they begin to receive assistance from a different housing agency, move between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or have breaks in assistance.

RRHA Policy

During the 24-month eligibility period, RRHA will schedule and conduct an interim reexamination each time there is a change in the family member's annual income that affects or is affected by the EID (e.g., when the family member's income falls to a level at or below his/her prequalifying income, when one of the exclusion periods ends, and at the end of the lifetime maximum eligibility period).

6-I.F. BUSINESS INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]

Annual income includes “the net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family” [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)].

Business Expenses

Net income is “gross income less business expense” [HCV GB, p. 5-19].

RRHA Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, RRHA will use current applicable Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for determining allowable business expenses [see IRS Publication 535], unless a topic is addressed by HUD regulations or guidance as described below.

Business Expansion

HUD regulations do not permit RRHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

RRHA Policy

Business expansion is defined as any capital expenditures made to add new business activities, to expand current facilities, or to operate the business in additional locations. For example, purchase of a street sweeper by a construction business for the purpose of adding street cleaning to the services offered by the business would be considered a business expansion. Similarly, the purchase of a property by a hair care business to open at a second location would be considered a business expansion.

Capital Indebtedness

HUD regulations do not permit RRHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

RRHA Policy

Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means RRHA will allow as a business expense interest, but not principal, paid on capital indebtedness.

Negative Business Income

If the net income from a business is negative, no business income will be included in annual income; a negative amount will not be used to offset other family income.

Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business

HUD regulations require RRHA to include in annual income the withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession unless the withdrawal reimburses a family member for cash or assets invested in the business by the family.

RRHA Policy

Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of an assisted family provided an up-front loan of \$2,000 to help a business get started, RRHA will not count as income any withdrawals from the business up to the amount of this loan until the loan has been repaid. Investments do not include the value of labor contributed to the business without compensation.

Co-owned Businesses

RRHA Policy

If a business is co-owned with someone outside the family, the family must document the share of the business it owns. If the family's share of the income is lower than its share of ownership, the family must document the reasons for the difference.

6-I.G. ASSETS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3); 24 CFR 5.603(b)]

Overview

HOTMA imposes a \$100,000 asset limitation for eligibility and continued assistance. Families are considered ineligible if assets exceed \$100,000. However, HUD requires that RRHA include in annual income the anticipated “interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property” [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. This section discusses how the income from various types of assets is determined. For most types of assets, RRHA must determine the value of the asset in order to compute income from the asset. Therefore, for each asset type, this section discusses:

- How the value of the asset will be determined
- How income from the asset will be calculated

Exhibit 6-1 provides the regulatory requirements for calculating income from assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)], and Exhibit 6-3 provides the regulatory definition of *net family assets*. This section begins with a discussion of general policies related to assets and then provides HUD rules and RRHA policies related to each type of asset.

Optional policies for family self-certification of assets are found in Chapter 7.

General Policies

Income from Assets

Pursuant to HOTMA Section 102, the imputed asset threshold is \$50,000 (adjusted annually for inflation). RRHA may rely on self-declaration but must obtain third-party verification of all family assets every three years. RRHA’s application and reexamination documentation, which is signed by all adult family members, and may serve as the declaration. Where the family has net family assets equal to or less than \$50,000, RRHA does not need to request supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets or the amount of income expected to be received from those assets. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$50,000, RRHA must obtain supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets. All assets will continue to be reported on HUD Form 50058.

RRHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. As is true for all sources of income, HUD authorizes RRHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when (1) an imminent change in circumstances is expected (2) it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over 12 months or (3) RRHA believes that past income is the best indicator of anticipated income. For example, if a family member owns real property that typically receives rental income, but the property is currently vacant, RRHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

RRHA Policy

Anytime current circumstances are not used to determine asset income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In such cases the family may present information and documentation to RRHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family’s anticipated asset income

Valuing Assets

The calculation of asset income sometimes requires RRHA to make a distinction between an asset's market value and its cash value.

- The market value of an asset is its worth in the market (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the total value of an investment account).
- The cash value of an asset is its market value less all reasonable amounts that would be incurred when converting the asset to cash.

RRHA Policy

Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

Lump-Sum Receipts

Payments that are received in a single lump sum, such as inheritances, capital gains, lottery winnings, insurance settlements, and proceeds from the sale of property, are generally considered assets, not income. However, such lump-sum receipts are counted as assets only if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset (e.g., deposited in a savings or checking account) [RHIIP FAQs]. (For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.)

Imputing Income from Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3), Notice PIH 2012-29]

When net family assets are \$50,000 or less, RRHA will include in annual income the actual income anticipated to be derived from the assets. When the family has net family assets in excess of \$50,000, RRHA will include in annual income the greater of (1) the actual income derived from the assets or (2) the imputed income. Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by an average passbook savings rate as determined by RRHA.

- Note: The HUD field office no longer provides an interest rate for imputed asset income. The "safe harbor" is now for RRHA to establish a passbook rate within 0.75 percent of a national average.
- RRHA must review its passbook rate annually to ensure that it remains within 0.75 percent of the national average.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will initially set the imputed asset passbook rate at the national rate established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

RRHA will review the passbook rate annually, in December of each year. The rate will not be adjusted unless the current RRHA rate is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate. If it is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate, the passbook rate will be set at the current national rate.

Changes to the passbook rate will take effect on February 1 following the December review.

Determining Actual Anticipated Income from Assets

It may or may not be necessary for RRHA to use the value of an asset to compute the actual anticipated income from the asset. When the value is required to compute the anticipated income from an asset, the market value of the asset is used. For example, if the asset is a property for which a family receives rental income, the anticipated income is determined by annualizing the actual monthly rental amount received for the property; it is not based on the property's market value. However, if the asset is a savings account, the anticipated income is determined by multiplying the market value of the account by the interest rate on the account.

Withdrawal of Cash or Liquidation of Investments

Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income except to the extent that the withdrawal reimburses amounts invested by the family. For example, when a family member retires, the amount received by the family from a retirement investment plan is not counted as income until the family has received payments equal to the amount the family member deposited into the retirement investment plan.

Jointly Owned Assets

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.609(a)(4) specifies that annual income includes "amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access."

RRHA Policy

If an asset is owned by more than one person and any family member has unrestricted access to the asset, RRHA will count the full value of the asset. A family member has unrestricted access to an asset when he or she can legally dispose of the asset without the consent of any of the other owners.

If an asset is owned by more than one person, including a family member, but the family member does not have unrestricted access to the asset, RRHA will prorate the asset according to the percentage of ownership. If no percentage is specified or provided for by state or local law, RRHA will prorate the asset evenly among all owners.

Assets Disposed Of for Less than Fair Market Value [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

HUD regulations require RRHA to count as a current asset any business or family asset that was disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years prior to the effective date of the examination/reexamination, except as noted below.

Minimum Threshold

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

RRHA Policy

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

When the two-year period expires, the income assigned to the disposed asset(s) also expires. If the two-year period ends between annual recertifications, the family may

request an interim recertification to eliminate consideration of the asset(s).

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

Separation or Divorce

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

RRHA Policy

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

Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

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

Family Declaration

RRHA Policy

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

Types of Assets

Checking and Savings Accounts

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will accept a family's declaration of the amount of assets of less than \$50,000 and the amount of income to be expected to be received from those assets; except at initial eligibility.

Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$50,000, RRHA must obtain supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets. In determining the value of a checking account RRHA will obtain the two most recent bank statements and use the ending balance of the most recent month

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will accept a family's declaration of the amount of assets of less than \$50,000 and the amount of income to be expected to be received from those assets.

Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$50,000, RRHA must obtain supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets. In determining the market value of an investment account, RRHA will use the value of the account on the most recent investment report.

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

Equity in Real Property or Other Capital Investments

Equity (cash value) in a property or other capital asset is the estimated current market value of the asset less the unpaid balance on all loans secured by the asset and reasonable costs (such as broker fees) that would be incurred in selling the asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

RRHA Policy

In determining the equity, RRHA will determine market value by examining recent sales of at least three properties in the surrounding or similar neighborhood that possess comparable factors that affect market value.

RRHA will first use the payoff amount for the loan (mortgage) as the unpaid balance to calculate equity. If the payoff amount is not available, RRHA will use the basic loan balance information to deduct from the market value in the equity calculation.

In the case of capital investments owned jointly with others not living in a family's unit, a prorated share of the property's cash value will be counted as an asset unless RRHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

Equity in real property and other capital investments is considered in the calculation of asset income **except** for the following types of assets:

- Equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- The value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under the HCV program Homeownership Option for the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home [24 CFR 5.603(b), Notice PIH 2012-3]
- Equity in owner-occupied cooperatives and manufactured homes in which the family lives [HCV GB, p. 5-25]
- Equity in real property when a family member's main occupation is real estate [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. This real estate is considered a business asset, and income related to this asset will be calculated as described in section 6-I.F.
- Interests in Indian Trust lands [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Real property and capital assets that are part of an active business or farming operation [HCV GB, p. 5-25]

RRHA must also deduct from the equity the reasonable costs for converting the asset to cash. Using the formula for calculating equity specified above, the net cash value of real property is the market value of the loan (mortgage) minus the expenses to convert to cash [Notice PIH 2012-3].

RRHA Policy

For the purposes of calculating expenses to convert to cash for real property, RRHA will use ten percent of the market value of the home.

A family may have real property as an asset in two ways: (1) owning the property itself and (2) holding a mortgage or deed of trust on the property. In the case of a property owned by a family member, the anticipated asset income generally will be in the form of rent or other payment for the use of the property. If the property generates no income, actual anticipated income from the asset will be zero.

In the case of a mortgage or deed of trust held by a family member, the outstanding balance (unpaid principal) is the cash value of the asset. The interest portion only of payments made to the family in accordance with the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust is counted as anticipated asset income.

RRHA Policy

In the case of capital investments owned jointly with others not living in a family's unit, a prorated share of the property's cash value will be counted as an asset unless RRHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

Trusts

A *trust* is a legal arrangement generally regulated by state law in which one party (the creator or grantor) transfers property to a second party (the trustee) who holds the property for the benefit of one or more third parties (the beneficiaries). Pursuant to HOTMA Section 102, distributions of principal from non-revocable trusts, including Special Needs Trusts

Revocable Trusts

If any member of a family has the right to withdraw the funds in a trust, the value of the trust is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. Any income earned as a result of investment of trust funds is counted as actual asset income, whether the income is paid to the family or deposited in the trust.

Nonrevocable Trusts

In cases where a trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of a family, the value of the trust fund is not considered an asset. However, any income distributed to the family from such a trust is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. (Periodic payments are covered in section 6-I.H. Lump-sum receipts are discussed earlier in this section.)

Retirement Accounts

Company Retirement/Pension Accounts

Pursuant to HOTMA Section 104, retirement accounts will not be considered a net family asset.

However, after a family member retires or terminates employment, any amount distributed to the family member is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [HCV GB, p. 5- 26], except to the extent that it represents funds invested in the account by the family member. (For more on periodic payments, see section 6-I.H.) The balance in the account is counted as an asset only if it remains accessible to the family member.

IRA, Keogh, and Similar Retirement Savings Accounts

IRA, Keogh, and similar retirement savings accounts are counted as assets even though early withdrawal would result in a penalty [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

Personal Property

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

Life Insurance

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

6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS

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

Periodic Payments Included in Annual Income

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits

RRHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the Social Security Administration (SSA) overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from his or her benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full. The amount and duration of the withholding will vary depending on the amount of the overpayment and the percent of the benefit rate withheld. Regardless of the amount withheld or the length of the withholding period, RRHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount [Notice PIH 2012-10].

Periodic Payments Excluded from Annual Income

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the assisted family, who are unable to live alone) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)]. Kinship guardianship assistance payments (Kin-GAP) and other similar guardianship payments are treated the same as foster care payments and are likewise excluded from annual income [Notice PIH 2012-1].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will exclude payments for the care of foster children and foster adults only if the care is provided through an official arrangement with a local welfare agency [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)].
- Amounts received under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 1626(c)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)].
- Amounts received under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)].
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payments (26 U.S.C. 32(j)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)].
Note: EITC may be paid periodically if the family elects to receive the amount due as part of payroll payments from an employer.
- Lump-sums received as a result of delays in processing Social Security and SSI payments (see section 6-I.H.) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].
- Lump-sums or prospective monthly amounts received as deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].
- Lump-sums or prospective monthly amounts received as deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) [FR Notice 11/24/08].

6-I.I. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation, and severance pay, are counted as income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)] if they are received either in the form of periodic payments or in the form of a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic payment. If they are received in a one-time lump sum (as a settlement, for instance), they are treated as lump-sum receipts [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3)]. (See also the discussion of periodic payments in section 6-I.H and the discussion of lump-sum receipts in section 6-I.G.)

6-I.J. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Overview

Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state, or local governments [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]

RRHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-5. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was receiving HCV assistance at the time the sanction was imposed.

Covered Families

The families covered by 24 CFR 5.615 are those “who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits (‘welfare benefits’) from a State or other public agency (‘welfare agency’) under a program for which Federal, State or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance” [24 CFR 5.615(b)]

Imputed Income

When a welfare agency imposes a sanction that reduces a family’s welfare income because the family commits fraud or fails to comply with the agency’s economic self-sufficiency program or work activities requirement, RRHA must include in annual income “imputed” welfare income. RRHA must request that the welfare agency provide the reason for the reduction of benefits and the amount of the reduction of benefits. The imputed welfare income is the amount that the benefits were reduced as a result of the sanction.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

Offsets

The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income the family begins to receive after the sanction is imposed. When the additional income equals or exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed income is reduced to zero [24 CFR 5.615(c)(4)].

6-I.K. PERIODIC AND DETERMINABLE ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]

Annual income includes periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing with an assisted family.

Alimony and Child Support

RRHA must count alimony or child support amounts awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless RRHA verifies that: (1) the payments are not being made for at least 30 days, and (2) the family has made reasonable efforts to collect amounts due, including filing with courts or agencies responsible for enforcing payments [HCV GB, pp. 5-23 and 5-47].

Families who do not have court-awarded alimony and child support awards are not required to seek a court award and are not required to take independent legal action to obtain collection.

Regular Contributions or Gifts

RRHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with an assisted family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income and gifts are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)].

RRHA Policy

Examples of regular contributions include: (1) regular payment of a family's bills (e.g., utilities, telephone, rent, credit cards, and car payments), (2) cash or other liquid assets provided to any family member on a regular basis, and (3) "in-kind" contributions such as groceries and clothing provided to a family on a regular basis.

Nonmonetary contributions will be valued at the cost of purchasing the items, as determined by RRHA. For contributions that may vary from month to month (e.g., utility payments), RRHA will include an average amount based upon past history.

6-I.L. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9); Notice PIH 2015-21]

In 2005, Congress passed a law (for Section 8 programs only) requiring that certain student financial assistance be included in annual income. Prior to that, the full amount of student financial assistance was excluded. For some students, the full exclusion still applies.

Student Financial Assistance Included in Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9); FR 4/10/06; Notice PIH 2015-21]

The regulation requiring the inclusion of certain student financial assistance applies only to students who satisfy all of the following conditions:

- They are enrolled in an institution of higher education, as defined under the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965.
- They are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance on their own—that is, apart from their parents—through the HCV program, the project-based voucher program, or the moderate rehabilitation program.
- They are under 24 years of age **OR** they have no dependent children.

For students who satisfy these three conditions, any financial assistance in excess of tuition and any other required fees and charges received: (1) under the 1965 HEA, (2) from a private source, or (3) from an institution of higher education, as defined under the 1965 HEA, must be included in annual income.

To determine annual income in accordance with the above requirements, RRHA will use the definitions of *dependent child*, *institution of higher education*, and *parents* in section 3-II.E, along with the following definitions [FR 4/10/06, pp. 18148-18150]:

- *Assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965* includes Pell Grants, Federal Supplement Educational Opportunity Grants, Academic Achievement Incentive Scholarships, State Assistance under the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program, the Robert G. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, and Federal Work Study programs.
- *Assistance from private sources* means assistance from nongovernmental sources, including parents, guardians, and other persons not residing with the student in an HCV assisted unit.
- *Tuition and fees* are defined in the same manner in which the Department of Education defines *tuition and fees* [Notice PIH 2015-21].
 - This is the amount of tuition and required fees covering a full academic year most frequently charged to students.
 - The amount represents what a typical student would be charged and may not be the same for all students at an institution.
 - If tuition is charged on a per-credit-hour basis, the average full-time credit hour load for an academic year is used to estimate average tuition.
 - Required fees include all fixed-sum charges that are required of a large proportion of all students. Examples include, but are not limited to, writing and science lab fees and fees specific to the student's major or program (i.e., nursing program).
 - Expenses related to attending an institution of higher education must **not** be included as

tuition. Examples include, but are not limited to, room and board, books, supplies, meal plans, transportation and parking, student health insurance plans, and other non-fixed-sum charges.

Student Financial Assistance Excluded from Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]

Any student financial assistance not subject to inclusion under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) is fully excluded from annual income under 24 CFR 5.609(c)(6), whether it is paid directly to the student or to the educational institution the student is attending. This includes any financial assistance received by:

- Students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance
- Students who are enrolled in an educational institution that does **not** meet the 1965 HEA definition of *institution of higher education*
- Students who are over 23 **AND** have at least one dependent child, as defined in section 3-II.E
- Students who are receiving financial assistance through a governmental program not authorized under the 1965 HEA.

6-I.M. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(c) that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Reimbursement of health and medical care expenses [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]
- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(iii)]
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(ii)]
- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)]
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)]
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)]
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17), FR Notice 5/20/14]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. It includes:
 - (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))
 - (b) Benefits under Section 1780 of the School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including WIC
 - (c) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
 - (d) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))
 - (e) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)
 - (f) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))
 - (g) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)
 - (h) Deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs, whether received as a lump sum or in monthly prospective amounts
 - (i) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04)

- (j) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b))
- (k) A lump sum or periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the United States District Court case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010
- (l) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)
- (m) Benefits under the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (only applies to Native American housing programs)
- (n) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- (o) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in *In Re Agent Orange* product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)
- (p) Payments received under 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spinal bifida, children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects, and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spinal bifida
- (q) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)
- (r) The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q)
- (s) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))
- (t) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433)
- (u) Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965j, including awards under federal work-study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu). For Section 8 programs, the exception found in § 237 of Public Law 109-249 applies and requires that the amount of financial assistance in excess of tuition and mandatory fees shall be considered income in accordance with the provisions codified at 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), except for those persons with disabilities as defined by 42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(3)(E) (Pub. L. 109-249) (See Section 6-I.L. for exceptions.)
- (v) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))

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

PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-II.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require RRHA to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity [PHA] must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

- (1) \$480 for each dependent;
- (2) \$525 for any elderly family or disabled family;
- (3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds ten percent of annual income:
 - (i) Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;
 - (ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable an

This part covers policies related to these mandatory deductions. Verification requirements related to these deductions are found in Chapter 7.

Anticipating Expenses

RRHA Policy

Generally, RRHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., childcare during school and non-school periods and cyclical medical expenses), RRHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, RRHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. RRHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

6-II.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

An allowance of \$480 is deducted from annual income for each dependent [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. *Dependent* is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or co-head who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

6-II.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of \$525 is taken for any elderly or disabled family [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)]. An *elderly family* is a family whose head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a *disabled family* is a family whose head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

6-II.D. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)]

Unreimbursed medical expenses may be deducted to the extent that, in combination with any disability assistance expenses, they exceed ten percent of annual income.

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or co-head is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a medical expense deduction, the health and medical care expenses of all family members are counted [VG, p. 28].

Definition of *Health and medical care expenses*

HUD regulations define *health and medical care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) to mean “health and medical care expenses, including medical insurance premiums, that are anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed, and that are not covered by insurance.”

RRHA Policy

The most current IRS Publication 502, *Medical and Dental Expenses*, will be used as a reference to determine the costs that qualify as health and medical care expenses.

Summary of Allowable Health and medical care expenses from IRS Publication 502	
Services of medical professionals	Substance abuse treatment programs
Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, noncosmetic	Psychiatric treatment
Services of medical facilities	Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to health and medical care expenses
Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services	The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth)
Prescription medicines and insulin, but <u>not</u> nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor	Cost and continuing care of necessary service animals
Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheel chair, handrails)	Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO)
Note: This chart provides a summary of eligible health and medical care expenses only. Detailed information is provided in IRS Publication 502. Health and medical care expenses are considered only to the extent they are not reimbursed by insurance or some other source.	

Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

RRHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or co-head is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, RRHA will consider them health and medical care expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

6-II.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]

Reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any health and medical care expenses, exceed ten percent of annual income, and (4) do not exceed the earned income received by the family member who is enabled to work.

Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction

A family can qualify for the disability assistance expense deduction only if at least one family member (who may be the person with disabilities) is enabled to work [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The disability expense deduction is capped by the amount of “earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work” because of the expense [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]. The earned income used for this purpose is the amount verified before any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

RRHA Policy

The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family’s request, RRHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When RRHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members’ incomes.

Eligible Disability Expenses

Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the *HCV Guidebook* as follows: “Auxiliary apparatus are items such as wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles, or special equipment to enable a blind person to read or type, but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work” [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

HUD advises RRHA to further define and describe auxiliary apparatus [VG, p. 30].

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus

RRHA Policy

Expenses incurred for maintaining or repairing an auxiliary apparatus are eligible. In the case of an apparatus that is specially adapted to accommodate a person with disabilities (e.g., a vehicle or computer), the cost to maintain the special adaptations (but not maintenance of the apparatus itself) is an eligible expense. The cost-of-service animals trained to give assistance to persons with disabilities, including the cost of acquiring the animal, veterinary care, food, grooming, and other continuing costs of care, will be included.

Eligible Attendant Care

The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

RRHA Policy

Attendant care includes, but is not limited to, reasonable costs for home medical care, nursing services, in-home or center-based care services, interpreters for persons with hearing impairments, and readers for persons with visual disabilities.

Attendant care expenses will be included for the period that the person enabled to work is employed plus reasonable transportation time. The cost of general housekeeping and personal services is not an eligible attendant care expense. However, if the person enabled to work is the person with disabilities, personal services necessary to enable the person with disabilities to work are eligible.

If the care attendant also provides other services to the family, RRHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Payments to Family Members

No disability assistance expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of an assisted family [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the assisted family may be deducted if they are not reimbursed by an outside source.

Necessary and Reasonable Expenses

The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

RRHA Policy

RRHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, RRHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and RRHA will consider, the family's justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

RRHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head or spouse is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, RRHA will consider them health and medical care expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

6-II.F. CHILD CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

HUD defines *child care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as “amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for childcare. In the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.”

Clarifying the Meaning of *Child* for This Deduction

Childcare expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family’s household [VG, p. 26]. However, childcare expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family’s household are included when determining the family’s child care expenses [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

RRHA Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term *eligible activity* in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family’s request, RRHA will consider factors such as how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

RRHA Policy

If the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member’s efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member’s job search efforts are not commensurate with the childcare expense being allowed by RRHA.

Furthering Education

RRHA Policy

If the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further his or her education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the childcare claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

RRHA Policy

If the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction

When a family member looks for work or furthers his or her education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for childcare – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when childcare enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by “the amount of employment income that is included in annual income” [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

When the person who is enabled to work is a person with disabilities who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above \$480 is excluded, childcare costs related to enabling a family member to work may not exceed the portion of the person's earned income that actually is included in annual income. For example, if a family member who qualifies for the EID makes \$15,000 but because of the EID only \$5,000 is included in annual income, childcare expenses are limited to \$5,000.

RRHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of childcare. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

RRHA Policy

When the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member's income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one family member works during a given period, RRHA generally will limit allowable childcare expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

Eligible Child Care Expenses

The type of care to be provided is determined by the assisted family. RRHA may not refuse to give a family the childcare expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide childcare [VG, p. 26].

Allowable Child Care Activities

RRHA Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of childcare.

The costs of general housekeeping and personal services are not eligible. Likewise, childcare expenses paid to a family member who lives in the family's unit are not eligible; however, payments for childcare to relatives who do not live in the unit are eligible.

If a childcare provider also renders other services to a family or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, RRHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the childcare provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

Childcare expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further his or her education, and (2) the family certifies, and the childcare provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

RRHA Policy

Childcare expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For childcare that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of childcare costs, RRHA will use the schedule of child care costs from the local welfare agency. Families may present, and RRHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

PART III: CALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND PHA SUBSIDY

6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF RENT AND SUBSIDY CALCULATIONS

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for an assisted family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between \$0 and \$50 that is established by RRHA

RRHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-III.B.

The amount that a family pays for rent and utilities (the family share) will never be less than the family's TTP but may be greater than the TTP depending on the rent charged for the unit the family selects.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

RRHA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

RRHA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is \$50.

Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)]

If a family chooses a unit with a gross rent (rent to owner plus an allowance for tenant-paid utilities) that exceeds RRHA's applicable payment standard: (1) the family will pay more than the TTP, and (2) at initial occupancy RRHA may not approve the tenancy if it would require the family share to exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income. The income used for this determination must have been verified no earlier than 60 days before the family's voucher was issued. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6- III.C.)

RRHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)]

RRHA will pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is equal to the lower of (1) the applicable payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6-III.C.)

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b); 982.514(c)]

When RRHA subsidy for a family exceeds the rent to owner, the family is due a utility reimbursement. HUD permits RRHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will make monthly utility reimbursements to the family.

6-III.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]

RRHA Policy

The financial hardship rules described below do not apply in this jurisdiction because RRHA has established a minimum rent of \$50.

Overview

If RRHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, RRHA must grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship.

The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If RRHA determines that a hardship exists, the family share is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

- (1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

RRHA Policy

A hardship will be considered to exist only if the loss of eligibility has an impact on the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

For a family waiting for a determination of eligibility, the hardship period will end as of the first of the month following: (1) implementation of assistance, if approved, or (2) the decision to deny assistance. A family whose request for assistance is denied may request a hardship exemption based upon one of the other allowable hardship circumstances.

- (2) The family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent.

RRHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent to the owner or tenant-paid utilities.

- (3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

(4) A death has occurred in the family.

RRHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by

RRHA Policy

Pursuant to HOTMA Section 102, RRHA will provide relief for expense deductions, lessening the impact of the increased threshold for medical equipment.

Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, RRHA must suspend the minimum rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family's request.

RRHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

RRHA Policy

RRHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less.

Long-term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the family share reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption	
Assume RRHA has established a minimum rent of \$35.	
Family Share – No Hardship	Family Share – With Hardship
\$0 30% of monthly adjusted income	\$0 30% of monthly adjusted income
\$15 10% of monthly gross income N/A	\$15 10% of monthly gross income N/A
Welfare rent	Welfare rent
\$35 Minimum rent	\$35 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = \$35	Hardship exemption granted. TTP = \$15

RRHA Policy

To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request for a hardship exemption in writing. The request must explain the nature of the hardship and how the hardship has affected the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

RRHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

No Financial Hardship

If RRHA determines there is no financial hardship, RRHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar days of RRHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

Temporary Hardship

If RRHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, RRHA must suspend the minimum rent for the 90-day period beginning the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay RRHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires RRHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by RRHA. RRHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the procedures found in Chapter 16 of this plan.

Long-Term Hardship

If RRHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, RRHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

RRHA Policy

The hardship period ends when any of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) At an interim or annual reexamination, the family's calculated TTP is greater than the minimum rent.
- (2) For hardship conditions based on loss of income, the hardship condition will continue to be recognized until new sources of income are received that are at least equal to the amount lost. For example, if a hardship is approved because a family no longer receives a \$60/month child support payment, the hardship will continue to exist until the family receives at least \$60/month in income from another source or once again begins to receive the child support.
- (3) For hardship conditions based upon hardship-related expenses, the minimum rent exemption will continue to be recognized until the cumulative amount exempted is equal to the expense incurred.

6-III.C. APPLYING PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.505; 982.503(b)]

Overview

RRHA's schedule of payment standards is used to calculate housing assistance payments for HCV families. This section covers the application of RRHA's payment standards. The establishment and revision of RRHA's payment standard schedule are covered in Chapter 16.

Payment standard is defined as "the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family)" [24 CFR 982.4(b)].

The payment standard for a family is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family unit size, which is defined as the appropriate number of bedrooms for the family under RRHA's subsidy standards [24 CFR 982.4(b)], or (2) the payment standard for the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family.

If RRHA has established an exception payment standard for a designated part of a zip code area or FMR area and a family's unit is located in the exception area, RRHA must use the appropriate payment standard for the exception area.

RRHA is required to pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP.

If during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, the owner lowers the rent, RRHA will recalculate the HAP using the lower of the initial payment standard or the gross rent for the unit [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

Changes in Payment Standards

When RRHA revises its payment standards during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, it will apply the new payment standards in accordance with HUD regulations.

Decreases

If RRHA changes its payment standard schedule, resulting in a lower payment standard amount, during the term of a HAP contract, RRHA is not required to reduce the payment standard used to calculate subsidy for families under HAP contract as long as the HAP contract remains in effect [FR Notice 11/16/16].

However, if RRHA does choose to reduce the payment standard for families currently under HAP contract, the initial reduction to the payment standard may not be applied any earlier than the effective date of the family's second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard amount. At that point, RRHA may either reduce the payment standard to the current amount in effect on RRHA's payment standard schedule or may reduce the payment standard to another amount that is higher than the normally applicable amount on the schedule. RRHA may also establish different policies for designated areas within their jurisdiction (e.g., different zip code areas).

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

Increases

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

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

Changes in Family Unit Size

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

Reasonable Accommodation

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

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

Overview

RRHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and RRHA subsidy. A family's utility allowance is determined by the size of dwelling unit leased by a family or the voucher unit size for which the family qualifies using RRHA subsidy standards, whichever is the lowest of the two [FR Notice 06/25/14]. See Chapter 5 for information on RRHA's subsidy standards.

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

Reasonable Accommodation

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

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

Utility Allowance Revisions

At reexamination, RRHA must use RRHA current utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 982.517(d)(2)].

RRHA Policy

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

6-III.E. PRORATED ASSISTANCE FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A *mixed family* is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. RRHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. RRHA will first determine assistance as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the assistance based upon the percentage of family members that actually are eligible. For example, if RRHA subsidy for a family is calculated at \$500 and two of four family members are ineligible, RRHA subsidy would be reduced to \$250.

EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

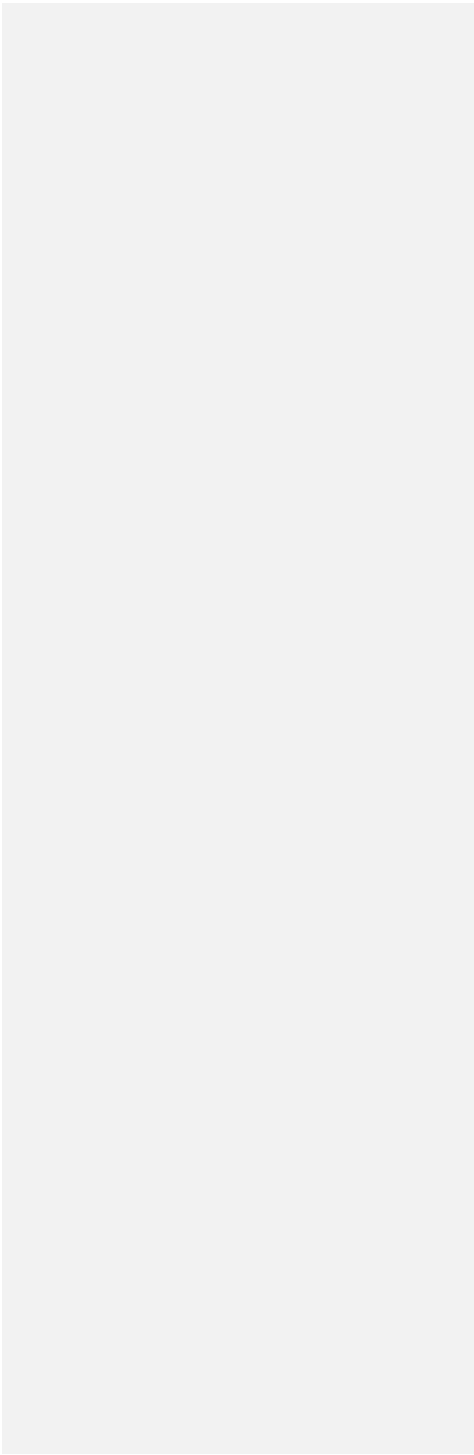
(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

- (1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
- (2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- (3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

(b) Annual income includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
- (2) The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

- (3) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$50,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;
- (4) The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount (except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);
- (5) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay (except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section);



(6) Welfare assistance payments.

(i) Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:

(A) Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31¹; and

(B) Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of:

(A) The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus

(B) The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

(7) Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;

(8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section)

(9) For section 8 programs only and as provided in 24 CFR 5.612, any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or from an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except that financial assistance described in this paragraph is not considered annual income for persons over the age of 23 with dependent children. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial assistance" does not include loan proceeds for the purpose of determining income.

HHS DEFINITION OF "ASSISTANCE"

45 CFR: GENERAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

260.31 What does the term "assistance" mean?

(a)(1) The term "assistance" includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).

(2) It includes such benefits even when they are:

(i) Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and

(ii) Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 261.30 of this chapter).

¹ Text of 45 CFR 260.31 follows.

(3) Except where excluded under paragraph (b) of this section, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and childcare provided to families who are not employed.

(b) [The definition of “assistance”] excludes: (1) Nonrecurring, short-term benefits that:

(i) Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;

(ii) Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and

(iii) Will not extend beyond four months.

(2) Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);

(3) Supportive services such as childcare and transportation provided to families who are employed;

(4) Refundable earned income tax credits;

(5) Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;

(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, childcare information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and

(7) Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of [the Social Security] Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance.

EXHIBIT 6-2: ANNUAL INCOME EXCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(c) Annual income does not include the following:

- (1) Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;
- (2) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);
- (3) Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (except as provided in paragraph (b)(5) of this section);
- (4) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member;
- (5) Income of a live-in aide, as defined in Sec. 5.403;
- (6) Subject to paragraph (b)(9) of this section, the full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;
- (7) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;
- (8) (i) Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;
- (ii) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);
- (iii) Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;
- (iv) Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for RRHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of RRHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;
- (v) Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying State or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives, and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;
- (9) Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);
- (10) Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era;

(11) Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);

(12) Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;

(13) Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and social security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or prospective monthly amounts.

(14) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;

(15) Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or

(16) Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(c) apply. A notice will be published in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs and housing owners identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published and distributed when necessary. [See Section 6-I.M. for a list of benefits that qualify for this exclusion.]

(17) Amounts received from Medicaid or other state/local programs meant to keep a family member with a disability living at home.

(18) Veteran's aide and attendant care

(19) Distributions of principal from non-revocable trusts, including Special Needs Trusts.

EXHIBIT 6-3: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

(2) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under Sec. 5.609.

(3) In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor.

In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

(4) For purposes of determining annual income under Sec. 5.609, the term "net family assets" does not include the value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under part 982, subpart M of this title. This exclusion is limited to the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home.

EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

24 CFR 5.617 Self-sufficiency incentives for persons with disabilities—Disallowance of increase in annual income.

(a) Applicable programs. The disallowance of earned income provided by this section is applicable only to the following programs: HOME Investment Partnerships Program (24

CFR part 92); Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (24 CFR part 574); Supportive Housing Program (24 CFR part 583); and the Housing Choice Voucher Program (24 CFR part 982).

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.

Baseline income. The annual income immediately prior to implementation of the disallowance described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section of a person with disabilities (who is a member of a qualified family).

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Previously unemployed includes a person with disabilities who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Qualified family. A family residing in housing assisted under one of the programs listed in paragraph (a) of this section or receiving tenant-based rental assistance under one of the programs listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;

(2) Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or

(3) Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance-- provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

(c) Disallowance of increase in annual income—

(1) *Initial twelve month exclusion.* During the 12-month period beginning on the date a member who is a person with disabilities of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the responsible entity must exclude from annual income (as defined in the regulations governing the applicable program listed in paragraph (a) of this section) of a qualified family any increase in income of the family member who is a person with disabilities as a result of employment over prior income of that family member.

(2) *Second twelve month exclusion and phase-in.* Upon expiration of the 12-month period defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and for the subsequent 12-month period, the responsible entity must exclude from annual income of a qualified family at least 50 percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over the family member's baseline income.

(3) *Maximum 2-year disallowance.* The disallowance of increased income of an

individual family member who is a person with disabilities as provided in paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this section is limited to a lifetime 24-month period. The disallowance applies for a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (c)(1) of this section and a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, during the 24-month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(4) *Effect of changes on currently participating families.* Families eligible for and participating in the disallowance of earned income under this section prior to *May 9, 2016* will continue to be governed by this section in effect as it existed immediately prior to that date (see 24 CFR parts 0 to 199, revised as of April 1, 2016).

(d) *Inapplicability to admission.* The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment of persons with disabilities under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility or any income targeting that may be applicable).

EXHIBIT 6-5: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) Applicability. This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.

Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) Imputed welfare income.

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to RRHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of RRHA, the welfare agency will inform RRHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform RRHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. RRHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at RRHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to RRHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

(5) RRHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) Review of PHA decision.

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that RRHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if RRHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, RRHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for RRHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. RRHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with RRHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review RRHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55 (e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on RRHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review RRHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if RRHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, RRHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the

basis for RRHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with RRHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under RRHA hearing procedure.

(e) PHA relation with welfare agency.

(1) RRHA must ask welfare agencies to inform RRHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives RRHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) RRHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to RRHA. However, RRHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. RRHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to RRHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

Chapter 7

VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2010-19, Notice PIH 2023-27]

INTRODUCTION

Until HUD's full implementation of HOTMA sections 102 and 104 (compliance date pending), RRHA will follow policies currently outlined.

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

RRHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2010-19 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary RRHA policies.

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

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

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516 AND 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230; and Notice PIH 2023-27]

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

Consent Forms

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

Form HUD-9886-A [24 CFR 5.230(b)(1), b(2), (c)(4), and (c)(5); and Notice PIH 2023-27]

All adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information. All adult family members (and the head and spouse/cohead, regardless of age) are

required to sign the Form HUD-9886-A at admission. Participants, prior to January 1, 2024, signed and submitted Form HUD-9886 at each annual reexamination. HOTMA eliminated this requirement and instead required that the Form HUD-9886-A be signed only once. On or after January 1, 2024 (regardless of the RRHA's HOTMA compliance date), current program participants must sign and submit a new Form HUD-9886-A at their next interim or annual reexamination. This form will only be signed once. Another Form HUD-9886-A will not be submitted to the RRHA except under the following circumstances:

- When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family;
- When a current member of the family turns 18; or
- As required by HUD or the RRHA in administrative instructions.

RRHA has the discretion to establish policies around when family members must sign consent forms when they turn 18. RRHA must establish these policies stating when family members will be required to sign consent forms at intervals other than at reexamination.

RRHA Policy

Family members turning 18 years of age between annual recertifications will be notified in writing that they are required to sign the required Consent to the Release of Information Form HUD-9886-A within 10 business days of turning 18 years of age.

The purpose of form HUD-9886-A is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the RRHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA).

RRHA may obtain any financial record from any financial institution, as the terms financial record and financial institution are defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever RRHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits [24 CFR 5.230(c)(4)].

The executed form will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, assistance is terminated, or the family provides written notification to the RRHA to revoke consent.

Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

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

In order for a family to revoke their consent, the family must provide written notice to RRHA.

Within 10 business days of the date the family provides written notice, RRHA will send the family a notice acknowledging receipt of the request and explaining that revocation of consent will result in denial or termination of assistance, as applicable. At the same time, the RRHA will notify their local HUD office.

RRHA may not process interim or annual reexaminations of income without the family's

executed consent forms.

7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

HUD's Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2023-27]

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

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

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

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

Requirements for Acceptable Documents

RRHA Policy

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

Print-outs from Web pages are considered original documents.

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

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

File Documentation

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will document, in the family file, the following:

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

When RRHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, RRHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 982.516(a)(2); Notice PIH 2010-19].

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

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

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

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

HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory)

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

EIV Income Reports

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

EIV Identity Verification

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

PHAs are required to use EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2012-10].

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)

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

RRHA Policy

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

- HUD's EIV system
- The Work Number

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

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

Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2023-27]

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

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

RRHA is required to obtain, at minimum, four current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

Written Third-Party Verification Form

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

RRHA may mail, fax, or e-mail third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

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

Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2010-19]

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

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

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 15 business days.

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2010-19]

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

Primary Documents

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

Imputed Assets

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

For families with net assets totaling \$50,000 or less, RRHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, RRHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount during the intake process and at least every three years thereafter.

HUD requires RRHA to obtain third-party verification of:

- Reported family annual income;
- The value of net family assets when the net value exceeds \$50,000 the HUD-published threshold, as listed in HUD's Inflation-Adjusted Values tables (as adjusted annually \$50,000 for 2024, and \$51,600 for 2025);
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and
- Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income.

RRHA Policy

For families with net assets totaling \$50,000 or less, RRHA will accept the family's self-certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income when applicable. The family's declaration must show each asset and the amount of income expected from that asset. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration.

RRHA will use third-party documentation for assets as part of the intake process,

whenever a family member is added to verify the individual's assets, and every three years thereafter.

7-I.E. SELF-CERTIFICATION

When HUD requires third-party verification, self-certification or “tenant declaration,” is used as a last resort when RRHA is unable to obtain third-party verification.

Self-certification, however, is an acceptable form of verification when:

- A source of income is fully excluded
- Net family assets total \$50,000 or less and RRHA has adopted a policy to accept self-certification at annual recertification, when applicable
- RRHA has adopted a policy to implement streamlined annual recertifications for fixed sources of income (See Chapter 11)

When RRHA was required to obtain third-party verification but instead relies on a tenant declaration for verification of income, assets, or expenses, the family’s file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

RRHA Policy

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to RRHA.

RRHA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to RRHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. All self-certifications must be signed in the presence of RRHA representative or PHA notary public.

PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216, Notice PIH 2012-10]

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

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

If an applicant family includes a child under 6 years of age who joined the household within the 6 months prior to the date of voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and the family must provide documentation of the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. A 90-day extension will be granted if RRHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the applicant's control, such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the participant must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. RRHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the participant must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A 90-day extension will be granted if RRHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control. During the period RRHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

Obtaining documentation from applicants and participants that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers

Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder

Once the individual's verification status is classified as "verified," RRHA may, at its discretion, remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers. The retention of the EIV Summary Report or Income Report is adequate documentation of an individual's SSN.

RRHA Policy

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, RRHA will remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers.

7-IL.C. DOCUMENTATION OF AGE

A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

RRHA Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, RRHA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member (e.g., school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded) and to provide a self-certification.

Age must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

7-IL.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Applicants and program participants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

RRHA Policy

Family relationships are verified only to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships.

Marriage

RRHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If RRHA has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, RRHA will require the family to document the marriage.

A marriage certificate generally is required to verify that a couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns).

Separation or Divorce

RRHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is not sufficient verification to remove a spouse from the household. The family must provide third-party documentation up to and including divorce or a separation agreement.

A certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer, is required to document that a couple is divorced.

A copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record is required to document a separation.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

Absence of Adult Member

RRHA Policy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family (e.g., documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill).

Foster Children and Foster Adults

RRHA Policy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

General Requirements

RRHA Policy

RRHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

The family reports full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or co-head.

The family reports childcare expenses to enable a family member to further his or her education.

The family includes a student enrolled in an *institution of higher education*.

Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education

This section applies only to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents. It does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance.

RRHA Policy

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in section 7-1.B, RRHA will determine whether the student is exempt from the restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by verifying any one of the following exemption criteria:

The student is enrolled at an educational institution that does not meet the definition of *institution of higher education* in the Higher Education Act of 1965 (see section Exhibit 3-2).

The student is at least 24 years old.

The student is a veteran, as defined in section 3-II.E.

The student is married.

The student has at least one dependent child, as defined in section 3-II.E.

The student is a person with disabilities, as defined in section 3-II.E, and was receiving assistance prior to November 30, 2005.

If RRHA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, RRHA will conclude that the student is subject to the restrictions on assistance at 24 CFR 5.612. In addition to verifying the student's income eligibility, RRHA will then proceed to verify either the student's parents' income eligibility (see section 7-III.J) or the student's independence from his/her parents (see below).

Independent Student

RRHA Policy

RRHA will verify a student's independence from his/her parents to determine that the student's parents' income is not relevant for determining the student's eligibility by doing all of the following:

Either reviewing and verifying previous address information to determine whether the student has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year, or reviewing and verifying documentation relevant to determining whether the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of *independent student* (see section 3-II.E)

Reviewing the student's prior year income tax returns to verify the student is independent or verifying the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of *independent student* (see section 3-II.E)

Requesting and obtaining written certification directly from the student's parents identifying the amount of support they will be providing to the student, even if the amount of support is \$0, except in cases in which RRHA determines that the student is a *vulnerable youth* (see section 3-II.E)

7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

RRHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. RRHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. RRHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If RRHA receives a verification document that provides such information, RRHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will RRHA request a participant's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' website at <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/>.

The above cited regulation does not prohibit the following inquiries, provided these inquiries are made of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiring whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiring whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Verification of the receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient verification of disability for the purpose of qualifying for waiting list preferences (if applicable) or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

RRHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability benefits from the SSA, RRHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation from HUD's EIV System is not available, RRHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), RRHA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from www.ssa.gov. Once the applicant or participant receives the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to RRHA.

Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.403.

RRHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive disability benefits from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition.

7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5.508]

Overview

Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. A detailed discussion of eligibility requirements is in the Eligibility chapter. This verifications chapter discusses HUD and RRHA verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously-assisted occupancy. [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

RRHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

RRHA Policy

Family members who claim U.S. citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless RRHA receives information indicating that an individual's declaration may not be accurate.

Eligible Immigrants

Documents Required

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

PHA Verification [HCV GB, pp. 5-3 and 5-7]

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this plan. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, RRHA must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

RRHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

RRHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determined placement on the waiting list.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. RRHA will verify this preference using RRHA's termination records.

RRHA also offers a preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as described in Section 4-III.C. To verify that applicants qualify for the preference, RRHA will follow documentation requirements outlined in Section 16-IX.D.

PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6, Part I of this plan describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides PHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

RRHA Policy

Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

Wages

RRHA Policy

For wages other than tips, the family must provide originals of the four most current, consecutive pay stubs.

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

RRHA Policy

Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.

All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year.

If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

RRHA will provide a format for any person who is unable to provide such a statement to record income and expenses for the coming year. The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination RRHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, RRHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months RRHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

For policies governing streamlined income determinations for fixed sources of income, please see Chapter 11.

Social Security/SSI Benefits

RRHA Policy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, RRHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), RRHA will help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the applicant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to RRHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of participants, RRHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD EIV System, and confirm with the participant(s) that the current listed benefit amount is correct. If the participant disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, RRHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s) RRHA will help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800- 772-1213. Once the participant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to RRHA.

7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

RRHA Policy

The methods RRHA will use to verify alimony and child support payments differ depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

If the family declares that it *receives regular payments*, verification will be obtained in the following order of priority:

- Copies of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 60 days prior to RRHA's request

- Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency

- Third-party verification form from the person paying the support

- Family's self-certification of amount received

If the family declares that it *receives irregular or no payments*, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

- A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts

- If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years. RRHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

RRHA does not already have a reasonable estimation of its value from previously collected information, or

The amount reported by the family in the certification appears obviously in error.

Example 1: An elderly participant reported a \$10,000 certificate of deposit at the last annual reexamination and RRHA verified this amount. Now the person r

7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

RRHA Policy

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant

A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income). If schedule E was not prepared, RRHA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

RRHA Policy

RRHA will accept written third-party documents supplied by the family as evidence of the status of retirement accounts.

The type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

Before retirement, RRHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account with a date that shows it is the most recently scheduled statement for the account but in no case earlier than 6 months from the effective date of the examination.

Upon retirement, RRHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

After retirement, RRHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

HUD guidance on verification of excluded income draws a distinction between income which is fully excluded and income which is only partially excluded.

For fully excluded income, RRHA is **not** required to follow the verification hierarchy, document why third-party verification is not available, or report the income on the 50058. Fully excluded income is defined as income that is entirely excluded from the annual income determination (for example, food stamps, earned income of a minor, or foster care funds) [Notice PIH 2013-04].

PHAs may accept a family's signed application or reexamination form as self-certification of fully excluded income. They do not have to require additional documentation. However, if there is any doubt that a source of income qualifies for full exclusion, PHAs have the option of requiring additional verification.

For partially excluded income, RRHA is required to follow the verification hierarchy and all applicable regulations, and to report the income on the 50058. Partially excluded income is defined as income where only a certain portion of what is reported by the family qualifies to be excluded and the remainder is included in annual income (for example, the income of an adult full-time student, or income excluded under the earned income disallowance).

RRHA Policy

RRHA will accept the family's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. RRHA may request additional documentation if necessary to document the income source.

RRHA will verify the source and amount of partially excluded income as described in Part 1 of this chapter.

7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS

RRHA Policy

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.

Unless the family has income that is excluded for rent computation, families reporting zero income are required to undergo an interim recertification every 90 days, to include completion of the zero-income worksheet.

Monetary or non-monetary contributions from persons not residing in the dwelling unit for any purpose other than the payment or reimbursement of health and medical care expenses shall be considered income.

7-III.J. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that a person attending an institution of higher education receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965, from private sources, or from an institution of higher education must be considered income unless the student is over the age of 23 with dependent children or is residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) and FR 4/10/06].

For students over the age of 23 with dependent children or students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance, the full amount of student financial assistance is excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]. The full amount of student financial assistance is also excluded for students attending schools that do not qualify as institutions of higher education (as defined in Exhibit 3-2). Excluded amounts are verified only if, without verification, RRHA would not be able to determine whether or to what extent the income is to be excluded (see section 7-III.H).

RRHA Policy

For a student subject to having a portion of his/her student financial assistance included in annual income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), RRHA will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested, as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

In addition, RRHA will request written verification of the student's tuition amount.

If RRHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, RRHA will pursue other forms of verification following the verification hierarchy in section 7-I.B.

7-III.K. PARENTAL INCOME OF STUDENTS SUBJECT TO ELIGIBILITY RESTRICTIONS

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the income of the student's parents must be considered when determining income eligibility, unless the student is determined independent from his or her parents or a *vulnerable youth* in accordance with RRHA Policy [24 CFR 5.612, FR Notice 4/10/06, p. 18146, and FR Notice 9/21/16].

This provision does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking or receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

RRHA Policy

If RRHA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, RRHA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in section 3-II.E). RRHA will send the request directly to the parents, who will be required to certify to their income under penalty of perjury. The parents will be required to submit the information directly to RRHA. The required information must be submitted (postmarked) within 15 business days of the date of RRHA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by RRHA.

RRHA reserves the right to request and review supporting documentation at any time if it questions the declaration or certification. Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns, consecutive and original pay stubs, bank statements, pension benefit statements, benefit award letters, and other official and authentic documents from a federal, state, or local agency.

PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that RRHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

Dependent Deduction

See Chapter 6 (6-II.B.) for a full discussion of this deduction. RRHA must verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse, or co-head of the family and is not a foster child.
- Any person aged 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide, and is a person with a disability or a full time student

Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction

See Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. RRHA must verify that the head, spouse, or co-head is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

7-IV.B. MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to health and medical care expenses are found in 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

RRHA Policy

Health and medical care expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts.

RRHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. RRHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for health and medical care expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

Written third-party verification forms, if the family is unable to provide acceptable documentation.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, RRHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified health and medical care expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

Eligible Household

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or co-head is at least 62, or a person with disabilities. RRHA must verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A.) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the health and medical care expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as health and medical care expenses. See Chapter 6 (6-II.D.) for RRHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the health and medical care expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

RRHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the health and medical care expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source. If expenses are verified through a third party, the third party must certify that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed from any other source.

Expenses Incurred in Past YearsRRHA Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, RRHA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

Attendant Care

RRHA Policy

RRHA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.

If family-provided documents are not available, RRHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months.

Auxiliary Apparatus

RRHA Policy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, RRHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

Family Member is a Person with Disabilities

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. RRHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

RRHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables another family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.). This documentation may be provided by the family.

If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

RRHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 (6-II.F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I of this chapter. In addition, RRHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 or younger).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of childcare.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the childcare deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. RRHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the childcare deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

RRHA Policy

The family (and the care provider) will be required to certify that the childcare expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Pursuing an Eligible Activity

RRHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

RRHA Policy

Information to be Gathered

RRHA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

Whenever possible RRHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases RRHA will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date, and require the family to submit to RRHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, RRHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. RRHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

RRHA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Gainful Employment

RRHA will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Allowable Type of Child Care

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will verify that the type of childcare selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II.F).

RRHA will verify that the fees paid to the childcare provider cover only childcare costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

RRHA will verify that the childcare provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable childcare costs can be deducted.

RRHA Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with RRHA's established standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, RRHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

EXHIBIT 7-1: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR NONCITIZENS [HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10]	
• All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to RRHA. • Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form • Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.	
Elderly Noncitizens	
• A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.	
All other Noncitizens	
• Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.	
• Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens) • Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following: • “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207” • “Section 208” or “Asylum” • “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General” • “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”	• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by: • A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken); • A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90); • A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or • A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).
• Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.	Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.
• A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or • Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the <i>Federal Register</i>	

Chapter 8

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507, 24CFR 5 Subpart G and Notice PIH 2024-26]

INTRODUCTION

HUD requires that all units occupied by families receiving Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance meet minimum standards and permits RRHA to establish additional requirements. In accordance with applicable law (including that Proposed Rule codified at 86 F.R. 2582), RRHA observes the National Standards for the Inspection of Real Estate, or "NSPIRE," in lieu of the traditional Housing Quality Standards ("HQS"). Any reference in this document to "Housing Quality Standards," "HQS," "Uniform Physical Conditions Standards (Vouchers)," or "UPCS-V" shall be construed to refer to NSPIRE. The use of the term "NSPIRE" in this plan refers to the combination of both HUD and RRHA-established requirements.

All units must pass an NSPIRE inspection prior to the approval of a lease and at least once every 24 months during the term of the contract, and at other times as needed, to determine that the unit meets NSPIRE. HUD also requires PHAs to determine that rents for units under the program are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

This chapter explains HUD and PHA requirements related to housing quality and rent reasonableness as follows:

Part I. Physical Standards. This part discusses the physical standards required of units occupied by HCV-assisted families and identifies decisions about the acceptability of the unit that may be made by the family based upon the family's preference. It also identifies life-threatening conditions that must be addressed on an expedited basis.

Part II. The Inspection Process. This part describes the types of inspections RRHA will make and the steps that will be taken when units do not meet NSPIRE.

Part III. Rent Reasonableness Determinations. This part discusses the policies RRHA will use to make rent reasonableness determinations.

Special requirements for homeownership, manufactured homes, and other special housing types are discussed in Chapter 15 to the extent that they apply in this jurisdiction.

PART I: PHYSICAL STANDARDS

8-I.A. GENERAL HUD REQUIREMENTS

HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards

HUD's performance and acceptability standards for HCV-assisted housing are provided in 24 CFR 982.401. These standards cover the following areas:

- Sanitary facilities
- Food preparation and refuse disposal
- Space and Security
- Thermal Environment
- Illumination and electricity
- Structure and materials
- Interior Air Quality
- Water Supply
- Lead-based paint
- Access
- Site and neighborhood
- Sanitary condition
- Smoke Detectors

A summary of HUD performance criteria is provided in Exhibit 8-1. Additional guidance on these requirements is found in the following HUD resources:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)
- HUD Notice 2003-31, Accessibility Notice: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

Tenant Preference Items

HUD requires RRHA to enforce minimum NSPIRE but also recognizes that certain judgments about the acceptability of the unit are left to the family. For example, RRHA must ensure that the unit contains the required sanitary facilities, but the family decides whether the cosmetic appearance of the facilities is acceptable. Exhibit 8-2 summarizes those items that are considered tenant preferences.

Modifications to Provide Accessibility [24 CFR 100.23; Notice 2003-31; and Notice PIH 2014-02]

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1988 an owner must not refuse the request of a family that contains a person with a disability to make necessary and reasonable modifications to the unit. Such modifications are at the family's expense. The owner may require restoration of the unit to its original condition if the modification would interfere with the owner or next occupant's full enjoyment of the premises. The owner may not increase a customarily required security deposit. However, the landlord may negotiate a restoration agreement that requires the family to restore the unit and, if necessary to ensure the likelihood of restoration, may require the tenant to pay a reasonable amount into an interest-bearing escrow account over a reasonable period of time. The interest in any such account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. The owner may also require reasonable assurances that the quality of the work will be acceptable and that any required building permits will be obtained. [24 CFR 100.203; Notice 2003-31].

Modifications to units to provide access for a person with a disability must meet all applicable NSPIRE requirements and conform to the design, construction, or alteration of facilities contained in the UFAS and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) [28 CFR 35.151(c) and Notice 2003-31] See Chapter 2 of this plan for additional information on reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

RRHA Policy

Any owner that intends to negotiate a restoration agreement or require an escrow account must submit the agreement(s) to RRHA for review.

8-I.B. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 5.705(a)(3) and Notice PIH 2024-26]

RRHA may impose variations to the NSPIRE as long as the additional criteria are not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choices for families. HUD approval is required for variations to the NSPIRE. HUD approval is not required if the variations are clarifications of HUD's acceptability criteria or performance standards [24 CFR 982.401(a)(4)].

Thermal Environment [HCV GB p.10-7]

RRHA must define a “healthy living environment” for the local climate. This may be done by establishing a temperature that the heating system must be capable of maintaining, that is appropriate for the local climate.

RRHA Policy

The heating system must be capable of maintaining an interior temperature of at least 65 degrees Fahrenheit year-round because of the utility allowance provided on the Request for Tenancy Approval.

Clarifications of HUD Requirements

RRHA Policy

As permitted by HUD, RRHA has adopted the following specific requirements that elaborate on HUD standards.

Walls

In areas where plaster or drywall is sagging, severely cracked, or otherwise damaged, it must be repaired or replaced.

Windows

Window sashes must be in good condition, solid and intact, and properly fitted to the window frame. Damaged or deteriorated sashes must be ~~replaced~~ repaired.

Windows must be weather-stripped as needed to ensure a weather-tight seal.

Window screens must be in good condition (applies only if screens are present).

Doors

All exterior doors must be weather-tight to avoid any air or water infiltration, be lockable, have no holes, have all trim intact, and have a threshold and or door sweep.

All interior doors must have no holes, have all trim intact, and be openable without the use of a key.

Floors

All wood floors must be sanded to a smooth surface and sealed. Any loose or warped boards must be secured and made level. If they cannot be leveled, they must be replaced.

All floors must be in a finished state. Raw wood or unsealed concrete is not permitted.

All floors should have some type of base shoe, trim, or sealing for a "finished look." Vinyl base shoe is permitted.

Sinks

All sinks and commode water lines must have shut off valves, unless faucets are wall mounted.

All sinks must have functioning stoppers.

Toilets

All worn or cracked toilet seats and tank lids must be replaced and toilet tank lid must fit properly.

Security

If window security bars or security screens are present on emergency exit windows, they must be equipped with a quick release system. The owner is responsible for ensuring that the family is instructed on the use of the quick release system.

8-I.C. LIFE-THREATENING CONDITIONS [24 CFR 982.404(a); FR Notice 1/18/17, Notice PIH 2023-28 and 2024-26]

HUD requires RRHA to define life-threatening conditions and to notify the owner or the family (whichever is responsible) of the corrections required. The responsible party must correct life-threatening conditions within 24 hours of RRHA's notification.

RRHA Policy

The following are considered life-threatening conditions:

- Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit

- Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling

- Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks

- A fuel storage vessel, fluid line, valve, or connection that supplies fuel to a HVAC unit is leaking or a strong odor is detected with potential for explosion or fire or that results in a health risk if inhaled

- Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire

- A light fixture is readily accessible, is not securely mounted to the ceiling or wall, and electrical connections or wires are exposed

- A light fixture is hanging by its wires

- A light fixture has a missing or broken bulb, and the open socket is readily accessible to the tenant during the day-to-day use of the unit

- A receptacle (outlet) or switch is missing or broken and electrical connections or wires are exposed

- An open circuit breaker position is not appropriately blanked off in a panel board, main panel board, or other electrical box that contains circuit breakers or fuses

- A cover is missing from any electrical device box, panel box, switch gear box, control panel, etc., and there are exposed electrical connections

- Any nicks, abrasions, or fraying of the insulation that exposes conducting wire

- Exposed bare wires or electrical connections

- Any condition that results in openings in electrical panels or electrical control device enclosures

Water leaking or ponding near any electrical device

Any condition that poses a serious risk of electrocution or fire and poses an immediate life-threatening condition

Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Utilities not in service, including no running hot water

Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury

Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit

- Any components that affect the function of the fire escape are missing or damaged
- Stored items or other barriers restrict or prevent the use of the fire escape in the event of an emergency
- The building's emergency exit is blocked or impeded, thus limiting the ability of occupants to exit in a fire or other emergency

Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit

Inoperable or missing smoke detectors

Missing or inoperable carbon monoxide detector

Missing, damaged, discharged, overcharged, or expired fire extinguisher (where required)

Gas/oil-fired water heater or heating, ventilation, or cooling system with missing, damaged, improper, or misaligned chimney venting

- The chimney or venting system on a fuel-fired water heater is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting or gases
- A gas dryer vent is missing, damaged, or is visually determined to be inoperable, or the dryer exhaust is not vented to the outside
- A fuel-fired space heater is not properly vented or lacks available combustion air
- A non-vented space heater is present
- Safety devices on a fuel-fired space heater are missing or damaged
- The chimney or venting system on a fuel-fired heating, ventilation, or cooling system is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting of gas

Deteriorating paint as defined at 24 CFR 35.110 in a unit built before 1978 that is to be occupied by a family with a child under six years of age if it would prevent the family from moving into the unit

If an owner fails to correct life-threatening conditions as required by RRHA, RRHA will enforce the NSPIRE in accordance with HUD requirements. See 8-II-G.

If a family fails to correct a family-caused life-threatening condition as required by RRHA, RRHA will enforce the family obligations. See 8-II.H.

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector unless RRHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours.

8-I.D. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404]

Family Responsibilities

The family is responsible for correcting the following NSPIRE deficiencies:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond normal wear and tear that results in a breach of the NSPIRE. "Normal wear and tear" is defined as items which could not be charged against the tenant's security deposit under state law or court practice.

Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for all NSPIRE violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation the owner may take legal action to evict the family. If the family is responsible for damages but the owner carries out the repairs, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repairs if it is in the lease.

8-I.E. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17]

If RRHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider, or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than 6 years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an elevated blood lead level, RRHA must complete an environmental investigation of the dwelling unit within 15 calendar days after being notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider. The environmental investigation must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the environmental investigation must be immediately provided to the owner of the dwelling unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

Within 30 days after receiving the environmental investigation report from RRHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations [24 CFR 35.1325 and 35.1330]. If the owner does not complete the “hazard reduction” as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of NSPIRE and RRHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

RRHA reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities related to children with an elevated blood lead level are discussed in Chapter 16.

8-I.F. VIOLATION OF NSPIRE SPACE STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.401, 24 CFR 982.403]

A dwelling unit must:

- Provide adequate space and security for the family
- Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons

A unit that does not meet these NSPIRE space standards is defined as *overcrowded*.

A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space [HCV GB p. 10-6]. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least:

- One window
- Two electrical outlets in proper operating condition (permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets)

If RRHA determines that a unit is overcrowded because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, RRHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and RRHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, RRHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

PART II: THE INSPECTION PROCESS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.405]

Types of Inspections

RRHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections.* RRHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program.
- *Annual Inspections.* HUD requires RRHA to inspect each unit under lease at least annually or biennially, depending on RRHA Policy, to confirm that the unit still meets NSPIRE. The inspection may be conducted in conjunction with the family's annual reexamination but also may be conducted separately.
- *Special Inspections.* A special inspection may be requested by the owner, the family, or a third party as a result of problems identified with a unit between annual inspections.
- *Quality Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be inspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to evaluate the work of the inspector(s) and to ensure that inspections are performed in compliance with the NSPIRE.

Inspection of RRHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

RRHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to perform all NSPIRE inspections in cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in RRHA-owned unit. RRHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by RRHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by RRHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of each inspection to the family and RRHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD, and may be the unit of general local government for RRHA jurisdiction (unless RRHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05]

RRHA may not charge the family for unit inspections or re-inspections [24 CFR 982.405(e)]. In the case of inspections of RRHA-owned units, RRHA may compensate the independent agency from ongoing administrative fee for inspections performed. RRHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the inspection [24 CFR.982.352(b)].

RRHA may not charge the owner for the inspection of the unit prior to the initial term of the lease or for a first inspection during assisted occupancy of the unit. However, RRHA may charge a reasonable fee to owners for re-inspections in two situations: when the owner notifies RRHA that a repair has been made but the deficiency has not been corrected, and when the time for repairs has elapsed and the deficiency has not been corrected. Fees may not be imposed for tenant-caused damages, for cases in which the inspector could not gain access to the unit, or for new deficiencies discovered during a re-inspection.

The owner may not pass the cost of a re-inspection fee to the family. Re-inspection fees must be added to RRHA's administrative fee reserves and may only be used for activities related to the provision of tenant-based assistance.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not charge a fee for failed re-inspections.

Remote Video Inspections (RVIs) [Notice PIH 2020-31]

As an alternative to some or all on-site inspections, RRHA may, but is not required to, perform NSPIRE inspections from a remote location using video streaming technology and a proxy at the inspection site. Since there may be some circumstances in which the application of technology provides insufficient information or evidence to allow the PHA to make appropriate determinations about whether a condition violates NSPIRE standards, Notice PIH 2020-31 requires that if a PHA chooses to implement RVIs, the PHA should have policies and procedures in place to address such limitations.

RRHA Policy

RRHA may conduct any inspections using RVI.

RRHA may accept a video submission from the owner as evidence of completed corrections in lieu of an in-person reinspection, provided the video meets RRHA's documentation requirements. The video must begin outside the unit, clearly showing the address, and must run consistently without edits or breaks, demonstrating that each identified deficiency has been corrected. If the submitted video is accepted and demonstrates that all deficiencies have been corrected, RRHA will approve the unit for compliance without requiring an on-site reinspection."

Notice and Scheduling

The family must allow RRHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice [24 CFR 982.551(d)].

RRHA Policy

Both the family and the owner will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. Except in the case of a life-threatening emergency, reasonable notice is considered to be not less than 48 hours. Inspections may be scheduled between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Generally inspections will be conducted on business days only. RRHA may notify participants and landlords of a scheduled inspection by email, by postal mail, or through the online participant portal. In the case of a life-threatening emergency, RRHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits RRHA to set policy regarding family and owner presence at the time of inspection [HCV GB p. 10-27].

RRHA Policy

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection an adult family member must be present for the inspection. The presence of the owner or the owner's representative is encouraged but is not required.

At initial inspection of a vacant unit, RRHA will inspect the unit in the presence of the owner or owner's representative. The presence of a family representative is permitted, but is not required.

8-II.B. INITIAL NSPIRE INSPECTION [24 CFR 982.401(a)]

Initial Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17]

RRHA may, but is not required to, approve assisted tenancy and start HAP if the unit fails NSPIRE inspection, but only if the deficiencies identified are non-life-threatening. Further, RRHA may, but is not required to, authorize occupancy if a unit passed an alternative inspection in the last 24 months.

RRHA Policy

The unit must pass the NSPIRE inspection on or before the effective date of the HAP contract.

RRHA will not rely on alternative inspections and will conduct an NSPIRE inspection for each unit prior to executing a HAP contract with the owner.

Timing of Initial Inspections

HUD requires PHAs with fewer than 1,250 budgeted units to complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies NSPIRE, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 business days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA). For PHAs with 1,250 or more budgeted units, to the extent practicable such inspection and determination must be completed within 15 business days. The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection [982.305(b)(2)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies NSPIRE, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 business days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA).

Inspection Results and Re-inspections

RRHA Policy

If any NSPIRE violations are identified, the owner will be notified of the deficiencies and be given a time frame to correct them. If requested by the owner, the time frame for correcting the deficiencies may be extended by RRHA for good cause. RRHA will reinspect the unit within 5 business days of the date the owner notifies RRHA that the required corrections have been made.

If the time period for correcting the deficiencies (or any RRHA-approved extension) has elapsed, or the unit fails NSPIRE at the time of the re-inspection, RRHA will notify the owner and the family that the unit has been rejected and that the family must search for another unit. RRHA may agree to conduct a second re-inspection, for good cause, at the request of the family and owner.

Following a failed re-inspection, the family may submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval after the owner has made repairs, if they are unable to locate another suitable unit.

Utilities

Generally, at initial lease-up the owner is responsible for demonstrating that all utilities are in working order including those utilities that the family will be responsible for paying.

RRHA Policy

If utility service is not available for testing at the time of the initial inspection, RRHA will allow the utilities to be placed in service after the unit has met all other NSPIRE requirements. RRHA will re-inspect the unit to confirm that utilities are operational before the HAP contract is executed by RRHA.

Appliances [Form HUD-52580]

RRHA Policy

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, RRHA will allow the stove and refrigerator to be placed in the unit after the unit has met all other NSPIRE requirements. The required appliances must be in place before the HAP contract is executed by RRHA. RRHA will execute the HAP contract based upon a certification from the family that the appliances have been installed and are working. A confirmatory inspection will be scheduled within 30 days of HAP contract approval.

**8-II.C. ANNUAL NSPIRE INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405 and 982.406;
Notice PIH 2016-05]**

RRHA Policy

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected at least once every two years.

RRHA will accept the results of inspections performed by HUD or for other housing programs such as HOME and LIHTC. RRHA will not rely on alternative inspection standards.

Scheduling the Inspection

RRHA Policy

If an adult family member cannot be present on the scheduled date, the family should request that RRHA reschedule the inspection. RRHA and family will agree on a new inspection date that generally should take place within 5 business days of the originally-scheduled date. RRHA may schedule an inspection more than 5 business days after the original date for good cause.

If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without requesting a new inspection date, RRHA will automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections without RRHA approval, RRHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.D. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(g)]

If a participant or government official reports a life-threatening condition which the owner would be required to repair within 24 hours, RRHA must inspect the unit within 24 hours of notification. If the reported condition is not life-threatening, RRHA must inspect the unit within 15 business days of notification.

RRHA Policy

During a special inspection, RRHA generally will inspect only those deficiencies that were reported. However, the inspector will record any additional NSPIRE deficiencies that are observed and will require the responsible party to make the necessary repairs.

If the annual inspection has been scheduled or is due within 90 days of the date the special inspection is scheduled RRHA may elect to conduct a full annual inspection.

8-II.E. QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b); HCV GB, p. 10-32]

HUD requires RRHA supervisor or other qualified person to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections and that there is consistency in the application of the NSPIRE.

The unit sample must include only units that have been inspected within the preceding 3 months. The selected sample will include (1) each type of inspection (initial, annual, and special), (2) inspections completed by each inspector, and (3) units from a cross-section of neighborhoods.

8-II.F. INSPECTION RESULTS AND RE-INSPECTIONS FOR UNITS UNDER HAP CONTRACT

Notification of Corrective Actions

The owner and the family will be notified in writing of the results of all inspections. When an inspection identifies NSPIRE failures, RRHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life-threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

RRHA Policy

When life-threatening conditions are identified, RRHA will immediately notify both parties by telephone, facsimile, or email. The notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation. The corrective actions must be taken within 24 hours of RRHA's notice.

When failures that are not life-threatening are identified, RRHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within 5 business days of the inspection. The written notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation, and the time frame within which the failure must be corrected. Generally not more than 30 days will be allowed for the correction.

The notice of inspection results will inform the owner that if life-threatening conditions are not corrected within 24 hours, and non-life threatening conditions are not corrected within the specified time frame (or any RRHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with RRHA Policy (see 8-II.G.). Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any RRHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with RRHA Policy (see Chapter 12).

Extensions

For conditions that are life-threatening, RRHA cannot grant an extension to the 24 hour corrective action period. For conditions that are not life-threatening, RRHA may grant an exception to the required time frames for correcting the violation, if RRHA determines that an extension is appropriate [24 CFR 982.404].

RRHA Policy

Extensions will be granted in cases where RRHA has determined that the owner has made a good faith effort to correct the deficiencies and is unable to for reasons beyond the owner's control. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A repair cannot be completed because required parts or services are not available.
- A repair cannot be completed because of weather conditions.
- A reasonable accommodation is needed because the family includes a person with disabilities.

The length of the extension will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but will not exceed 60 days, except in the case of delays caused by weather conditions. In the case of weather conditions, extensions may be continued until the weather has improved sufficiently to make repairs possible. The necessary repairs must be made within 15 calendar days, once the weather conditions have subsided.

Re-inspections

RRHA Policy

RRHA will conduct a re-inspection immediately following the end of the corrective period, or any RRHA approved extension.

The family and owner will be given reasonable notice of the re-inspection appointment. If the deficiencies have not been corrected by the time of the re-inspection, RRHA will send a notice of abatement to the owner, or in the case of family caused violations, a notice of termination to the family, in accordance with RRHA policies. If RRHA is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled re-inspection, RRHA will whether the deficiencies to be assessed in the re-inspection are the responsibility of the owner or the participant under applicable law. If the owner is responsible for the deficiencies, the owner will be considered to have failed the inspection and will be put into abatement. If the participant is responsible for the deficiencies, the deficiencies will be considered a breach of the participant's obligations under the program. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.G. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

If the owner fails to maintain the dwelling unit in accordance with NSPIRE, RRHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations.

HAP Abatement

If an owner fails to correct NSPIRE deficiencies by the time specified by RRHA, HUD requires RRHA to abate housing assistance payments no later than the first of the month following the specified correction period (including any approved extension) [24 CFR 985.3(f)]. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated. Owner rents are not abated as a result of NSPIRE failures that are the family's responsibility.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will make all HAP abatements effective the first of the month following the expiration of RRHA specified correction period (including any extension).

RRHA will inspect abated units within 5 business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection.

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent. The owner must not seek payment from the family for abated amounts and may not use the abatement as cause for eviction.

HAP Contract Termination

RRHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. RRHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds another unit, provided the family does so in a reasonable time [HCV GB p. 10-29] and must give the owner reasonable notice of the termination. RRHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

RRHA Policy

The maximum length of time that HAP may be abated is 60 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies RRHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, RRHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by RRHA is 60 days.

8-II.H. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE WITH NSPIRE [24 CFR 982.404(b)]

Families are responsible for correcting any NSPIRE violations listed in paragraph 8.I.D. If the family fails to correct a violation within the period allowed by RRHA (and any extensions), RRHA will terminate the family's assistance, according to the policies described in Chapter 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair.

PART III: RENT REASONABLENESS [24 CFR 982.507]

8-III.A. OVERVIEW

Except in the case of certain LIHTC- and HOME-assisted units, no HAP contract can be approved until RRHA has determined that the rent for the unit is reasonable. The purpose of the rent reasonableness test is to ensure that a fair rent is paid for each unit rented under the HCV program.

HUD regulations define a reasonable rent as one that does not exceed the rent charged for comparable, unassisted units in the same market area. HUD also requires that owners not charge more for assisted units than for comparable units on the premises. This part explains the method used to determine whether a unit's rent is reasonable.

PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

In cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in RRHA-owned unit, RRHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to determine rent reasonableness in accordance with program requirements, and to assist the family in negotiating the contract rent when the family requests assistance. RRHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by RRHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by RRHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of the rent reasonableness determination to the family and RRHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD and may be the unit of general local government for RRHA jurisdiction (unless RRHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

8-III.B. WHEN RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED

Owner-Initiated Rent Determinations

RRHA must make a rent reasonableness determination at initial occupancy and whenever the owner requests a rent adjustment.

The owner and family first negotiate the rent for a unit. RRHA (or independent agency in the case of RRHA-owned units) will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy RRHA must determine whether the proposed rent is reasonable before a HAP Contract is signed. The owner must not change the rent during the initial lease term. Subsequent requests for rent adjustments must be consistent with the lease between the owner and the family. Rent increases will not be approved unless any failed items identified by the most recent NSPIRE inspection have been corrected.

RRHA Policy

After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner's lease once per calendar year. Any such request shall be limited to an increase of no more than 10% of the current contract rent amount. RRHA may approve larger rent increases if the owner provides sufficient documentation of significant property improvements, upgrades or increases in the amenities provided to tenants, or if the tenant provides a self-certification of approval for an increase not more than \$100 and agreement to increased rental payment, if necessary. In no case will RRHA approve a contract rent increase solely for an increase in homeowners' insurance or property taxes for the assisted unit.

For rent increase requests, RRHA may request owners to provide information about the rents charged for other units on the premises, if the premises include more than 4 units. In evaluating the proposed rents in comparison to other units on the premises RRHA will consider unit size and length of tenancy in the other units.

Properties under the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program are exempt from the rent increase cap policy so long as the rents are in accordance with the LIHTC restrictions and regulations.

RRHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 15 business days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

All rents adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after RRHA's receipt of the owner's request or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

PHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations

HUD requires RRHA to make a determination of rent reasonableness (even if the owner has not requested a change) if there is a 10 percent decrease in the fair market rent that goes into effect at least 60 days before the contract anniversary date. HUD also may direct RRHA to make a determination at any other time. RRHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

RRHA Policy

In addition to the instances described above, RRHA will make a determination of rent

reasonableness at any time after the initial occupancy period if: (1) RRHA determines that the initial rent reasonableness determination was in error or (2) RRHA determines that the information provided by the owner about the unit or other units on the same premises was incorrect.

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

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

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

8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

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

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

Units that Must Not Be Used as a Comparable

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

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

Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises

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

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

8-III.D. PHA RENT REASONABLENESS METHODOLOGY

How Market Data Is Collected

RRHA Policy

RRHA will collect and maintain data on market rents in RRHA's jurisdiction. Information sources include newspapers, realtors, market surveys, inquiries of owners and other available sources. The data will be maintained by bedroom size and market areas. Market areas may be defined by zip codes, census tract, neighborhood, and identifiable natural or man-made boundaries. The data will be updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 12 months old will be eliminated from the database.

How Rents Are Determined

RRHA Policy

The rent for a unit proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the rent charged for comparable units in the same market area. RRHA will develop a range of prices for comparable units by bedroom size within defined market areas. Units proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the units within this rent range. Because units may be similar, but not exactly like the unit proposed for HCV assistance, RRHA may make adjustments to the range of prices to account for these differences.

The adjustment must reflect the local market. Not all differences in units require adjustments (e.g., the presence or absence of a garbage disposal may not affect the rent in some market areas).

Adjustments may vary by unit type (e.g., a second bathroom may be more valuable in a three-bedroom unit than in a two-bedroom).

The adjustment must reflect the rental value of the difference—not its construction costs (e.g., it might cost \$20,000 to put on a new roof, but the new roof might not make any difference in what a tenant would be willing to pay because rental units are presumed to have functioning roofs).

When a comparable project offers rent concessions (e.g., first month rent-free, or reduced rent) reported monthly rents will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if a comparable project reports rents of \$500/month but new tenants receive the first month's rent free, the actual rent for the unit would be calculated as follows: $\$500 \times 11 \text{ months} = 5500 / 12 \text{ months} = \text{actual monthly rent of } \$488$.

RRHA will notify the owner of the rent RRHA can approve based upon its analysis of rents for comparable units. The owner may submit information about other comparable units in the market area. RRHA will confirm the accuracy of the information provided and consider this additional information when making rent determinations. The owner must submit any additional information within 5 business days of RRHA's request for information or the owner's request to submit information.

EXHIBIT 8-1: OVERVIEW OF HUD HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Note: This document provides an overview of NSPIRE. For more detailed information see the following documents:

- 24 CFR 982.401, Housing Quality Standards
- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)
- 86 F.R. 2582 (Proposed HUD Rule regarding NSPIRE)

Sanitary Facilities

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities within the unit. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy and must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and disposal of human waste.

Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal

The dwelling unit must have space and equipment suitable for the family to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.

Space and Security

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security for the family. This includes having at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Thermal Environment

The unit must have a safe system for heating the dwelling unit. Air conditioning is not required but if provided must be in proper operating condition. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene. Portable electric room heaters or kitchen stoves with built-in heating units are not acceptable as a primary source of heat for units located in climatic areas where permanent heat systems are required.

Illumination and Electricity

Each room must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of occupants. The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances. Minimum standards are set for different types of rooms. Once the minimum standards are met, the number, type and location of electrical sources are a matter of tenant preference.

Structure and Materials

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. Handrails are required when four or more steps (risers) are present, and protective railings are required when porches, balconies, and stoops are thirty inches or more off the ground. The elevator servicing the unit must be working [if there is

one]. Manufactured homes must have proper tie-down devices capable of surviving wind loads common to the area.

Interior Air Quality

The dwelling unit must be free of air pollutant levels that threaten the occupants' health. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit. Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate ventilation. Any sleeping room must have at least one window. If a window was designed to be opened, it must be in proper working order.

Water Supply

The dwelling unit must be served by an approved public or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination. Plumbing fixtures and pipes must be free of leaks and threats to health and safety.

Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint requirements apply to dwelling units built prior to 1978 that are occupied or can be occupied by families with children under six years of age, excluding zero bedroom dwellings. Owners must:

- Disclose known lead-based paint hazards to prospective tenants before the lease is signed,
- provide all prospective families with "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home",
- Stabilize deteriorated painted surfaces and conduct hazard reduction activities when identified by RRHA
- Notify tenants each time such an activity is performed
- Conduct all work in accordance with HUD safe practices
- As part of ongoing maintenance ask each family to report deteriorated paint.

For units occupied by elevated blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, an environmental investigation must be conducted (paid for by RRHA). If lead hazards are identified during the environmental investigation, the owner must complete hazard reduction activities.

See HCV GB p. 10-15 for a detailed description of these requirements. For additional information on lead-based paint requirements see 24 CFR 35, Subparts A, B, M, and R.

Access

Use and maintenance of the unit must be possible without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire.

Site and Neighborhood

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations, excessive trash or vermin, or other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

Sanitary Condition

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition and free of vermin and rodent infestation. The unit must have adequate barriers to prevent infestation.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards). If the dwelling unit is occupied by any person with a hearing impairment, smoke detectors must have an appropriate alarm system as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

Hazards and Health/Safety

The unit, interior and exterior common areas accessible to the family, the site, and the surrounding neighborhood must be free of hazards to the family's health and safety.

EXHIBIT 8-2: SUMMARY OF TENANT PREFERENCE AREAS RELATED TO HOUSING QUALITY

Note: This document provides an overview of unit and site characteristics and conditions for which the family determines acceptability. For more detailed information see the following documents:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)
- 86 F.R. 2582 (Proposed HUD Rule regarding NSPIRE)

Provided the minimum housing quality standards have been met, HUD permits the family to determine whether the unit is acceptable with regard to the following characteristics.

- *Sanitary Facilities.* The family may determine the adequacy of the cosmetic condition and quality of the sanitary facilities, including the size of the lavatory, tub, or shower; the location of the sanitary facilities within the unit; and the adequacy of the water heater.
- *Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal.* The family selects size and type of equipment it finds acceptable. When the family is responsible for supplying cooking appliances, the family may choose to use a microwave oven in place of a conventional oven, stove, or range. When the owner is responsible for providing cooking appliances, the owner may offer a microwave oven in place of an oven, stove, or range only if other subsidized and unsubsidized units on the premises are furnished with microwave ovens only. The adequacy of the amount and type of storage space, the cosmetic conditions of all equipment, and the size and location of the kitchen are all determined by the family.
- *Space and Security.* The family may determine the adequacy of room sizes and room locations. The family is also responsible for deciding the acceptability of the type of door and window locks.
- *Energy conservation items.* The family may determine whether the amount of insulation, presence of absence of storm doors and windows and other energy conservation items are acceptable.
- *Illumination and Electricity.* The family may determine whether the location and the number of outlets and fixtures (over and above those required to meet NSPIRE standards) are acceptable or if the amount of electrical service is adequate for the use of appliances, computers, or stereo equipment.

- (6) *Structure and Materials*. Families may determine whether minor defects, such as lack of paint, or worn flooring or carpeting will affect the livability of the unit.
- (7) *Indoor Air*. Families may determine whether window and door screens, filters, fans, or other devices for proper ventilation are adequate to meet the family's needs. However, if screens are present they must be in good condition.
- (8) *Sanitary Conditions*. The family determines whether the sanitary conditions in the unit, including minor infestations, are acceptable.
- (9) *Neighborhood conditions*. Families may determine whether neighborhood conditions such as the presence of drug activity, commercial enterprises, and convenience to shopping will affect the livability of the unit.

Families have no discretion with respect to lead-based paint standards and smoke detectors.

Chapter 9

GENERAL LEASING POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 9 covers the lease-up process from the family's submission of a Request for Tenancy Approval to execution of the HAP contract.

In order for RRHA to assist a family in a particular dwelling unit, or execute a Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract with the owner of a dwelling unit, RRHA must determine that all the following program requirements are met:

- The unit itself must qualify as an eligible unit [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The unit must be inspected by RRHA and meet the Housing Quality Standards (NSPIRE) [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The lease offered by the owner must be approvable and must include the required Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The rent to be charged by the owner for the unit must be reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The owner must be an eligible owner, approvable by RRHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]
- For families initially leasing a unit only: Where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family cannot exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]

9-I.A. TENANT SCREENING

RRHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy [24 CFR 982.307(a)(1)].

RRHA may elect to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy. See Chapter 3 for a discussion of RRHA's policies with regard to screening applicant families for program eligibility [24 CFR 982.307(a)(1)].

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. At or before RRHA approval of the tenancy, RRHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner [24 CFR 982.307(a)(2)]. RRHA must also inform the owner or manager of his/her rights and obligations under VAWA [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(2)].

RRHA must provide the owner with the family's current and prior address (as shown in RRHA records) and the name and address (if known to RRHA) of the landlord at the family's current and prior address [24 CFR 982.307(b)(1)].

RRHA is permitted, but not required, to offer the owner other information in RRHA's possession about the tenancy history or drug trafficking of family members [24 CFR 982.307(b)(2)].

RRHA's policy on providing information to the owner must be included in the family's briefing packet [24 CFR 982.307(b)(3)].

RRHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided by the family in response to RRHA request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy on behalf of the owner. The determination on whether an assisted family meets the tenancy requirements is the owner's responsibility.

RRHA will not provide additional screening information to the owner. RRHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, at the time of the initial NSPIRE inspection or before.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

The RFTA must be signed by both the family and the owner. The owner may submit the RFTA on behalf of the family.

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

The family may not submit, and RRHA will not process, more than one (1) RFTA at a time.

When the family submits the RFTA RRHA will review the RFTA for completeness.

If the RFTA is incomplete (including lack of signature by family, owner, or both), if the dwelling lease is not submitted with the RFTA or the unit is not ready for an inspection at the time the RFTA is submitted, RRHA will notify the family and the owner of the deficiencies.

Missing information and/or missing documents will only be accepted as hard

copies, in-person, by mail, or by fax. RRHA will not accept missing information over the phone.

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

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

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

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

9-I.C. OWNER PARTICIPATION

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

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

9-I.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS

There are a number of criteria that a dwelling unit must meet in order to be eligible for assistance under the voucher program. Generally, a voucher-holder family may choose any available rental dwelling unit on the market in RRHA's jurisdiction. This includes the dwelling unit they are currently occupying for in-place new applicants only.

Ineligible Units [24 CFR 982.352(a)]

RRHA may not assist a unit under the voucher program if the unit is a public housing or Indian housing unit; a unit receiving project-based assistance under section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f); nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical, or nursing services; college or other school dormitories; units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions; a unit occupied by its owner or by a person with any interest in the unit.

RRHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

Otherwise, eligible units that are owned or substantially controlled by RRHA issuing the voucher may also be leased in the voucher program. In order for RRHA-owned unit to be leased under the voucher program, the unit must not be ineligible housing and RRHA must inform the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease and that the family is free to select RRHA-owned unit without any pressure or steering by RRHA.

RRHA Policy

RRHA does not have any eligible RRHA-owned units available for leasing under the voucher program.

Special Housing Types [24 CFR 982 Subpart M]

HUD regulations permit, but do not generally require, RRHA to permit families to use voucher assistance in a number of special housing types in accordance with the specific requirements applicable to those programs. These special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO) housing, congregate housing, group home, shared housing, manufactured home space (where the family owns the manufactured home and leases only the space), cooperative housing and homeownership option. See Chapter 15 for specific information and policies on any of these housing types that RRHA has chosen to allow.

The regulations do require RRHA to permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons

with disabilities.

Duplicative Assistance [24 CFR 982.352(c)]

A family may not receive the benefit of HCV tenant-based assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

- Public or Indian housing assistance;
- Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
- Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
- Section 101 rent supplements;
- Section 236 rental assistance payments;
- Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
- Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
- Any local or State rent subsidy;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities; (11) Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
- Any other duplicative federal, State, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, 'housing subsidy' does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

Housing Quality Standards (NSPIRE) [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.401]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be in decent, safe and sanitary condition. This determination is made using HUD's Housing Quality Standards (NSPIRE) and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of the NSPIRE, as well as the process for NSPIRE inspection at initial lease-up.

Unit Size

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be appropriate for the number of persons in the household. A family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with fewer bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family, provided the unit meets the applicable NSPIRE space requirements [24 CFR 982.402(d)]. The family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with more bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family. See Chapter 5 for a full discussion of subsidy standards.

Rent Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.507]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must have a reasonable rent. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of rent reasonableness and the rent reasonableness determination process.

Rent Burden [24 CFR 982.508]

Where a family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the family share cannot exceed 40 percent of the family's adjusted monthly income. The term "family share" refers to the amount the family pays toward rent and utilities. The gross rent for the unit minus the total housing assistance payment (HAP) for the unit equals the family share. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of calculation of gross rent, the use of payment standards, and calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

9-I.E. LEASE AND TENANCY ADDENDUM

The family and the owner must execute a written dwelling lease agreement for the assisted unit. This written lease is a contract between the tenant family and the owner; RRHA is not a party to this contract.

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under State and local law. 'Legal capacity' means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner [24 CFR 982.308(a)]

Lease Form and Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.308]

If the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants in the locality or the premises, the lease must be in such standard form. If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease. The HAP contract prescribed by HUD contains the owner's certification that if the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the lease for the assisted tenants is in such standard form.

All provisions in the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum must be added word-for-word to the owner's standard lease form. The Tenancy Addendum includes the HUD requirements for the tenancy. Because it is a part of the lease, the tenant shall have the right to enforce the Tenancy Addendum against the owner. If there is a conflict between the owner's lease and the Tenancy Addendum, the terms of the Tenancy Addendum shall prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

RRHA Policy

RRHA does not provide a model or standard dwelling lease for owners to use in the HCV program.

Lease Information [24 CFR 982.308(d)]

The assisted dwelling lease must contain all of the required information as listed below:

- The names of the owner and the tenant:
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the contract unit)

- The term of the lease (initial term and any provisions for renewal)
- The amount of the monthly rent to owner
- A specification of what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the owner, and what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the family

Term of Assisted Tenancy

The initial term of the assisted dwelling lease must be for at least one year [24 CFR 982.309]. The initial lease term is also stated in the HAP contract.

The HUD program regulations permit RRHA to approve a shorter initial lease term if certain conditions are met.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not approve an initial lease term of less than one (1) year.

RRHA will require an initial minimal lease term of one year.

During the initial term of the lease, the owner may not raise the rent to owner [24 CFR 982.309].

Any provisions for renewal of the dwelling lease will be stated in the dwelling lease [HCV Guidebook, pg. 8-22]. There are no HUD requirements regarding any renewal extension terms, except that they must be stated in the dwelling lease if they exist.

RRHA may execute the HAP contract even if there is less than one year remaining from the beginning of the initial lease term to the end of the last expiring funding increment under the consolidated ACC. [24 CFR 982.309(b)].

Security Deposit [24 CFR 982.313 (a) and (b)]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. RRHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. However, if RRHA chooses to do so, language to this effect must be added to Part A of the HAP contract [Form HUD-52641].

RRHA Policy

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 the unused balance to the tenant.

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

Separate Non-Lease Agreements between Owner and Tenant

Owners may not demand or accept any rent payment from the family in excess of the rent to the owner as approved by RRHA minus RRHA's housing assistance payments to the owner [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)].

The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA permits owners and families to execute separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances (other than range and refrigerator) and other items that are not included in the lease.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families, or are permanently installed in the dwelling unit must be included in the dwelling lease for the assisted family. These items, appliances or services cannot be placed under a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and family. Side payments for additional rent, or for items, appliances or services customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease for those families, are prohibited.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are not customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families, are not permanently installed in the dwelling unit and where the family has the sole option of not utilizing the item, appliance or service, may be included in a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family.

The family is not liable and cannot be held responsible under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease for any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family. Non-payment of any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family cannot be a cause for eviction or termination of tenancy under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease.

Separate non-lease agreements that involve additional items, appliances or other services may be considered amenities offered by the owner and may be taken into consideration when determining the reasonableness of the rent for the property.

PHA Review of Lease

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not review the owner's lease for compliance with state/local law. It is the owner's responsibility to comply with state/local law according to the Virginia Resident Landlord Tenant Act.

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will complete its determination within 15 business days of receiving all required information.

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

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

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

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

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

9-I.G. HAP CONTRACT EXECUTION [24 CFR 982.305]

The HAP contract is a written agreement between RRHA and the owner of the dwelling unit. Under the HAP contract, RRHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of the family, and the owner agrees to comply with all program requirements as stated in the HAP contract.

The HAP contract form is prescribed by HUD.

If RRHA has given approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, the owner and RRHA must execute the HAP contract.

The term of the HAP contract must be the same as the term of the lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)].

RRHA is permitted to execute a HAP contract even if the funding currently available does not extend for the full term of the HAP contract.

RRHA must make a best effort to ensure that the HAP contract is executed before the beginning of the lease term. Regardless, the HAP contract must be executed no later than 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term.

RRHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed. If the HAP contract is executed during the period of 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term, RRHA will pay housing assistance payments after execution of the HAP contract (in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract), to cover the portion of the lease term before execution of the HAP contract (a maximum of 60 days).

Any HAP contract executed after the 60-day period is void, and RRHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner.

RRHA Policy

RRHA encourages landlords to come to the office to review the HAP Contracts and Tenancy Addendum to ensure a thorough understanding of the HCV Program.

The owner and the assisted family will execute the dwelling lease and the owner must provide a copy to RRHA. RRHA will ensure that both the owner and the assisted family receive copies of the dwelling lease.

The owner and RRHA will execute the HAP contract. RRHA will not execute the HAP contract until the owner has submitted IRS form W-9. RRHA will ensure that the owner receives a copy of the executed HAP contract.

As required under VAWA , once the HAP contract and lease have been executed and the family has been admitted to the program, RRHA will notify families of their rights under VAWA by providing all families with a copy of the domestic violence certification form (HUD-5382) as well as the VAWA notice of occupancy rights (form HUD-5380).

See Chapter 13 for a discussion of the HAP contract and contract provisions.

9-I.H. CHANGES IN LEASE OR RENT [24 CFR 982.308]

If the tenant and the owner agree to any changes in the lease, such changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give RRHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including any changes, must remain in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

Generally, RRHA approval of tenancy and execution of a new HAP contract are not required for changes in the lease. However, under certain circumstances, the execution of a new lease and HAP contract are required. These circumstances include:

- Changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances
- Changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease
- The family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex

In these cases, if the HCV assistance is to continue, the family must submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) along with a new dwelling lease containing the proposed changes. A new tenancy must then be approved in accordance with this chapter.

Where the owner is changing the amount of the rent to owner, the owner must notify RRHA at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect [24 CFR 982.308(g)(4)]. RRHA will agree to such an increase only if the amount of the rent to owner is considered reasonable according to the rent reasonableness standards discussed in Chapter 8. If the requested rent is not found to be reasonable, the owner must either reduce the requested rent increase, or terminate the tenancy in accordance with the terms of the lease.

No rent increase is permitted during the initial term of the lease [24 CFR 982.309(a)(3)].

RRHA Policy

Where the owner is requesting a rent increase, RRHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable. RRHA requires owners to submit request for increase within 60 days of Hap contract renewal to coincide with the annual recertification of the participant.

Rent increases will go into effect on the first of the month following the 60-day period after the owner notifies RRHA of the rent change or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

Chapter 10

MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of housing choice is a hallmark of the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. In general, HUD regulations impose few restrictions on where families may live or move with HCV assistance. This chapter sets forth HUD regulations and PHA policies governing moves within or outside RRHA's jurisdiction in two parts:

Part I: Moving with Continued Assistance. This part covers the general rules that apply to all moves by a family assisted under RRHA's HCV program, whether the family moves to another unit within RRHA's jurisdiction or to a unit outside RRHA's jurisdiction under portability.

Part II: Portability. This part covers the special rules that apply to moves by a family under portability, whether the family moves out of or into RRHA's jurisdiction. This part also covers the special responsibilities that RRHA has under portability regulations and procedures.

PART I: MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

10-I.A. ALLOWABLE MOVES

HUD lists six regulatory conditions under which an assisted family is allowed to move to a new unit with continued assistance. Permission to move is subject to the restrictions set forth in section 10-I.B.

- The family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner (for the owner's breach or otherwise) and has given a notice of termination to the owner in accordance with the lease [24 CFR 982.354(b)(3)]. If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give RRHA a copy of the notice at the same time [24 CFR 982.354(d)(1)].
- The lease for the family's unit has been terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the family [24 CFR 982.354(b)(1)(ii)].

RRHA Policy

If the family and the owner mutually agree to terminate the lease for the family's unit, the family must give RRHA a copy of the termination agreement.

- The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the family [24 CFR 982.354(b)(2)]. The family must give RRHA a copy of any owner eviction notice [24 CFR 982.551(g)].
- The family or a member of the family is or has been the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)]. This condition applies even when the family has moved out of its unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to RRHA, if the family or family member who is the survivor reasonably believed that he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4), 24 CFR 982.353(b)]. RRHA must adopt an emergency transfer plan as required by regulations at 24 CFR 5.2007(e).

RRHA Policy

If a family requests permission to move with continued assistance or for an external transfer to another covered housing program operated by RRHA based on a claim that the move is necessary to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, RRHA will request that the resident request the emergency transfer using form HUD-5383, and RRHA will request documentation in accordance with section 16-IX.D of this plan.

RRHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the family or family member will suffice. In such cases RRHA will document the waiver in the family's file.

- RRHA has terminated the HAP contract for the family's unit for the owner's breach [24 CFR 982.354(b)(1)(i)].

- RRHA determines that the family's current unit does not meet the NSPIRE space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition. In such cases, RRHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and RRHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for the family, RRHA must terminate the HAP contract for the family's old unit in accordance with the HAP contract terms and must notify both the family and the owner of the termination. The HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which RRHA gives notice to the owner. [24 CFR 982.403(a) and (c)]

10-I.B. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVES

A family's right to move is generally contingent upon the family's compliance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.1(b)(2)]. HUD specifies two conditions under which RRHA may deny a family permission to move and two ways in which RRHA may restrict moves by a family.

Denial of Moves

HUD regulations permit RRHA to deny a family permission to move under the following conditions:

Insufficient Funding

RRHA may deny a family permission to move either within or outside RRHA's jurisdiction if RRHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1)]. However, Notice PIH 2016-09 significantly restricts the ability of PHAs to deny permission to move due to insufficient funding and places further requirements on PHAs regarding moves denied due to lack of funding. The requirements found in this notice are mandatory.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will deny a family permission to move on grounds that RRHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance if (a) the move is initiated by the family, not the owner or RRHA; (b) RRHA can demonstrate that the move will, in fact, result in higher subsidy costs (c) RRHA can demonstrate, in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16, that it does not have sufficient funding in its annual budget to accommodate the higher subsidy costs; and (d) for portability moves, the receiving PHA is not absorbing the voucher.

RRHA will create a list of families whose moves have been denied due to insufficient funding. When funds become available, the families on this list will take precedence over families on the waiting list. RRHA will use the same procedures for notifying families with open requests to move when funds become available as it uses for notifying families on the waiting list (see section 4-III.D).

RRHA will inform the family of its policy regarding moves denied due to insufficient funding in a letter to the family at the time the move is denied. Grounds for Denial or Termination of Assistance

RRHA may deny a family permission to move if it has grounds for denying or terminating the family's assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(2)].

RRHA Policy

If RRHA has grounds for denying or terminating a family's assistance, RRHA will act on those grounds in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in Chapters 3 and 12, respectively. In general, it will not deny a family permission to move for this reason; however, it retains the discretion to do so under special circumstances.

RRHA will deny a family to move if the landlord has provided in advance notification of the participant owing for damages or unpaid tenant portion of rent; RRHA must be provided a notice of payment arrangement or payment before receiving a voucher to move.

Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.354(c)]

HUD regulations permit RRHA to prohibit any elective move by a participant family during the family's initial lease term. They also permit RRHA to prohibit more than one elective move by a participant family during any 12-month period. However, such prohibitions, if adopted, do not apply when the family or a member of the family is or has been the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member. (For the policy on documentation of abuse, see section 10-I.A.) In addition, RRHA may not establish a policy permitting moves only at reexamination [Notice PIH 2016-09].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will deny a family permission to make an elective move during the family's initial lease term. This policy applies to moves within RRHA's jurisdiction or outside it under portability.

RRHA will also deny a family permission to make more than one elective move during any 12-month period. This policy applies to all assisted families residing in RRHA's jurisdiction.

RRHA will consider exceptions to these policies for the following reasons: to protect the health or safety of a family member (e.g., lead-based paint hazards, domestic violence, and witness protection programs), to accommodate a change in family circumstances (e.g., new employment, school attendance in a distant area), or to address an emergency situation over which a family has no control.

In addition, RRHA will allow exceptions to these policies for purposes of reasonable accommodation of a family member who is a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

10-I.C. MOVING PROCESS

Notification

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

Approval

RRHA Policy

The family must comply with the lease providing proper notice to the landlord and a copy to RRHA. RRHA will verify the notice and request a letter of good standing from the landlord. RRHA will determine whether the move is approvable in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B. RRHA will notify the family in writing of its determination within 15 business days following receipt of the family's notification.

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

RRHA Policy

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

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

Voucher Issuance and Briefing

RRHA Policy

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. RRHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration. If a family does not locate a new unit within the term of the voucher and any extensions, the family may remain in its current unit with continued voucher assistance if the owner agrees and RRHA approves. Otherwise, the family will lose its assistance.

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

Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)]

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

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

PART II: PORTABILITY

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

Within the limitations of the regulations and this plan, a participant family or an applicant family that has been issued a voucher has the right to use tenant-based voucher assistance to lease a unit anywhere in the United States providing that the unit is located within the jurisdiction of RRHA administering a tenant-based voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The process by which a family obtains a voucher from one PHA and uses it to lease a unit in the jurisdiction of another PHA is known as portability. The PHA that issues the voucher is called the **initial PHA**. The PHA that has jurisdiction in the area to which the family wants to move is called the **receiving PHA**.

The receiving PHA has the option of administering the family's voucher for the initial PHA or absorbing the family into its own program. Under the first option, the receiving PHA provides all housing services for the family and bills the initial PHA for the family's housing assistance payments and the fees for administering the family's voucher. Under the second option, the receiving PHA pays for the family's assistance with its own program funds, and the initial PHA has no further relationship with the family. The initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the initial PHA's voucher. Based on the receiving PHA's response, the initial PHA must determine whether they will approve or deny the portability request [Notice PIH 2016-09].

PHAs commonly act as both the initial and receiving PHA because families may move into or out of their jurisdiction under portability. Each role involves different responsibilities. RRHA will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.B when it is acting as the initial PHA for a family. It will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.C when it is acting as the receiving PHA for a family.

In administering portability, the initial PHA and the receiving PHA must comply with financial procedures required by HUD, including the use of HUD-required forms [24 CFR 982.355(e)(5)].

PHAs must also comply with billing and payment deadlines. HUD may reduce an administrative fee to an initial or receiving PHA if RRHA does not comply with HUD portability requirements [24 CFR 982.355(e)(7)].

10-II.B. INITIAL PHA ROLE

Allowable Moves under Portability

A family may move with voucher assistance only to an area where there is at least one PHA administering a voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. If there is more than one PHA in the area, the initial PHA provides the family with the contact information for the receiving PHAs that serve the area, and the family selects the receiving PHA. The family must inform the initial PHA which PHA it has selected. If the family prefers not to select the receiving PHA, the initial PHA will select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family [24 CFR 982.255(b)].

Applicant families that have been issued vouchers as well as participant families may qualify to lease a unit outside RRHA's jurisdiction under portability. HUD regulations and RRHA Policy determine whether a family qualifies.

Applicant Families

Under HUD regulations, most applicant families qualify to lease a unit outside RRHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, HUD gives RRHA discretion to deny a portability move by an applicant family for the same two reasons that it may deny any move by a participant family: insufficient funding and grounds for denial or termination of assistance. If RRHA intends to deny a family permission to move under portability due to insufficient funding, RRHA must notify HUD within 15 business days of the determination to deny the move [24 CFR 982.355(e)].

RRHA Policy

In determining whether or not to deny an applicant family permission to move under portability because RRHA lacks sufficient funding or has grounds for denying assistance to the family, RRHA will follow the policies established in section 10-I.B of this chapter.

In addition, RRHA may establish a policy denying the right to portability to nonresident applicants during the first 12 months after they are admitted to the program [24 CFR 982.353(c)].

RRHA Policy

If neither the head of household nor the spouse/co-head of an applicant family had a domicile (legal residence) in RRHA's jurisdiction at the time that the family's initial application for assistance was submitted, the family must lease a unit within the initial PHA's jurisdiction for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

RRHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2) or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Participant Families

The initial PHA must not provide portable assistance for a participant if a family has moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. VAWA creates an exception to this prohibition for families who are otherwise in compliance with program obligations but have moved to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.353(b)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will determine whether a participant family may move out of RRHA's jurisdiction with continued assistance in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth here and in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B of this chapter. RRHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the approval policy set forth in section 10-I.C of this chapter.

Determining Income Eligibility

Applicant Families

An applicant family may lease a unit in a particular area under portability only if the family is income eligible for admission to the voucher program in that area [24 CFR 982.353(d)(1)]. The family must specify the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.355(c)(1)].

The initial PHA is responsible for determining whether the family is income eligible in the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.353(d)(1), 24 CFR 982.355(9)]. If the applicant family is not income eligible in that area, RRHA must inform the family that it may not move there and receive voucher assistance [Notice PIH 2016-09].

Participant Families

The income eligibility of a participant family is not re-determined if the family moves to a new jurisdiction under portability [24 CFR 982.353(d)(2)].

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

No new reexamination of family income and composition is required for an applicant family.

RRHA Policy

For a participant family approved to move out of its jurisdiction under portability, RRHA generally will conduct a reexamination of family income and composition only if the family's annual reexamination must be completed on or before the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information.

RRHA will make any exceptions to this policy necessary to remain in compliance with HUD regulations.

Briefing

The regulations and policies on briefings set forth in Chapter 5 of this plan require RRHA to provide information on portability to all applicant families that qualify to lease a unit outside RRHA's jurisdiction under the portability procedures. Therefore, no special briefing is required for these families.

RRHA Policy

No formal briefing will be required for a participant family wishing to move outside the RRHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, RRHA will provide the family with the same oral and written explanation of portability that it provides to applicant families selected for admission to the program (see Chapter 5). RRHA will provide the name, address, and phone of the contact for the PHA in the jurisdiction to which they wish to move. RRHA will advise the family that they will be under the RHA's policies and procedures, including subsidy standards and voucher extension policies.

Voucher Issuance and Term

An applicant family has no right to portability until after the family has been issued a voucher [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. In issuing vouchers to applicant families, RRHA will follow the regulations and procedures set forth in Chapter 5.

RRHA Policy

For participating families approved to move under portability, RRHA will issue a new voucher within 15 business days of RRHA's written approval to move.

The initial term of the voucher will be 60 days.

Voucher Extensions and Expiration

RRHA Policy

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

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

Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use e-mail, when possible, to contact the receiving PHA regarding whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA

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

RRHA Policy

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

Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

Social security numbers (SSNs)

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

Documentation of legal identity

Documentation of citizenship or eligible immigration status

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

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

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

Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH 2016-09]

The deadline for submission of initial billing is 90 days following the expiration date of the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA. In cases where suspension of the voucher delays the initial billing submission, the receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of delayed billing before the billing deadline and document the delay is due to the suspension. In this case, the initial PHA must extend the billing deadline by 30 days.

If the initial PHA does not receive a billing notice by the deadline and does not intend to honor a late billing submission, it must notify the initial PHA in writing. The initial PHA may report to HUD the receiving PHA's failure to comply with the deadline.

If the initial PHA will honor the late billing, no action is required.

RRHA Policy

If RRHA has not received an initial billing notice from the receiving PHA within the billing deadline, it will contact the receiving PHA to inform them that it will not honor a late billing submission and will return any subsequent billings that it receives on behalf of the family. RRHA will send the receiving PHA a written confirmation of its decision by mail.

RRHA will allow an exception to this policy if the family includes a person with disabilities and the late billing is a result of a reasonable accommodation granted to the family by the receiving PHA.

Monthly Billing Payments [24 CFR 982.355(e), Notice PIH 2016-09]

If the receiving PHA is administering the family's voucher, the initial PHA is responsible for making billing payments in a timely manner. The first billing amount is due within 30 calendar days after the initial PHA receives Part II of form HUD-52665 from the receiving PHA. Subsequent payments must be **received** by the receiving PHA no later than the fifth business day of each month. The payments must be provided in a form and manner that the receiving PHA is able and willing to accept.

The initial PHA may not terminate or delay making payments under existing portability billing arrangements as a result of over leasing or funding shortfalls. The PHA must manage its tenant-based program in a manner that ensures that it has the financial ability to provide assistance for families that move out of its jurisdiction under portability and are not absorbed by receiving PHAs as well as for families that remain within its jurisdiction.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will utilize direct deposit to ensure that the payment is received by the deadline unless the receiving PHA notifies RRHA that direct deposit is not acceptable to them.

Annual Updates of Form HUD-50058

If the initial PHA is being billed on behalf of a portable family, it should receive an updated form HUD-50058 each year from the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to receive an updated 50058 by the family's annual reexamination date, the initial PHA should contact the receiving PHA to verify the status of the family. The initial PHA must continue paying the receiving PHA based on the last form HUD-50058 received, unless instructed otherwise by HUD. The initial PHA may seek absorption of the vouchers by following steps outlined in Notice PIH 2016-09.

Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)]

At any time, either the initial PHA or the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance with the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 24 CFR 982.553. (For PHA policies on denial and termination, see Chapters 3 and 12, respectively.)

10-II.C. RECEIVING PHA ROLE

If a family has a right to lease a unit in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA must provide assistance for the family [24 CFR 982.355(10)].

The receiving PHA's procedures and preferences for selection among eligible applicants do not apply, and the receiving PHA's waiting list is not used [24 CFR 982.355(10)]. However, the family's unit, or voucher, size is determined in accordance with the subsidy standards of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(7)], and the amount of the family's housing assistance payment is determined in the same manner as for other families in the receiving PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(e)(2)].

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use e-mail, when possible, to notify the initial PHA whether it will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

Initial Contact with Family

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

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

RRHA Policy

Within 15 calendar days after a portable family request for assistance, RRHA will notify the initial PHA whether it intends to bill the initial PHA on behalf of the portable family or absorb the family into its own program.

Restrictions on Portability-

- a. RRHA will deny Incoming Portability if
 - i. The family has any obligation to RRHA or any other housing authority and failed to pay the debt in full
 - ii. The family moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease
 - iii. The family's fails to meet RRHA's standard criminal background check as describe in Chapter 3 Eligibility of the initial PHA Admin Plan on a current criminal background report.
- b. RRHA will deny outgoing portability [24 CFR 982.353,982.355] to
 - i. Families who have not paid debt owed to RRHA in full
 - ii. The family moves out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease.

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

Briefing

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will require the family to attend a briefing. RRHA will provide the family with a briefing packet (as described in Chapter 5) and, in an individual briefing, will orally inform the family about the PHA's payment and subsidy standards, procedures for requesting approval of a unit, the unit inspection process, and the leasing process. RRHA will accept reasonable accommodation requests with regards to the mandatory briefing with families.

Income Eligibility and Reexamination

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

Voucher Issuance

When a family moves into its jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA is required to issue the family a voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. The family must submit a request for tenancy approval to the receiving PHA during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)].

Timing of Voucher Issuance

HUD expects the receiving PHA to issue the voucher within two weeks after receiving the family's paperwork from the initial PHA if the information is in order, the family has contacted the receiving PHA, and the family complies with the receiving PHA's procedures [Notice PIH 2016-09].

RRHA Policy

When a family ports into its jurisdiction, RRHA will issue the family a voucher based on the paperwork provided by the initial PHA unless the family's paperwork from the initial PHA is incomplete, the family's voucher from the initial PHA has expired or the family does not comply with RRHA's procedures. RRHA will update the family's information when verification has been completed.

Voucher Term

The term of the receiving PHA's voucher may not expire before the term of the initial PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA's voucher will expire on the same date as the initial PHA's voucher.

Voucher Extensions [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14), Notice 2016-09]

The receiving PHA may provide additional search time to the family beyond the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher; however, if it does so, it must inform the initial PHA of the extension. It must also bear in mind the billing deadline provided by the initial PHA. Unless willing and able to absorb the family, the receiving PHA should ensure that any voucher expiration date would leave sufficient time to process a request for tenancy approval, execute a HAP contract, and deliver the initial billing to the initial PHA.

RRHA Policy

RRHA generally will not extend the term of the voucher that it issues to an incoming portable family unless RRHA plans to absorb the family into its own program, in which case it will follow the policies on voucher extension set forth in section 5-II.E.

RRHA will consider an exception to this policy as a reasonable accommodation to a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2)

Voucher Suspensions [24 CFR 982.303, 24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)]

If the family submits a request for tenancy approval during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher, RRHA must suspend the term of that voucher. The term of the voucher stops from the date that the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy until the date RRHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied [24 CFR 982.4(b)]

(see Section 5-II.E).

Notifying the Initial PHA

The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has leased an eligible unit under the program or if the family fails to submit a request for tenancy approval for an eligible unit within the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(16)]. The receiving PHA is required to use Part II of form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, for this purpose [Notice PIH 2016-09]. (For more on this topic and the deadline for notification, see below under "Administering a Portable Family's Voucher.")

If an incoming portable family ultimately decides not to lease in the jurisdiction of the receiving PHA but instead wishes to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction or to search in another jurisdiction, the receiving PHA must refer the family back to the initial PHA. In such a case the voucher of record for the family is once again the voucher originally issued by the initial PHA. Any extension of search time provided by the receiving PHA's voucher is only valid for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction [Notice PIH 2016-09].

Administering a Portable Family's Voucher

Portability Billing [24 CFR 982.355(e)]

To cover assistance for a portable family that was not absorbed, the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees. The amount of the housing assistance payment for a portable family in the receiving PHA's program is determined in the same manner as for other families in the receiving PHA's program.

The receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA's ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee for each program unit under contract on the first day of the month for which the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA under portability. If the administrative fees are prorated for the HCV program, the proration will apply to the amount of the administrative fee for which the receiving PHA may bill (i.e., the receiving PHA may bill for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA's prorated ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee).

If both PHAs agree, RRHAs may negotiate a different amount of reimbursement.

RRHA Policy

Unless RRHA negotiates a different amount of reimbursement with the initial PHA, RRHA will bill the initial PHA the maximum amount of administrative fees allowed, ensuring any administrative fee proration has been properly applied.

Initial Billing Deadline

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will send its initial billing notice by fax or e-mail, if necessary, to meet the billing deadline but will also send the notice by regular mail.

If RRHA fails to send the initial billing within 15 business days following the date the HAP contract is executed, it is required to absorb the family into its own program unless (a) the initial PHA is willing to accept the late submission or (b) HUD requires the initial PHA to honor the late submission (e.g., because RRHA is over leased) [Notice PIH 2012-42].

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will send a copy of the updated HUD-50058 by regular mail no later than 15 business days after the effective date of the reexamination.

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

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

The timing of the notice of the change in the billing amount should correspond with the notification to the owner and the family in order to provide the initial PHA with advance notice of the change. Under no circumstances should the notification be later than 15 business days following the effective date of the change in the billing amount. If the receiving PHA fails to send Form HUD-52665 within 15 business days of effective date of billing changes, the initial PHA is not responsible for any increase prior to notification. If the change resulted in a decrease in the monthly billing amount, the initial PHA will offset future monthly payments until the difference is reconciled.

Late Payments [Notice PIH 2016-09]

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

Overpayments [Notice PIH 2016-09]

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

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

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

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

Denial or Termination of Assistance

At any time, the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance to a portable family for family action or inaction [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)].

In the case of a termination, RRHA should provide adequate notice of the effective date to the initial PHA to avoid having to return a payment. In no event should the receiving PHA fail to notify the initial PHA later than 15 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement [HUD-52665; Notice PIH 2016-09].

RRHA Policy

If RRHA elects to deny or terminate assistance for a portable family, RRHA will notify the initial PHA within 15 business days after the informal review or hearing if the denial or termination is upheld. RRHA will base its denial or termination decision on the policies set forth in Chapter 3 or Chapter 12, respectively. The informal review or hearing will be held in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16. The receiving PHA will furnish the initial PHA with a copy of the review or hearing decision.

Absorbing a Portable Family

The receiving PHA may absorb an incoming portable family into its own program when RRHA executes a HAP contract on behalf of the family or at any time thereafter providing that RRHA has funding available under its annual contributions contract (ACC) [24 CFR 982.355(d)(1), Notice PIH 2016-09].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family from the point of admission, the admission will be counted against the income targeting obligation of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)(vii)].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family after providing assistance for the family under a billing arrangement with the initial PHA, the receiving PHA must send an updated form HUD-52665 to the initial PHA no later than 15 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement [Notice PIH 2016-09].

RRHA Policy

If RRHA decides to absorb a portable family upon the execution of a HAP contract on behalf of the family, RRHA will notify the initial PHA by the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665. The effective date of the HAP contract will be the effective date of the absorption.

If RRHA decides to absorb a family after that, it will provide the initial PHA with 30 days' advance notice.

Following the absorption of an incoming portable family, the family is assisted with funds available under the consolidated ACC for the receiving PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(d)], and the receiving PHA becomes the initial PHA in any subsequent moves by the family under portability [24 CFR 982.355(e)(4)].

Chapter 11

REEXAMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

RRHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition at least annually, and to adjust the family's level of assistance accordingly. Interim reexaminations are also needed in certain situations. This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations, and the recalculation of family share and subsidy that occurs as a result. HUD regulations and PHA policies concerning reexaminations are presented in three parts:

Part I: Annual Reexaminations. This part discusses the process for conducting annual reexaminations.

Part II: Interim Reexaminations. This part details the requirements for families to report changes in family income and composition between annual reexaminations.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount. This part discusses the recalculation of family share and subsidy amounts based on the results of annual and interim reexaminations.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this plan, apply to both annual and interim reexaminations.

PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516]

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

RRHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition at least annually. This includes gathering and verifying current information about family composition, income, and expenses. Based on this updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated. This part discusses the schedule for annual reexaminations, the information to be collected and verified, and annual reexamination effective dates.

11-I.B STREAMLINED ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516(b)]

HUD permits PHAs to streamline the income determination process for family members with fixed sources of income. While third-party verification of all income sources must be obtained during the intake process and every three years thereafter, in the intervening years RRHA may determine income from fixed sources by applying a verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) or rate of interest. RRHA may, however, obtain third-party verification of all income, regardless of the source. Further, upon request of the family, RRHA must perform third-party verification of all income sources.

Fixed sources of income include Social Security and SSI benefits, pensions, annuities, disability or death benefits, and other sources of income subject to a COLA or rate of interest. The determination of fixed income may be streamlined even if the family also receives income from other non-fixed sources.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will streamline the annual reexamination process by applying the verified COLA or interest rate to fixed-income sources. RRHA will document in the file how the determination that a source of income was fixed was made.

If a family member with a fixed source of income is added, RRHA will use third-party verification of all income amounts for that family member.

If verification of the COLA or rate of interest is not available, RRHA will obtain third-party verification of income amounts.

Third-party verification of fixed sources of income will be obtained during the intake process and at least once every three years thereafter.

11-I.C. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

RRHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual reexamination for each family is completed *within* a 12-month period, and may require reexaminations more frequently [HCV GB p. 12-1].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will begin the annual reexamination process 120 days in advance of its scheduled effective date. Once the participant has begun their recertification, they must complete it within 15 business days, even if the full 120-day period has not ended. Failure to recertify within those 15 business days may will result in termination from the voucher program. Generally, RRHA will schedule annual reexamination effective dates to coincide with the family's anniversary date.

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Anniversary date is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

If the family moves to a new unit, RRHA will perform a new annual reexamination.

RRHA also may schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process

RRHA is required to obtain the information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of RRHA. However, PHAs should give tenants who were not provided the opportunity the option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time [Notice PIH 2009-36].

RRHA Policy

Families generally are required to participate in an annual reexamination process, which includes the head of household, spouse, or co-head and all family members 18 years of age or older. If participation in any part of this process poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact RRHA to request a reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2).

Notification of annual reexamination interviews may be sent by any of the following means: email, message via the RentCafé portal, or first-class mail. The notification will contain website information and the due date. The due date for annual reexaminations will be 15 business days from the date of the initiated workflow. Families will receive two reminders via RentCafé, email, or first-class mail to submit their reexamination and required documents by the due date.

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If the family is unable to timely submit required documents, the family should contact the assigned Housing SpecialistRRHA in advance of the date of the scheduled interview or the deadline for document submission. If a family does not respond to the request for documents in a timely mannerattend the scheduled interview or timely respond to the request for documents, RRHA will send a second notification requesting timely submission of required documents with a new submission date and appointment time or new document submission deadline.

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If a family fails to comply ~~attend two scheduled interviews~~ without RRHA approval (or fails twice to timely respond to RRHA's request for documents), or if the notice thereof is returned to RRHA as undeliverable, a notice of termination (see Chapter 12) will be sent to the family's address of record.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the ~~interview~~ reexamination process. The family and RRHA must execute a certification attesting to the role and the assistance provided by any such third party.

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11-I.D. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

As part of the annual reexamination process, families are required to provide updated information to RRHA regarding the family's income, expenses, and composition [24 CFR 982.551(b)].

RRHA Policy

Families will be asked to submit all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the Rent Café portal. . The required information will include RRHA-designated reexamination form, an Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, as well as supporting documents or forms related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of submission must be provided within 15 business days of the due date. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time period (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of termination (See Chapter 12).

Additionally, HUD recommends that during the annual reexamination process that PHAs ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state [Notice PIH 2012-28].

RRHA Policy

During the annual reexamination process, RRHA will ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state. RRHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database to verify the information provided by the tenant.

If RRHA proposes to terminate assistance based on lifetime sex offender registration information, RRHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to termination. [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)]. (See Chapter 12.)

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or RRHA has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual basis. These include:

- Legal identity
- Age
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

If adding a new family member to the unit causes overcrowding according to the housing quality standards (NSPIRE) (see Chapter 8), RRHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and RRHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, RRHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

11-I.D. CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

RRHA is authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement agency to prevent admission of criminals to Section 8 housing and to assist in lease enforcement and eviction. (24 CFR 5.901, 42 U.S.C. 14379d)(q))

RRHA Policy

RRHA may conduct criminal background checks on all adult household members 18 years or older during the reexamination process. RRHA may also conduct criminal background checks when it has come to RRHA's attention either from local law enforcement or by other means that an individual has engaged in the destruction of property, engaged in violent activity against another person, drug-related activity, or other criminal activity or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or agency employees. Such checks will also include sex offender registration information.

In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration background checks on an annual basis.

In the event the background check reveals serious and repeated lease violations and/or conduct that would pose a threat to others, staff, or property, RRHA will take due and proper action including termination of assistance and tenancy as outlined in Chapter 12- Termination of Assistance and Tenancy.

RRHA will follow the guidelines outlined below in reviewing annual criminal background checks at reexamination.

The Final Rule for Screening and Eviction for Drug Abuse and other Criminal Activity (SEDACA) published in the Federal Register on May 24, 2001, amends the Extension Act and the 1998 Quality

Housing and Work Responsibility Act for the Public Housing program.

The SEDACA amendments give public housing agencies (RRHAs) the tools for adopting and implementing fair, effective and comprehensive policies for screening program applicants and evicting or terminating assistance of persons who engage in illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or other criminal activity.

Participants

- (1) RRHA will apply the screening criteria to Housing Choice Voucher Program Participants and members of their household 18 years of age or older at any time the housed family has requested to add a member (18 years of age or older) to the household.

- (2) RRHA may conduct criminal background checks on all adult household members 18 years or older at reexamination.

RRHA program staff shall be responsible for obtaining relevant information from the applicant, resident, landlord, neighbors, informants, newspaper, social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc.), police incident reports or other reliable sources deemed appropriate by RRHA. All information received shall be examined and evaluated by appropriate RRHA staff.

- (3) RRHA will conduct criminal background checks on all adult household members 18 years or older porting from another jurisdiction.

- (4) If at any time during program participation, RRHA has reasonable cause (e.g., newspaper articles, credible informants, police reports, or it has come to the attention either from local law enforcement or by other means) to believe that a household member is/has engaged in violent activity against another person, drug-related activity, or other criminal activity or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or agency employees, the agency will run a criminal background check on all household members.

- (5) Such checks shall also include sex offender registration information. In accordance with Notice PIH 2012-28, at annual reexamination, RRHA shall ask whether the participant or any member of the participant's household is subject to a State lifetime sex offender registration program in any state. RRHA will verify this information using the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Database and/or other official federal, state, and local resources and document this information in the same manner as at admission.

If the recertification screening reveals that the participant has falsified information or otherwise failed to disclose criminal history on his/her application and/or reexamination forms, the owner/agent and RRHA shall pursue eviction or termination of assistance to the extent allowed by HUD requirements, RRHA's Administrative Plan, and state or local law.

- (6) In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration checks on an annual basis.

Annual criminal background checks will receive additional review if the background check reveals an unacceptable police record. An unacceptable police record is one wherein the head of household or any member of the household has been convicted of a crime within the last five (5) years, or has a history of criminal activity that would jeopardize the health, safety or welfare of the community. A history will be evidenced by a pattern or record of continuing conduct/acts, regardless of type or severity which may interfere with the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by others, unless the family has provided satisfactory evidence of rehabilitation. Such conduct includes:

- (1) A pattern of past conduct of illegal use of controlled substances; and
- (2) Past conduct of abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol;
- (3) A pattern of theft or fraud;
- (4) A pattern of burglary or automobile theft;
- (5) Threatened abuse or violent behavior towards RRHA staff, management, maintenance, security personnel or any one authorized to perform work on RRHA properties.
- (6) Acts of prostitution and/or a pattern of prostitution.

Satisfactory evidence of rehabilitation may include the following:

- (1) Evidence of completion of an appropriate substance abuse rehabilitation program and no additional involvement in such behavior for one (1) year.
- (2) Results of current drug testing, showing no positive test results for at least one (1) year.
- (3) Evidence of a stable rental and/or financial history for one (1) year.
- (4) Certification by a parole or probation officer demonstrating current compliance with parole or probation requirements.
- (1) Certification of completion of any relevant behavior modification/counseling course.
- (2) Reports and/or letters from social service agencies or case managers who have been working with the resident for the past twelve (12) months.
- (3) The resident may provide any other written documentation from any reliable source that may be deemed appropriate for determination of eligibility. RRHA shall have sole discretion in determining what constitutes adequate and credible documentation.

An unacceptable juvenile record is one wherein the juvenile has one (1) conviction within the past twelve (12) months for crimes outlined in categories (a) through (d), (h) and (j). Other convictions within the past twelve (12) months that fall within the remaining categories will be determined based upon the severity of the crime as indicated by the categories.

Following making a determination of ineligibility due to criminal history, RRHA will notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. This opportunity will be provided before termination of tenancy or assistance on the basis of such information. [24 C.F.R. §982.553] Participants will be afforded an opportunity for informal reviews and hearings as outlined in Chapter 16- Program Administration.

11-I.E. DETERMINING ONGOING ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN STUDENTS [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5)]

Section 327 of Public Law 109-115 established new restrictions on the ongoing eligibility of certain students (both part- and full-time) who are enrolled in institutions of higher education.

If a student enrolled in an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the student's eligibility must be reexamined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents on an annual basis. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents must be income eligible for the student to continue to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from his or her parents or is considered a *vulnerable youth* in accordance with RRHA Policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's ongoing eligibility.

Students who reside with parents in an HCV assisted unit are not subject to this provision. It is limited to students who are receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

RRHA Policy

During the annual reexamination process, RRHA will determine the ongoing eligibility of each student who is subject to the eligibility restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by reviewing the student's individual income as well as the income of the student's parents. If the student has been determined "independent" from his/her parents or is considered a *vulnerable youth* based on the policies in Sections 3-II.E and 7-II.E, the parents' income will not be reviewed.

If the student is no longer income eligible based on his/her own income or the income of his/her parents, the student's assistance will be terminated in accordance with the policies in Section 12-I.D.

If the student continues to be income eligible based on his/her own income and the income of his/her parents (if applicable), RRHA will process a reexamination in accordance with the policies in this chapter.

11-I.F. EFFECTIVE DATES

RRHA must establish policies concerning the effective date of changes that result from an annual reexamination [24 CFR 982.516].

RRHA Policy

In general, an *increase* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

If less than 30 days remain before the scheduled effective date, the increase will take effect on the first of the month following the end of the 30-day notice period.

If a family moves to a new unit, the increase will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract, and no 30-day notice is required.

If RRHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by RRHA, but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.

. The family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a *decrease* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If a family moves to a new unit, the decrease will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract.

If RRHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by RRHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *decreases* in the family share of the rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

Delays in reexamination processing are considered to be caused by the family if the family fails to provide information requested by RRHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents RRHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

PART II: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516]

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change between annual reexaminations. HUD and PHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances must be reported, and under what circumstances RRHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit RRHA to conduct interim reexaminations of income or family composition at any time. When an interim reexamination is conducted, only those factors that have changed are verified and adjusted [HCV GB, p. 12-10].

In addition to specifying what information the family must report, HUD regulations permit the family to request an interim determination if other aspects of the family's income or composition changes. RRHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and PHA policies describing what changes families are required to report, what changes families may choose to report, and how RRHA will process both RRHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

11-II.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The family is required to report all changes in family composition. RRHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in income and family composition. However, due to family obligations under the program, RRHA has limited discretion in this area.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations. Pursuant to HOTMA Section 102, RRHA will process interim reexaminations that results in a 10% adjusted income increase or decrease and under the following circumstances:

Income Change	RRHA Action
(a) Decrease in income for any reason, except for decrease that is subject to Imputed Welfare Income rules.	•RRHA will process an interim reduction in rent if the income decrease can be verified to last more than 30 days.
(b) Increase in income following RRHA granting of interim rent decrease.	•RRHA may process an interim rent increase for income increases that are due to a new source of income or resumption of income that follow interim rent reductions.
(c) Increase in earned income from the employment of a current household member outside of the EID	•RRHA will either defer the increase to the next regular reexamination or, if the individual is eligible for an earned income disallowance, grant the disallowance.

(d) Increase in unearned income (e.g. COLA adjustment for social security).	• RRHA will defer the increase to the next regular reexamination
(e) Increase in income because a person with income (from any source) joins the household.	• RRHA will process an interim reexamination and rent increase

New Family Members Not Requiring PHA Approval

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require RRHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify RRHA of the addition [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)].

RRHA Policy

The family must inform RRHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child within 15 business days.

New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval

With the exception of children who join the family as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, a family must request RRHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 982.551(h)(4)].

When any new family member is added, RRHA must make appropriate adjustments in the family share of the rent and the HAP payment at the effective date of either the annual or interim reexamination [24 CFR 982.516(e)(2)].

If a change in family size causes a violation of Housing Quality Standards (NSPIRE) space standards (see Chapter 8), RRHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and RRHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, RRHA must terminate the family's HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

RRHA Policy

Families must request RRHA approval to add a new family member, live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 30 consecutive days or 90 cumulative days within a 12-month period and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by RRHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

RRHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets RRHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (see Chapter 7, Part II).

RRHA will not approve adult family member added back to the household once they are removed or are removed by the head of household.

RRHA will not approve the addition of a foster child or foster adult if it will cause a violation of NSPIRE space standards.

If RRHA determines an individual meets RRHA's eligibility criteria and documentation

requirements, RRHA will provide written approval to the family. If the approval of a new family member or live-in aide will cause overcrowding according to NSPIRE standards, the approval letter will explain that the family will be issued a voucher and will be required to move.

If RRHA determines that an individual does not meet RRHA's eligibility criteria or documentation requirements, RRHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and the reasons for the denial.

RRHA will make its determination within 15 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

Departure of a Family or Household Member

Families must promptly notify RRHA if any family member no longer lives in the unit [24 CFR 982.551(h)(3)]. Because household members are considered when determining the family unit (voucher) size [24 CFR 982.402], RRHA also needs to know when any live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit.

RRHA Policy

If a household member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform RRHA within 15 business days. This requirement also applies to a family member who has been considered temporarily absent at the point that the family concludes the individual is permanently absent. Head of household must provide third-party documentation to support the removal of the household member (i.e. new lease, household bill, photo identification, etc.)

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform RRHA within 15 business days.

11-II.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because RRHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change. When a family reports a change, RRHA may take different actions depending on whether the family reported the change voluntarily, or because it was required to do so.

RRHA-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

RRHA-initiated interim reexaminations are those that are scheduled based on circumstances or criteria defined by RRHA. They are not scheduled because of changes reported by the family.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

For families receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), RRHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the start and conclusion of the 24-month eligibility period.

If the family has reported zero income, RRHA will conduct an interim reexamination every 3 months as long as the family continues to report that they have no income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g. seasonal or cyclic income), RRHA will schedule an interim reexamination to coincide with the end of the period for which it is feasible to project income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, tenant declarations were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, RRHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

RRHA may conduct an interim reexamination at any time in order to correct an error in a previous reexamination, or to investigate a tenant fraud complaint.

Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

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

Required Reporting

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

RRHA Policy

Families are required to report all increases in earned income, including new employment, within 15 business days of the date the change takes effect via the Rent Café Portal.

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

RRHA will process an interim reexamination based on the income reported.

Optional Reporting

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

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

RRHA Policy

Interim Changes - all requests for interim changes must include all required supporting documentation. Incomplete requests for interim changes received via the Rent Café portal, email, US mail, fax, submitted to the office directly/personally or otherwise will be returned to the participant with notification that required documents were not included.

Interim income changes that result in an increase in the tenant rent will be logged into the notes and may be processed at the next annual recertification.

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

Income increase reported during the processing of a submitted RFTA will be counted after the move-in is completed.

Interim income Decreases reported late will be effective the first of next month after the change is reported. Income decreases reported during the process of a submitted RFTA will be reviewed to ensure reporting compliance and that no misrepresentation has occurred. RRHA will review all compliance violations and misrepresentations as program violations. If no program violations occurred, the income decrease reported during the processing of a RFTA will be completed after the RFTA process is completed.

11-IL.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

Method of Reporting

RRHA Policy

The family must notify RRHA of changes in writing via the Rent Café portal.

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

Based on the type of change reported, RRHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit. The family must submit any required information or documents within 15 business days of receiving a request from RRHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with RRHA approval. RRHA will accept required documentation by email, uploaded to the Rent Café portal, by mail, by fax, or in person.

Effective Dates

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

PART III: RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT

11-III.A. OVERVIEW

After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, RRHA must recalculate the family share of the rent and the subsidy amount and notify the family and owner of the changes [24 CFR 982.516(d)(2), HCV 12-6 and 12-10]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

11-III.B. CHANGES IN PAYMENT STANDARDS AND UTILITY ALLOWANCES

In order to calculate the family share of the rent and HAP amount correctly, changes in payment standards, subsidy standards, or utility allowances may need to be updated and included in RRHA's calculations.

Specific policies governing how subsidy standards, payment standards, and utility allowances are applied are discussed below.

Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must use the correct payment standard for the family, taking into consideration the family unit size, the size of unit, and the area in which the unit is located [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. See Chapter 6 for information on how to select the appropriate payment standard.

When RRHA changes its payment standards or the family's situation changes, new payment standards are applied at the following times:

- If RRHA's payment standard amount changes during the term of the HAP contract, the date on which the new standard is applied depends on whether the standard has increased or decreased:
 - If the payment standard amount has *increased*, the increased payment standard will be applied at the *first annual* reexamination following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.
 - If the payment standard amount has *decreased*, during the term of a HAP contract, RRHA is not required to reduce the payment standard as the HAP contract remains in effect. At the family's *second annual* reexamination, RRHA will apply the decreased payment standard.
 - The Board must approve all new payment standards prior to implementation.
- If the family moves to a new unit, or a new HAP contract is executed due to changes in the lease (even if the family remains in place) the current payment standard applicable to the family will be used when the new HAP contract is processed.

Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)]

If there is a change in the family unit size that would apply to a family during the HAP contract term, either due to a change in family composition, or a change in RRHA's subsidy standards (see Chapter 5), the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family at the family's *first annual* reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must reflect any changes in the family's utility arrangement with the owner, or in RRHA's utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

When there are changes in the utility arrangement with the owner, RRHA must use the utility allowances in effect at the time the new lease and HAP contract are executed.

At reexamination, RRHA must use RRHA current utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 982.517(d)(2)].

RRHA Policy

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

11-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW FAMILY SHARE AND HAP AMOUNT

RRHA must notify the owner and family of any changes in the amount of the HAP payment [HUD-52641, HAP Contract]. The notice must include the following information [HCV GB, p. 12-6]:

- The amount and effective date of the new HAP payment
- The amount and effective date of the new family share of the rent
- The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent to owner

The family must be given an opportunity for an informal hearing regarding RRHA's determination of their annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment [24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)] (see Chapter 16).

RRHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the family share of the rent and the housing assistance payment. The notice also will state the procedures for requesting an informal hearing.

11-III.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, RRHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, RRHA may discover errors made by RRHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of subsidy are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Chapter 12

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TENANCY

HUD regulations specify mandatory and optional grounds for which RRHA can terminate a family's assistance. They also specify the circumstances under which an owner may terminate the tenancy of an assisted family. This chapter describes the policies that govern mandatory and optional terminations of assistance, and termination of tenancy by the owner. It is presented in three parts:

Part I: Grounds for Termination of Assistance. This part describes the various circumstances under which assistance under the program can be terminated by the family or by RRHA.

Part II: Approach to Termination of Assistance. This part describes the policies and the process that RRHA will use in evaluating decisions on whether to terminate assistance due to actions or inactions of the family where termination is an option. It specifies the alternatives that RRHA may consider in lieu of termination, the criteria RRHA will use when deciding what action to take, and the steps RRHA must take when terminating a family's assistance.

Part III: Termination of Tenancy by the Owner. This part describes the HUD policies that govern the owner's right to terminate an assisted tenancy.

PART I: GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires RRHA to terminate assistance for certain actions and inactions of the family and when the family no longer requires assistance due to increases in family income. HUD permits RRHA to terminate assistance for certain other actions or inactions of the family. In addition, a family may decide to withdraw from the program and terminate their HCV assistance at any time by notifying RRHA.

12-I.B. FAMILY NO LONGER REQUIRES ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.455]

As a family's income increases, the amount of the housing assistance payment decreases. If the amount of assistance provided by RRHA is reduced to zero, the family's assistance terminates automatically 180 days after the last HAP payment.

RRHA Policy

If a participating family receiving zero assistance experiences a change in circumstances that would result in a HAP payment to the owner, the family must notify RRHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

12-I.C. FAMILY CHOOSES TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

The family may request that RRHA terminate housing assistance payments on behalf of the family at any time.

RRHA Policy

The request to terminate assistance should be made in writing and signed by the head of household, and spouse or co-head if applicable. Before terminating the family's assistance, RRHA will follow the notice requirements in Section 12-II.F.

12-I.D. MANDATORY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

HUD requires RRHA to terminate assistance in the following circumstances:

Eviction [24 CFR 982.552(b)(2), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)]

RRHA must terminate assistance whenever a family is evicted from a unit assisted under the HCV program for a serious or repeated violation of the lease. As discussed further in section 12-II.E, incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the survivor or threatened survivor of such violence or stalking.

RRHA Policy

A family will be considered *evicted* if the family moves after a legal eviction order has been issued, whether or not physical enforcement of the order was necessary.

If a family moves after the owner has given the family an eviction notice for serious or repeated lease violations but before a legal eviction order has been issued, termination of assistance is not mandatory. In such cases RRHA will determine whether the family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence and may terminate assistance or take any of the alternative measures described in Section 12-II.C. In making its decision, RRHA will consider the factors described in sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such factors, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests.

Failure to Provide Consent [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3)]

RRHA must terminate assistance if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form they are required to sign for a regular or interim reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

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

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

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

Failure to Disclose and Document Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.218(c), Notice PIH 2012-10]

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

Lifetime Registered Sex Offenders [Notice PIH 2012-28]

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRHA must immediately terminate program assistance for deceased single member households.

12-I.E. MANDATORY POLICIES AND OTHER AUTHORIZED TERMINATIONS**Mandatory Policies [24 CFR 982.553(b) and 982.551(l)]**

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

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

Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

RRHA Policy

RRHA will terminate a family's assistance if any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

RRHA will terminate assistance if any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

RRHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests, convictions, or eviction of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, RRHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Drug-Related and Violent Criminal Activity [24 CFR 5.100]

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Drug-related criminal activity is defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

Violent criminal activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will terminate a family's assistance if any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related or violent criminal activity during participation in the HCV program.

RRHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests and/or convictions of household members related to drug-related or violent criminal activity, and any eviction or notice to evict based on drug-related or violent criminal activity.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, RRHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D. and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

- RRHA may conduct criminal background checks on all adult household members 18 years or older at reexamination. RRHA may also conduct criminal background checks when it has come to RRHA's attention either from local law enforcement or by other means that an individual has engaged in the destruction of property, engaged in violent activity against another person, drug-related activity, or other criminal activity or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or agency employees. Such checks will also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration background checks on an annual basis.
- Failure to meet the criminal history screening requirements as described below or for admissions in this Administrative Plan may result in termination.

Annual Criminal Background Check Procedures

RRHA will follow the guidelines outlined below in reviewing annual criminal background checks at reexamination.

The Final Rule for Screening and Eviction for Drug Abuse and other Criminal Activity (SEDACA) published in the Federal Register on May 24, 2001, amends the Extension Act and the 1998 Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act for the Housing Choice Voucher program.

The SEDACA amendments give public housing agencies (PHAs) the tools for adopting and implementing fair, effective and comprehensive policies for screening program applicants and evicting or terminating assistance of persons who engage in illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or other criminal activity.

Participants

(1) RRHA will apply the screening criteria to HCVP participants and members of their household 18 years of age or older at any time the housed family has requested to add a member (18 years of age or older) to the household.

(2) RRHA **may** conduct criminal background checks on all adult household members 18 years or older at reexamination.

(3) RRHA program staff shall be responsible for obtaining relevant information from the participant, resident, neighbors, informants, newspaper, social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc.), police incident reports or other reliable sources deemed appropriate by RRHA. All information received shall be examined and evaluated by appropriate RRHA staff.

(4) If at any time during program participation, RRHA has reasonable cause (e.g., newspaper articles, credible informants, police reports, or it has come to the attention either from local law enforcement or by other means) to believe that a household member is/has engaged in violent activity against another person, drug-related activity, or other criminal activity or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or agency employees, the agency will run a criminal background check on all household members.

(5) Such checks shall also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration records on an annual basis.

State lifetime sex offender registration program in any jurisdiction. RRHA will verify this information using the DruSjodin National Sex Offender Database and/or other official federal, state, and local resources and document this information in the same manner as admission.

If the recertification screening reveals that the participant has falsified information or otherwise failed to disclose criminal history on his/her application and/or reexamination forms, RRHA shall pursue termination of assistance to the extent allowed by HUD requirements, RRHA's Administrative Plan Policy and state or local law.

If the participant or a member of the participant's household, regardless of the date of admission, engages in criminal activity (including sex offenses) while living in RRHA housing, RRHA shall pursue termination of assistance to the extent allowed by HUD requirements, the lease and state or local law.

(6) In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration checks on an annual basis.

Annual criminal background checks will receive additional review if the background check reveals an unacceptable police record. An unacceptable police record is one wherein the head of household or any member of the household has been convicted of a crime within the last five (5) years, or has a history of criminal activity that would jeopardize the health, safety or welfare of the community. A history will be evidenced by a pattern or record of continuing conduct/acts, regardless of type or severity which may interfere with the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by others, unless the family has provided satisfactory evidence of rehabilitation. Such conduct includes:

- (1) A pattern of past conduct of illegal use of controlled substances; and
- (2) Past conduct of abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol;
- (3) A pattern of theft or fraud;
- (4) A pattern of burglary or automobile theft;
- (5) Threatened abuse or violent behavior towards RRHA staff, management, maintenance, security personnel or any one authorized to perform work on RRHA properties.
- (6) Acts of prostitution and/or a pattern of prostitution.

Satisfactory evidence of rehabilitation may include the following:

- (1) Evidence of completion of an appropriate substance abuse rehabilitation program and no additional involvement in such behavior for one (1) year.
- (2) Results of current drug testing, showing no positive test results for at least one (1) year.
- (3) Evidence of a stable rental and/or financial history for one (1) year.
- (4) Certification by a parole or probation officer demonstrating current compliance with parole or probation requirements.
- (5) Certification of completion of any relevant behavior modification/counseling course.
- (6) Reports and/or letters from social service agencies or case managers who have been working with the resident for the past twelve (12) months.

- (7) The resident may provide any other written documentation from any reliable source that may be deemed appropriate for determination of eligibility. RRHA shall have sole discretion in determining what constitutes adequate and credible documentation.

An unacceptable juvenile record is one wherein the juvenile has one (1) conviction within the past twelve (12) months for crimes outlined in categories (a) through (d), (h) and (j). Other convictions within the past twelve (12) months that fall within the remaining categories will be determined based upon the severity of the crime as indicated by the categories.

RECOMMENDATION FOR TERMINATION OF TENANCY IS TO BE DETERMINED FROM THE DATE OF LAST CONVICTION(S) WITHIN FIVE (5) YEARS OF THE ANNUAL BACKGROUND CHECK.

RRHA may run a criminal record check on all adult members of a participant's household. Participants are required to sign releases for such criminal record checks. In addition, RRHA will check the sex offenders' web site for the appropriate jurisdiction, for all individuals. Criminal History Records on all family members eighteen (18) years of age or older will be searched includes Local, State, and National Criminal History Records. Prior to making a determination of ineligibility due to criminal history, RRHA will provide the family member and the applicant an opportunity to dispute the information.

Termination is mandatory if a criminal Background check reveals that a family or household member has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine or is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under the Sex Offender registration program of any jurisdiction.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will terminate assistance if RRHA learns that any family member has an unacceptable police record, as defined below.

Unacceptable Police Record

An unacceptable police record is one wherein the participant or any member of the household has been convicted of a crime, within the time period specified below, or has a history of criminal activity that would jeopardize the health, safety and welfare of the community. An unacceptable juvenile record is one wherein the juvenile has one (1) conviction within the past twelve (12) months for crimes outlined in categories (a) through (d), (h), and (j). Other convictions within the past twelve (12) months that fall within the remaining categories will be determined based upon the severity of the crime as indicated by the deposition.

RE-APPLY DATES ARE TO BE DETERMINED FROM THE DATE OF LAST CONVICTION.

- p. Permanent Termination - Includes a family or household member who has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine on or off the premises of public housing and a family or household member who is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State or Federal sex offender registration program.
- q. Intent to Distribute Drugs or Other Controlled Substance - Includes evidence of conviction for trafficking or intent to distribute drugs or other controlled substance of any type other than alcohol

Prior to making a determination to terminate due to criminal history, RRHA will provide the family member and the participant an opportunity to dispute the information. If a family is terminated because RRHA has determined the family is ineligible for assistance due to criminal activity, a notice will be sent to the family's address of record. The notice will state the reasons the family was terminated and will inform the family how to request an informal hearing regarding RRHA's decision [24 CFR 982.201(f)].

Housing Choice Voucher participants are permitted due process through the Informal Hearing procedure as established under the Administrative Plan and applicable law. However, in accordance with HUD regulations and U.S. Fair Housing Act, RRHA has exempted from the grievance procedures a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment on the premises of other residents or employees of RRHA.
- Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off RRHA premises,
- Any criminal activity that resulted in the felony conviction a household member or
- Verbal or physical disputes between tenants.

Consideration may be given to extenuating circumstances surrounding crimes listed in this policy. The Vice President of HCVP/TSO may exercise discretion based on extenuating circumstances. A tenant's intentional misrepresentation of information related to eligibility, preference for admission, housing history, allowances, family composition or rent will result in rejection. Unintentional mistakes that do not confer an advantage to the applicant will not be considered misrepresentations.

Participants Who Claim Mitigating Circumstances

If negative information is received about a participant, RRHA shall consider the time, nature, and extent of the participant's conduct and to factors that might indicate a reasonable probability of favorable future conduct. To be considered mitigating, the circumstance must be verifiable.

- a. Mitigating circumstances are facts relating to the tenant's negative rental history or behavior, that when verified, indicate:
 - The reason for the unsuitable rental history and/or behavior.
 - The reason for the unsuitable rental history and behavior is no longer in effect or is under control and applicant's prospect for lease compliance is an acceptable one, justifying admission.
 - Mitigating circumstances would overcome or outweigh information already gathered in the screening process.
- b. Mitigating Circumstances
 - RRHA will require any applicant who asserts that mitigating circumstances related to a change in disability, medical condition or treatment to provide verification that he or she has applied for SSI, VA or SSA or appealed a denial of such benefits.

- RRHA shall also have the right to request further information to verify the mitigating circumstance, even if such information is of a medically confidential nature. Such inquiries will be limited to the information necessary to verify the mitigating circumstances or, in the case of a person with disabilities, to verify a reasonable accommodation

Other Authorized Reasons for Termination of Assistance
[24 CFR 982.552(c), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)]

HUD permits RRHA to terminate assistance under a number of other circumstances. It is left to the discretion of RRHA whether such circumstances in general warrant consideration for the termination of assistance. As discussed further in section 12-II.E, VAWA explicitly prohibits PHAs from considering incidents of, or criminal activity directly related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as reasons for terminating the assistance of a survivor of such abuse.

Additionally, per the alternative requirements listed in the *Federal Register* notice dated December 29, 2014, PHAs are no longer permitted to terminate assistance to a family due to the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) contract of participation [FR Notice 12/29/14].

RRHA Policy

RRHA **will not** terminate a family's assistance because of the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency program.

RRHA **will** terminate a family's assistance if:

- The family has failed to comply with any family obligations under the program. See Exhibit 12-1 for a listing of family obligations and related RRHA policies.
- Any family member has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five years.
- Any PHA has ever terminated assistance under the program for any member of the family.
- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- The family currently owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.
- The family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts RRHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.
- The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with RRHA.
- A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward RRHA personnel.
 - *Abusive or violent behavior towards PHA personnel* includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.
 - *Threatening* refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, RRHA will consider alternatives as

described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Family Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 982.312]

The family may be absent from the unit for brief periods. RRHA must establish a policy on how long the family may be absent from the assisted unit. However, the family may not be absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive calendar days for any reason. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.

RRHA Policy

If the family is absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive calendar days, the family's assistance will be terminated. Notice of termination will be sent in accordance with Section 12-II.F.

Insufficient Funding [24 CFR 982.454]

RRHA may terminate HAP contracts if RRHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will determine whether there is sufficient funding to pay for currently assisted families according to the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16. If RRHA determines there is a shortage of funding, prior to terminating any HAP contracts, RRHA will determine if any other actions can be taken to reduce program costs.

In the event that RRHA decides to stop issuing vouchers as a result of a funding shortfall, and RRHA is not assisting the required number of special purpose vouchers (NED families, HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) families, and family unification program (FUP) families), when RRHA resumes issuing vouchers, RRHA will issue vouchers first to the special purpose voucher families on its waiting list until it has reached the required number of special purpose vouchers, when applicable.

If, after implementing all reasonable cost cutting measures, there is not enough funding available to provide continued assistance for current participants, RRHA will terminate HAP contracts as a last resort.

Prior to terminating any HAP contracts, RRHA will inform the local HUD field office. RRHA will terminate the minimum number needed in order to reduce HAP costs to a level within RRHA's annual budget authority.

If RRHA must terminate HAP contracts due to insufficient funding, RRHA will do so in accordance with the following criteria and instructions:

Families comprising the required number of special purpose vouchers, including nonelderly disabled (NED), HUD-Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH), and family unification program (FUP) will be the last to be terminated.

RRHA may terminate the HAP contract if it is determined, in accordance with HUD requirements, that funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program. In the event of insufficient HCV

program funding, RRHA will terminate assistance to a family from the HCV program by first in the program, first out the program (FIFO) with the exceptions of near elderly, elderly and disabled. This action will require a 60 day notice.

PART II: APPROACH TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

RRHA is required by regulation to terminate a family's assistance for certain actions or inactions of the family. For other types of actions or inactions of the family, the regulations give RRHA the authority to either terminate the family's assistance or to take another action. This part discusses the various actions RRHA may choose to take when it has discretion and outlines the criteria RRHA will use to make its decision about whether or not to terminate assistance. It also specifies the requirements for the notification to the family of RRHA's intent to terminate assistance.

12-II.B. METHOD OF TERMINATION [24 CFR 982.552(a)(3)]

Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

- Terminating housing assistance payments under a current HAP contract,
- Refusing to enter into a new HAP contract or approve a lease, or
- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures.

12-II.C. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

Change in Household Composition

As a condition of continued assistance, RRHA may require that any household member who participated in or was responsible for an offense no longer resides in the unit [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(ii)].

RRHA Policy

As a condition of continued assistance, the head of household must certify that the culpable family member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former family member's current address upon RRHA request.

Repayment of Family Debts

RRHA Policy

If a family owes amounts to RRHA, as a condition of continued assistance, RRHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from RRHA of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

12-II.D. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

Evidence

For criminal activity, HUD permits RRHA to terminate assistance if a *preponderance of the evidence* indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted [24 CFR 982.553(c)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use the concept of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all termination decisions.

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

Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(i)]

RRHA is permitted, but not required, to consider all relevant circumstances when determining whether a family's assistance should be terminated.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will consider the following facts and circumstances when making its decision to terminate assistance:

The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents' safety or property

The effects that termination of assistance may have on other members of the family who were not involved in the action or failure to act

The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, including whether the culpable family member is a minor or a person with disabilities or (as discussed further in section 12-II.E) a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking

The length of time since the violation occurred, including the age of the individual at the time of the conduct, as well as the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future

While a record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for termination, an arrest may, however, trigger an investigation to determine whether the participant actually engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. As part of its investigation, RRHA may obtain the police report associated with the arrest and consider the reported circumstances of the arrest. RRHA may also consider:

Any statements made by witnesses or the participant not included in the police report

Whether criminal charges were filed

Whether, if filed, criminal charges were abandoned, dismissed, not prosecuted, or ultimately resulted in an acquittal

Any other evidence relevant to determining whether or not the participant engaged in disqualifying activity

Evidence of criminal conduct will be considered if it indicates a demonstrable risk to safety and/or property

In the case of drug or alcohol abuse, whether the culpable household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully

RRHA will require the participant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the overpaid assistance and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)]

If the family includes a person with disabilities, RRHA's decision to terminate the family's assistance is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

RRHA Policy

If a family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for a proposed termination of assistance, RRHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, RRHA will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. RRHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed termination of assistance. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

12-II.E. TERMINATIONS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT OR STALKING

This section describes the protections against termination of assistance that the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 and its implementing regulations (“VAWA”) provides for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. For general VAWA requirements, key VAWA definitions, and PHA policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality, see section 16-IX of this plan.

VAWA Protections against Termination

VAWA provides four specific protections against termination of HCV assistance for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. (*Note:* The second, third, and fourth protections also apply to terminations of tenancy or occupancy by owners participating in the HCV program, as do the limitations discussed under the next heading.)

First, VAWA provides that RRHA may not terminate assistance to a family that moves out of an assisted unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to RRHA, if the move occurred to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)].

Second, it provides that an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may not be construed either as a serious or repeated lease violation by the survivor or as good cause to terminate the assistance of the survivor [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

Third, it provides that criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking may not be construed as cause for terminating the assistance of a tenant if a member of the tenant’s household, a guest, or another person under the tenant’s control is the one engaging in the criminal activity and the tenant or affiliated individual or other individual is the actual or threatened survivor of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(2)].

Fourth, it gives PHAs the authority to terminate assistance to any tenant or lawful occupant who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others without terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing, the survivor of the violence [24 CFR 5.2009(a)].

Limitations on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(d) and (e)]

VAWA does not limit the authority of RRHA to terminate the assistance of a survivor of abuse for reasons unrelated to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking so long as RRHA does not subject the survivor to a more demanding standard than it applies to other program participants [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1)].

Likewise, VAWA does not limit the authority of RRHA to terminate the assistance of a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking if RRHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the assisted property if the survivor is not terminated from assistance [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2)].

HUD regulations define *actual and imminent threat* to mean words, gestures, actions, or other indicators of a physical threat that (a) is real, (b) would occur within an immediate time frame, and (c) could result in death or serious bodily harm [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2) and (e)]. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include:

- The duration of the risk
- The nature and severity of the potential harm
- The likelihood that the potential harm will occur
- The length of time before the potential harm would occur [24 CFR 5.2005(e)]

In order to demonstrate an actual and imminent threat, RRHA must have objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators. Even when a survivor poses an actual and imminent threat, however, HUD regulations authorize RRHA to terminate the survivor's assistance "only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat" [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3)].

RRHA Policy

In determining whether a program participant who is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, RRHA will consider the following, and any other relevant, factors:

Whether the threat is toward an employee or tenant other than the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking

Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat

Whether the threat is likely to happen within an immediate time frame

Whether the threat to other tenants or employees can be eliminated in some other way, such as by helping the survivor relocate to a confidential location or seeking a legal remedy to prevent the perpetrator from acting on the threat

If the participant wishes to contest RRHA's determination that he or she is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees, the participant may do so as part of the informal hearing.

Documentation of Abuse [24 CFR 5.2007]

RRHA Policy

When an individual facing termination of assistance for reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking claims protection under VAWA, RRHA will request that the individual provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with the policies in section 16-IX.D of this plan.

RRHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the individual will suffice. In such cases RRHA will document the waiver in the individual's file.

When a participant family is facing assistance termination because of the actions of a participant, household member, guest, or other person under the participant's control and a participant or immediate family member of the participant's family claims that she or he is the survivor of such actions and that the actions are related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, RRHA will request in writing that the individual submit documentation affirming that claim. The written request will include explicit instructions on where, when, and to whom the documentation must be submitted. It will also state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation by the deadline.

The documentation will consist of a completed and signed form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking. In lieu of the certification form, RRHA will accept either of the following forms of documentation:

Self-Certification Form HUD 5382

A police or court record documenting the actual or threatened abuse

Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the survivor in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a survivor service provider; an attorney; or a medical or other knowledgeable professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The survivor must also sign the documentation.

RRHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the individual will suffice.

The individual claiming survivor status must submit the requested documentation within 14 calendar days after receipt of RRHA'S written request or must request an extension within that time frame. RRHA may, at its discretion, extend the deadline.

If the individual provides the requested documentation within 14 calendar days, or any RRHA-approved extension, RRHA will reconsider its termination decision in light of the documentation.

If the individual does not provide the requested documentation within 14 calendar days, or any RRHA-approved extension, RRHA will proceed with termination of the family's assistance in accordance with applicable law, program regulations, and the policies in this plan.

Terminating the Assistance of a Domestic Violence Perpetrator

Although VAWA provides protection against termination of assistance for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, it does not provide such protection for perpetrators. VAWA gives RRHA the explicit authority to "terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others" without terminating assistance to "or otherwise penalizing the survivor of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant" [24 CFR 5.2009(a)]. This authority is not dependent on a bifurcated lease or other eviction action by an owner against an individual family member. Further, this authority supersedes any local, state, or other federal law to the contrary. However, if RRHA chooses to exercise this authority, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law regarding termination of assistance. This means that RRHA must follow the same rules when terminating assistance to an individual as it would when terminating the assistance of an entire family [3/16/07 *Federal Register* notice on the applicability of VAWA to HUD programs].

If the perpetrator remains in the unit, RRHA continues to pay the owner until RRHA terminates the perpetrator from the program. RRHA must not stop paying HAP until 30 days after the owner bifurcates the lease to evict the perpetrator. RRHA may pay HAP for the full month if the 30-day period will end mid-month [Notice PIH 2017-08].

If the perpetrator is the only participant eligible to receive assistance, RRHA will provide any remaining participant a chance to establish eligibility for the program. If the remaining participant cannot do so, RRHA will provide them with 30 days to establish eligibility for another housing program prior to termination of the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will terminate assistance to a family member if RRHA determines that the family member has committed criminal acts of physical violence against other family members or others. This action will not affect the assistance of the remaining, non-culpable family members.

In making its decision, RRHA will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a signed certification (form HUD-5382) or other documentation of abuse submitted to RRHA by the survivor in accordance with this section and section 16-IX.D. RRHA will also consider the factors in section 12-II.D. Upon such consideration, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the assistance of the culpable family member.

If RRHA does terminate the assistance of the culpable family member, it will do so in accordance with applicable law, HUD regulations, and the policies in this plan.

RRHA Confidentiality Requirements [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(1)(v)]

All information provided to RRHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a survivor of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence and may neither be entered into any shared data base nor provided to any related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure (a) is requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) is required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) is otherwise required by applicable law.

RRHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, RRHA will inform the survivor before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

VAWA Complaint Processing

Individuals who believe they have been injured by a VAWA violation or will be injured by such a violation that is about to occur may file a VAWA complaint using HUD's FHEO online complaint form at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/online-complaint. FHEO will also accept VAWA complaints via mail, email, or telephone.

12-II.F. TERMINATION NOTICE

HUD regulations require PHAs to provide written notice of termination of assistance to a family only when the family is entitled to an informal hearing. However, since the family's HAP contract and lease will also terminate when the family's assistance terminates [form HUD-52641], it is a good business practice to provide written notification to both owner and family anytime assistance will be terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

RRHA Policy

When termination is initiated by RRHA, the notice to terminate will be sent to the family and the owner at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the termination. RRHA will also send a form HUD-5380 (Notice of Occupancy Rights) to the family with the termination notice. Notices will be uploaded to the family's online resident portal using the most updated email address that has been provided. Notices will also be printed and mailed via USPS to both the participant's and the property owner's addresses on file. However, if a family vacates the unit without informing RRHA, 30 days' notice will not be given. In these cases, the notice to terminate will be sent at the time RRHA learns the family has vacated the unit.

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When a family requests to be terminated from the program they must do so in writing to RRHA (see section 12-I.C.). RRHA will then send a confirmation notice to the family and the owner within 15 business days of the family's request, but no later than the termination effective date (as requested by the family).

If a family's assistance is to be terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, RRHA must give the family and the owner written notice that specifies:

- The reasons for which assistance has been terminated
- The effective date of the termination
- The family's right to an informal hearing as described in Chapter 16

If a family whose assistance is being terminated is entitled to an informal hearing, the notice of termination that RRHA sends to the family must meet the additional HUD and PHA notice requirements discussed in section 16-III.C of this plan. VAWA 2022 expands notification requirements to require PHAs to provide notice of occupancy rights and the HUD 50066 form when RRHA terminates a household's housing benefits.

RRHA Policy

Whenever RRHA decides to terminate a family's assistance because of the family's action or failure to act, RRHA will include in its termination notice the VAWA information described in section 16-IX.C of this plan and a form HUD-5380. RRHA will request that a family member wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify RRHA within 14 business days.

Still other notice requirements apply in two situations:

- If a criminal conviction is the basis of a family's termination, RRHA must provide a copy

of the record to the subject of the record and the tenant so that they have an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the record [24 CFR 982.553(d)(2)].

- If immigration status is the basis of a family's termination, as discussed in section 12-I.D, the special notice requirements in section 16-III.D must be followed.

RRHA Policy

The notice to terminate will be sent to the family and the owner at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the termination.

12-II.G. HOW TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AFFECTS THE HAP CONTRACT AND LEASE

When the family's assistance is terminated, the lease and HAP contract terminate automatically [Form HUD-52641].

The owner may offer the family a separate unassisted lease [HCV GB, p. 15-8].

PART III: TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE OWNER

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

Termination of an assisted tenancy is a matter between the owner and the family; RRHA is not directly involved. However, the owner is under some constraints when terminating an assisted tenancy. Termination of tenancy for certain reasons will also result in termination of assistance as discussed in this section.

12-III.B. GROUNDS FOR OWNER TERMINATION OF TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310, 24 CFR 5.2005(c), and Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum]

During the term of the lease, the owner is not permitted to terminate the tenancy except for serious or repeated violations of the lease, certain violations of state or local law, or other good cause.

Serious or Repeated Lease Violations

The owner is permitted to terminate the family's tenancy for serious or repeated violations of the terms and conditions of the lease, except when the violations are related to incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking and the survivor is protected from eviction by the Violence against Women Act of 2022 (see section 12-II.E). A serious lease violation includes failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease. However, RRHA's failure to make a HAP payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease between the family and the owner.

Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law

The owner is permitted to terminate the tenancy if a family member violates federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any *covered person*—meaning any member of the household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control—commits any of the following types of criminal activity (for applicable definitions see 24 CFR 5.100):

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises)
- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises
- Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises

However, in the case of criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, if the tenant or an affiliated individual is the survivor, the criminal activity may not be construed as cause for terminating the survivor's tenancy (see section 12-II.E).

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:

- Fleeing to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for a crime or an attempt to commit a crime that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or that, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or
- Violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Evidence of Criminal Activity

The owner may terminate tenancy and evict by judicial action a family for criminal activity by a covered person if the owner determines the covered person has engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of whether the covered person has been arrested or convicted for such activity and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction. This is the case except in certain incidents where the criminal activity directly relates to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the tenant or an affiliated individual is the survivor or threatened survivor of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Other Good Cause

During the initial lease term, the owner may not terminate the tenancy for “other good cause” unless the owner is terminating the tenancy because of something the family did or failed to do. During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause includes the disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.

After the initial lease term, “other good cause” for termination of tenancy by the owner includes:

- Failure by the family to accept the offer of a new lease or revision
- The owner’s desire to use the unit for personal or family use, or for a purpose other than as a residential rental unit
- A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, or desire to lease the unit at a higher rent)

After the initial lease term, the owner may give the family notice at any time, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

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

The owner must give the tenant a written notice that specifies the grounds for termination of tenancy during the term of the lease. The tenancy does not terminate before the owner has given this notice, and the notice must be given at or before commencement of the eviction action.

The notice of grounds may be included in, or may be combined with, any owner eviction notice to the tenant.

Owner eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. The owner may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action. The owner must give RRHA a copy of any eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the family. The family is also required to give RRHA a copy of any eviction notice (see Chapter 5).

RRHA Policy

If the eviction action is finalized in court, the owner must provide RRHA with documentation related to the eviction, including notice of the eviction date, as soon as possible, but no later than 5 business days following the court-ordered eviction.

12-III.D. DECIDING WHETHER TO TERMINATE TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310(h), 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4)]

An owner who has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so, and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision. These might include:

- The nature of the offending action
- The seriousness of the offending action;
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of the owner's failure to terminate the tenancy;
- The extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action;
- The effect of termination of tenancy on household members not involved in the offending activity;
- The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities;
- The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action;
- The effect of the owner's action on the integrity of the program.

The owner may require a family to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

In determining whether to terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the owner may consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully (42 U.S.C. 13661). For this purpose, the owner may require the tenant to submit evidence of the household

member's current participation in, or successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

The owner's termination of tenancy actions must be consistent with the fair housing and equal opportunity provisions in 24 CFR 5.105.

An owner's decision to terminate tenancy for incidents related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is limited by VAWA. (See section 12-II.E.)

12-III.E. EFFECT OF TENANCY TERMINATION ON THE FAMILY'S ASSISTANCE

If a termination is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease, and if RRHA has no other grounds for termination of assistance, RRHA may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance (see Chapter 10).

EXHIBIT 12-1: STATEMENT OF FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA will determine if a family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence, including but not limited to, a court-ordered eviction or an owner's notice to evict.

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

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

RRHA Policy

The family must comply with lease requirements regarding written notice to the owner.

The family must provide written notice to RRHA at the same time the owner is notified.

- The family must promptly give RRHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.
- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.

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

RRHA Policy

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

- The family must promptly notify RRHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
- The family must not permit any person who is not a current family member to list the assisted unit as that person's mailing address or as that person's residence for any purpose; provided, however, that a family shall not be responsible if the family did not know, and could not reasonably have known, that the unit address is being used for such purposes.
- If RRHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. RRHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when RRHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

RRHA Policy

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter

12 for HUD and RRHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.

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

Chapter 13

OWNERS

INTRODUCTION

Owners play a major role in the HCV program by supplying decent, safe, and sanitary housing for participating families.

The term “owner” refers to any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4(b)]. The term “owner” includes a principal or other interested party [24 CFR 982.453; 24 CFR 982.306(f)], such as a designated agent of the owner.

Owners have numerous responsibilities under the program, including screening and leasing to families, maintaining the dwelling unit, enforcing the lease, and complying with various contractual obligations.

The chapter is organized in two parts:

Part I: Owners in the HCV Program. This part discusses the role of an owner in RRHA’s HCV program and highlights key owner rights and responsibilities.

Part II: HAP Contracts. This part explains provisions of the HAP contract and the relationship between RRHA and the owner as expressed in the HAP contract.

For detailed information about HCV program responsibilities and processes, including PHA policies in key areas, owners will need to refer to several other chapters in this plan. Where appropriate, Chapter 13 will reference the other chapters.

PART I. OWNERS IN THE HCV PROGRAM

13-I.A. OWNER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION [HCV GB, pp. 2-4 to 2-6]

Recruitment

PHAs are responsible for ensuring that very low-income families have access to all types and ranges of affordable housing in RRHA's jurisdiction, particularly housing outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. A critical element in fulfilling this responsibility is for RRHA to ensure that a sufficient number of owners, representing all types and ranges of affordable housing in RRHA's jurisdiction, are willing to participate in the HCV program.

To accomplish this objective, RRHA must identify and recruit new owners to participate in the program.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will conduct owner outreach to ensure that owners are familiar with the program and its advantages. RRHA will actively recruit property owners with property located outside areas of poverty and minority concentration. These outreach strategies will include:

- Distributing printed material about the program to property owners and managers
- Contacting property owners and managers by phone or in-person
- Holding owner recruitment/information meetings at least once a year
- Participating in community-based organizations comprised of private property and apartment owners and managers
- Developing working relationships with owners and real estate brokers associations

Outreach strategies will be monitored for effectiveness and adapted accordingly.

Retention

In addition to recruiting owners to participate in the HCV program, RRHA must also provide the kind of customer service that will encourage participating owners to remain active in the program.

RRHA Policy

All RRHA activities that may affect an owner's ability to lease a unit will be processed as rapidly as possible, in order to minimize vacancy losses for owners.

RRHA will provide owners with a handbook that explains the program, including HUD and RRHA policies and procedures, in easy-to-understand language.

RRHA will give special attention to helping new owners succeed through activities such as:

- Providing the owner with a designated RRHA contact person.

- Coordinating inspection and leasing activities between RRHA, the owner, and the family.

- Initiating telephone contact with the owner to explain the inspection process and providing an inspection booklet and other resource materials about HUD housing quality standards.

- Providing other written information about how the program operates, including answers to frequently asked questions.

- Encouraging attendance at a landlord briefing orally, electronically, or physically at least once per year.

Additional services may be undertaken on an as-needed basis, and as resources permit.

13-I.B. BASIC HCV PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

HUD requires RRHA to assist families in their housing search by providing the family with a list of landlords or other parties known to RRHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family, or to help the family find a unit. Although RRHA cannot maintain a list of owners that are pre-qualified to participate in the program, owners may indicate to RRHA their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family, or to help the HCV family find a unit [24 CFR 982.301(b)(11)].

RRHA Policy

Owners that wish to indicate their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family or to help the HCV family find a unit must notify RRHA. RRHA will maintain a listing of such owners and provide this listing to the HCV family as part of the informational briefing packet.

When a family approaches an owner to apply for tenancy, the owner is responsible for screening the family and deciding whether to lease to the family, just as the owner would with any potential unassisted tenant. RRHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. See chapters 3 and 9 for more detail on tenant family screening policies and process.

If the owner is willing, the family and the owner must jointly complete a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA, Form HUD 52517), which constitutes the family's request for assistance in the specified unit, and which documents the owner's willingness to lease to the family and to follow the program's requirements. When submitted to RRHA, this document is the first step in the process of obtaining approval for the family to receive the financial assistance it will need in order to occupy the unit. Also submitted with the RFTA is a copy of the owner's proposed dwelling lease, including the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). See Chapter 9 for more detail on request for tenancy approval policies and process.

HUD regulations stipulate requirements for the approval of an assisted tenancy.

The owner must be qualified to participate in the program [24 CFR 982.306]. Some owners are precluded from participating in the program, or from renting to a particular family, either because of their past history with this or another federal housing program, or because of in conflicts of interest. Owner qualifications are discussed later in this chapter.

The selected unit must be of a type that is eligible for the program [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. Certain types of dwelling units cannot be assisted under the HCV program. Other types may be assisted under certain conditions. See chapter 9 for more detail on unit eligibility policies and process.

The selected unit must meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (NSPIRE) and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. RRHA will inspect the owner's dwelling unit at least annually to ensure that the unit continues to meet NSPIRE requirements. See chapter 8 for a discussion of the NSPIRE standards and policies for NSPIRE inspections at initial lease- up and throughout the family's tenancy.

RRHA must determine that the proposed rent for the unit is reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See chapter 8 for a discussion of requirements and policies on rent reasonableness, rent comparability and the rent reasonableness determination process.

At initial lease-up of a unit, if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard, RRHA must ensure that the family share does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. See chapter 6 for a discussion of the calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

The dwelling lease must comply with all program requirements [24 CFR 982.308]. Owners are encouraged to use their standard leases when renting to an assisted family. The HUD Tenancy Addendum includes the HUD requirements governing the tenancy and must be added word-for-word to the owner's lease. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the dwelling lease and tenancy addendum, including lease terms and provisions.

RRHA and the owner must execute a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract (Form HUD-52641). The HAP contract format is prescribed by HUD. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the HUD requirements for execution of the HAP contract.

13-I.C. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.452]

The basic owner responsibilities in the HCV program are outlined in the regulations as follows:

- Complying with all of the owner's obligations under the housing assistance payments (HAP) contract and the lease
- Performing all management and rental functions for the assisted unit, including selecting a voucher-holder to lease the unit, and deciding if the family is suitable for tenancy of the unit
- Maintaining the unit in accordance with the Uniform Physical Condition Standards (NSPIRE), including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance
- Complying with equal opportunity requirements
- Preparing and furnishing to RRHA information required under the HAP contract
- Collecting the security deposit, the tenant rent, and any charges for unit damage by the family.
- Enforcing tenant obligations under the dwelling lease
- Paying for utilities and services that are not the responsibility of the family as specified in the lease
- Allowing reasonable modifications to a dwelling unit occupied or to be occupied by a disabled person [24 CFR 100.203]
- Complying with the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (VAWA) when screening prospective HCV tenants or terminating the tenancy of an HCV family (see 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L; 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4); and 24 CFR 982.452(b)(1))

13-I.D. OWNER QUALIFICATIONS

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

Owners Barred from Participation [24 CFR 982.306(a) and (b)]

RRHA must not approve the assisted tenancy if RRHA has been informed that the owner has been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR part 24. HUD may direct RRHA not to approve a tenancy request if a court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, or if such an action is pending.

Leasing to Relatives [24 CFR 982.306(d), HCV GB p. 11-2]

RRHA must not approve a tenancy if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family. RRHA may make an exception as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. The owner is required to certify that no such relationship exists. This restriction applies at the time that the family receives assistance under the HCV program for occupancy of a particular unit. Current contracts on behalf of owners and families that are related may continue, but any new leases or contracts for these families may not be approved.

Conflict of Interest [24 CFR 982.161; HCV GB p. 8-19]

RRHA must not approve a tenancy in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during tenure or for one year thereafter:

- Any present or former member or officer of RRHA (except a participant commissioner)
- Any employee of RRHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of RRHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs
- Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the programs
- Any member of the Congress of the United States

HUD may waive the conflict of interest requirements, except for members of Congress, for good cause. RRHA must submit a waiver request to the appropriate HUD Field Office for determination.

Any waiver request submitted by RRHA must include the following [HCV Guidebook pp.11-2 and 11-3]:

- Complete statement of the facts of the case;
- Analysis of the specific conflict of interest provision of the HAP contract and justification as to why the provision should be waived;
- Analysis of and statement of consistency with state and local laws. The local HUD office, RRHA, or both parties may conduct this analysis. Where appropriate, an opinion by the state's attorney general should be obtained;
- Opinion by the local HUD office as to whether there would be an appearance of impropriety

if the waiver were granted;

- Statement regarding alternative existing housing available for lease under the HCV program or other assisted housing if the waiver is denied;
- If the case involves a hardship for a particular family, statement of the circumstances and discussion of possible alternatives;
- If the case involves a public official or member of the governing body, explanation of his/her duties under state or local law, including reference to any responsibilities involving the HCV program;
- If the case involves employment of a family member by RRHA or assistance under the HCV program for an eligible RRHA employee, explanation of the responsibilities and duties of the position, including any related to the HCV program;
- If the case involves an investment on the part of a member, officer, or employee of RRHA, description of the nature of the investment, including disclosure/divestiture plans.

Where RRHA has requested a conflict of interest waiver, RRHA may not execute the HAP contract until HUD has made a decision on the waiver request.

RRHA Policy

In considering whether to request a conflict of interest waiver from HUD, RRHA will consider certain factors such as consistency of the waiver with state and local laws, the existence of alternative housing available to families, the individual circumstances of a particular family, the specific duties of individuals whose positions present a possible conflict of interest, the nature of any financial investment in the property and plans for disclosure/divestiture, and the possible appearance of impropriety.

Owner Actions That May Result in Disapproval of a Tenancy Request [24 CFR 982.306(c)]

HUD regulations permit RRHA to disapprove a request for tenancy for various actions and inactions of the owner.

If RRHA disapproves a request for tenancy because an owner is not qualified, it may not terminate the HAP contract for any assisted families that are already living in the owner's properties unless the owner has violated the HAP contract for those units [HCV GB p. 11-4].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will refuse to approve a request for tenancy if RRHA becomes aware that any of the following are true:

The owner has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f);

The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;

The owner has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;

The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with the NSPIRE for units leased under the tenant-based programs, or with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or leased under any other federal housing program;

The owner has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants of units assisted under Section 8 or any other federally assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the control of any member of the household that: (i) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents; (ii) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, of employees of RRHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing; (iii) Threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences, by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or (iv) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;

The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes; or

The owner has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessment.

In considering whether to disapprove owners for any of the discretionary reasons listed above, RRHA will consider any mitigating factors. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, the seriousness of the violation in relation to program requirements, the impact on the ability of families to lease units under the program, health and safety of participating families, among others. Upon consideration of such circumstances, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose to approve an owner.

Legal Ownership of Unit

The following represents RRHA Policy on legal ownership of a dwelling unit to be assisted under the HCV program.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will only enter into a contractual relationship with the legal owner of a qualified unit. No tenancy will be approved without acceptable documentation of legal ownership (e.g., deed of trust, proof of taxes for most recent year).

13-I.E. NON-DISCRIMINATION [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641]

The owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability, in connection with any actions or responsibilities under the HCV program and the HAP contract with RRHA.

The owner must cooperate with RRHA and with HUD in conducting any equal opportunity compliance reviews and complaint investigations in connection with the HCV program and the HAP contract with RRHA.

See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity requirements in the HCV program.

PART II. HAP CONTRACTS

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAP contract represents a written agreement between RRHA and the owner of the dwelling unit occupied by a HCV assisted family. The contract spells out the owner's responsibilities under the program, as well as RRHA's obligations. Under the HAP contract, RRHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of the family approved by RRHA to occupy the unit.

The HAP contract is used for all HCV program tenancies except for assistance under the Section 8 homeownership program, and assistance to families that own a manufactured home and use their assistance to lease the space for the manufactured home. See chapter 15 for a discussion of any special housing types included in RRHA's HCV program.

When RRHA has determined that the unit meets program requirements and the tenancy is approvable, RRHA and owner must execute the HAP contract. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the leasing process, including provisions for execution of the HAP contract.

13-II.B. HAP CONTRACT CONTENTS

The HAP contract format is required by HUD, specifically Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract, Form HUD-52641.

The HAP contract contains three parts.

Part A of the contract includes basic contract information: the names of the tenant and all household members, the address of the contract unit, start and end dates of initial lease term, the amount of initial monthly rent to owner, the amount of initial housing assistance payment, the utilities and appliances to be supplied by owner and tenant, and the signatures of RRHA representative and owner [HCV Guidebook, pp. 11-10 and 11-11].

In general, the HAP contract cannot be modified. However, PHAs do have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract which prohibits the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practices or in excess of amounts charged to unassisted tenants. RRHA Policy on the amount of security deposit an owner may collect is found in Chapter 9.

PHAs also have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract that defines when the housing assistance payment by RRHA is deemed received by the owner (e.g., upon mailing by RRHA or actual receipt by the owner).

RRHA Policy

RRHA has not adopted a policy that defines when the housing assistance payment by RRHA is deemed received by the owner. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

Part B is the body of the contract. It describes in detail program requirements affecting the owner and owner roles and responsibilities under the HCV program. Most of the requirements contained in Part B of the HAP contract are outlined elsewhere in this plan. Topics addressed in Part B include:

- Lease of Contract Unit
- Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services
- Term of HAP Contract
- Provision and Payment of Utilities and Appliances
- Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent
- PHA Payment to Owner
- Prohibition of Discrimination
- Owner's Breach of HAP Contract
- PHA and HUD Access to Premises and Owner's Records
- Exclusion of Third Party Rights
- Conflict of Interest
- Assignment of the HAP Contract
- Written Notices
- Entire Agreement Interpretation

Part C of the contract includes the Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). The addendum sets forth the tenancy requirements for the program and the composition of the household, as approved by RRHA. The tenant has the right to enforce the Tenancy Addendum against the owner. The terms of the Tenancy Addendum prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

13-II.C. HAP CONTRACT PAYMENTS

General

During the term of the HAP contract, and subject to the provisions of the HAP contract, RRHA must make monthly HAP payments to the owner on behalf of the family, at the beginning of each month. If a lease term begins after the first of the month, the HAP payment for the first month is prorated for a partial month.

The amount of the HAP payment is determined according to the policies described in Chapter 6, and is subject to change during the term of the HAP contract. RRHA must notify the owner and the family in writing of any changes in the HAP payment.

HAP payments can be made only during the lease term, and only while the family is residing in the unit.

The monthly HAP payment by RRHA is credited toward the monthly rent to owner under the family's lease. The total of the rent paid by the tenant and the HAP payment is equal to the rent to owner as specified in the lease.

The family is not responsible for payment of the HAP payment, and RRHA is not responsible for payment of the family share of rent.

The family's share of the rent cannot be more than the difference between the rent to owner and the HAP payment. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of this maximum [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)]. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)]. See chapter 9 for a discussion of separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances and other items that are not included in the lease.

If the owner receives any excess HAP from RRHA, the excess amount must be returned immediately. If RRHA determines that the owner is not entitled to all or a portion of the HAP, RRHA may deduct the amount of overpayment from any amounts due to the owner, including amounts due under any other Section 8 HCV contract. See Chapter 16 for additional detail on owner reimbursement of HAP overpayments.

Owner Certification of Compliance

Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner is not entitled to receive housing assistance payments under the HAP contract [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641].

By endorsing the monthly check from RRHA, the owner certifies to compliance with the terms of the HAP contract. This includes certification that the owner is maintaining the unit and premises in accordance with NSPIRE; that the contract unit is leased to the tenant family and, to the best of the owner's knowledge, the family resides in the unit as the family's only residence; the rent to owner does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units on the premises; and that the owner does not receive (other than rent to owner) any additional payments or other consideration for rent of the contract unit during the HAP term.

Late HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.451(a)(5)]

RRHA is responsible for making HAP payments promptly when due to the owner, in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. After the first two calendar months of the HAP contract term, the HAP contract provides for late penalties if RRHA fails to make the HAP payment on time.

Penalties for late HAP payments can only be imposed if 1) the penalties are in accordance with generally accepted local rental market practices and law governing penalties for late payment by tenants; 2) it is the owner's normal business practice to charge late payment penalties for both assisted and unassisted families; and 3) the owner charges the assisted family for late payment of the family's share of the rent.

RRHA is not required to pay a late payment penalty if HUD determines that the payment is late for reasons beyond RRHA's control. In addition, late payment penalties are not required if RRHA intentionally delays or denies payment as a remedy to an owner breach of the HAP contract [HCV Guidebook p. 11-7].

Termination of HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.311(b)]

RRHA must continue making housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract as long as the tenant continues to occupy the unit and the HAP contract is not violated.

HAP payments terminate when the HAP contract terminates or when the tenancy is terminated in accordance with the terms of the lease.

If the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit, RRHA must continue to make housing assistance payments to the owner until the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant.

RRHA Policy

The owner must inform RRHA when the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit.

The owner must inform RRHA when the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant and provide RRHA with a copy of such judgment or determination.

After the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant, RRHA will continue to make HAP payments to the owner until the family actually moves from the unit or until the family is physically evicted from the unit, whichever is earlier. The owner must inform RRHA of the date when the family actually moves from the unit or the family is physically evicted from the unit.

13-II.D. BREACH OF HAP CONTRACT [24 CFR 982.453]

Any of the following actions by the owner constitutes a breach of the HAP contract:

- If the owner violates any obligations under the HAP contract including failure to maintain the unit in accordance with NSPIRE
- If the owner has violated any obligation under any other HAP contract under Section 8
- If the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program
- For projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD, if the owner has failed to comply with the regulation for the applicable program; or if the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the mortgage or loan
- If the owner has engaged in drug-related criminal activity
- If the owner has committed any violent criminal activity

If RRHA determines that a breach of the HAP contract has occurred, it may exercise any of its rights and remedies under the HAP contract.

RRHA rights and remedies against the owner under the HAP contract include recovery of any HAP overpayment, suspension of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of the housing assistance payment, termination of the payment or termination of the HAP contract. RRHA may also obtain additional relief by judicial order or action.

RRHA must notify the owner of its determination and provide in writing the reasons for the determination. The notice may require the owner to take corrective action by an established deadline. RRHA must provide the owner with written notice of any reduction in housing assistance payments or the termination of the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

Before RRHA invokes a remedy against an owner, RRHA will evaluate all information and documents available to determine if the contract has been breached.

If relevant, RRHA will conduct an audit of the owner's records pertaining to the tenancy or unit.

If it is determined that the owner has breached the contract, RRHA will consider all of the relevant factors including the seriousness of the breach, the effect on the family, the owner's record of compliance and the number and seriousness of any prior HAP contract violations.

13-II.E. HAP CONTRACT TERM AND TERMINATIONS

The term of the HAP contract runs concurrently with the term of the dwelling lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)], beginning on the first day of the initial term of the lease and terminating on the last day of the term of the lease, including any lease term extensions.

The HAP contract and the housing assistance payments made under the HAP contract terminate if [HCV Guidebook pp.11-4 and 11-5, pg. 15-3]:

- The owner or the family terminates the lease;
- The lease expires;
- RRHA terminates the HAP contract;
- RRHA terminates assistance for the family;
- The family moves from the assisted unit. In this situation, the owner is entitled to keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the unit.
- 180 calendar days have elapsed since RRHA made the last housing assistance payment to the owner;
- The family is absent from the unit for longer than the maximum period permitted by RRHA;
- The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) between RRHA and HUD expires
- RRHA elects to terminate the HAP contract. _

RRHA Policy

RRHA may elect to terminate the HAP contract in each of the following situations:

Available program funding is not sufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program [24 CFR 982.454];

The unit does not meet NSPIRE size requirements due to change in family composition [24 CFR 982.403] – see chapter 8;

The unit does not meet NSPIRE [24 CFR 982.404] – see chapter 8;

The family breaks up [HUD Form 52641] – see chapter 3;

The owner breaches the HAP contract [24 CFR 982.453(b)] – see Section 13-II.D.

If RRHA terminates the HAP contract, RRHA must give the owner and the family written notice. The notice must specify the reasons for the termination and the effective date of the termination. Once a HAP contract is terminated, no further HAP payments may be made under that contract [HCV Guidebook pg.15-4].

RRHA Policy

In all cases, the HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which RRHA gives written notice to the owner. The owner is not entitled to any housing assistance payment after this period and must return to RRHA any housing assistance payment received after this period.

If the family moves from the assisted unit into a new unit, even if the new unit is in the same building or complex as the assisted unit, the HAP contract for the assisted unit terminates. A new HAP contract would be required [HCV GB, p. 11-17].

When the family moves from an assisted unit into a new unit, the term of the HAP contract for the new unit may begin in the same month in which the family moves out of its old unit. This is not considered a duplicative subsidy [HCV GB, p. 8-22].

13-II.F. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP / ASSIGNMENT OF THE HAP CONTRACT [HUD-52641]

The HAP contract cannot be assigned to a new owner without the prior written consent of RRHA.

An owner under a HAP contract must notify RRHA in writing prior to a change in the legal ownership of the unit. The owner must supply all information as requested by RRHA.

Prior to approval of assignment to a new owner, the new owner must agree to be bound by and comply with the HAP contract. The agreement between the new owner and the former owner must be in writing and in a form that RRHA finds acceptable. The new owner must provide RRHA with a copy of the executed agreement.

RRHA Policy

Assignment of the HAP contract will be approved only if the new owner is qualified to become an owner under the HCV program according to the policies in Section 13-I.D. of this chapter.

RRHA must receive a signed, written request from the existing owner stating the name and address of the new HAP payee and the effective date of the assignment in order to change the HAP payee under an outstanding HAP contract.

Within 15 business days of receiving the owner's request, RRHA will inform the current owner in writing whether the assignment may take place.

The new owner must provide a written certification to RRHA that includes:

- A copy of the escrow statement or other document showing the transfer of title and recorded deed;

- A copy of the owner's IRS Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or the social security number of the new owner;

- The effective date of the HAP contract assignment;

- A written agreement to comply with the terms of the HAP contract; and

- A certification that the new owner is not a prohibited relative.

If the new owner does not agree to an assignment of the HAP contract, or fails to provide the necessary documents, RRHA will terminate the HAP contract with the old owner. If the new owner wants to offer the family a new lease, and the family elects to stay with continued assistance, RRHA will process the leasing in accordance with the policies in Chapter 9.

Chapter 14

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

RRHA is committed to ensuring that subsidy funds made available to RRHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and PHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate, and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents PHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures RRHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

14-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and detecting program abuse. PHAs are required to use the EIV system in its entirety in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. PHAs are further required to:

- Provide applicants and participants with form HUD-52675, “Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations”.
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file.

RRHA Policy

To ensure that RRHA’s HCV program is administered according to the highest ethical and legal standards, RRHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

RRHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues during the voucher briefing sessions described in Chapter 5.

RRHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of “Is Fraud Worth It?” (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

RRHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of “What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2010-19. In addition, RRHA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

RRHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key RRHA forms and form letters that request information from a family or owner.

RRHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and PHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

At every regular reexamination, RRHA staff will explain any changes in HUD regulations or RRHA Policy that affect program participants.

RRHA will require first-time owners (or their agents) to participate in a briefing session on HAP contract requirements.

RRHA will provide owners with ongoing information about the program, with an emphasis on actions and situations to avoid.

RRHA will provide each RRHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization’s standards of conduct and ethics.

For purposes of this chapter the term *error* refers to an unintentional error or omission. *Program abuse or fraud* refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

14-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, RRHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

Under the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP), HUD requires RRHA to review a random sample of tenant records annually to determine if the records conform to program requirements and to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure NSPIRE compliance [24 CFR, Part 985]. (See Chapter 16 for additional information about SEMAP requirements).

RRHA Policy

In addition to the SEMAP quality control requirements, RRHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse.

RRHA routinely will use HUD and other non-HUD sources of up-front income verification. This includes The Work Number and any other private or public databases available to RRHA.

At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.

RRHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

OMB Circular A-133 requires all PHAs that expend \$500,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of PHA activities and notifies RRHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of RRHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

RRHA Policy

RRHA will encourage staff, program participants, and the public to report possible program abuse.

14-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When RRHA Will Investigate

RRHA Policy

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

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

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516]

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

Analysis and Findings

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

Consideration of Remedies

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

Notice and Appeals

RRHA Policy

RRHA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies within 15 business days of the conclusion of the investigation. The notice will include (1) a description of the error or program abuse, (2) the basis on which RRHA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through the informal review or hearing process, if applicable (see Chapter 16).

PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

14-II.A. SUBSIDY UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENTS

A subsidy under- or overpayment includes (1) an incorrect housing assistance payment to the owner, (2) an incorrect family share established for the family, and (3) an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect subsidy determination is an overpayment or underpayment of subsidy, RRHA must promptly correct the HAP, family share, and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

RRHA Policy

Increases in the family share will be implemented on the first of the month following a written 30-day notice.

Any decreases in family share will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement

Whether the family or owner is required to reimburse RRHA or RRHA is required to make retroactive subsidy payments to the owner or family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect subsidy payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

14-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

Family obligations and general administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout this plan. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect subsidy determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows RRHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to PHA [HCV GB pp. 22-12 to 22-13]

RRHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any excess subsidy received. RRHA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the excess subsidy, RRHA will terminate the family's assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

PHA Reimbursement to Family [HCV GB p. 22-12]

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not reimburse the family for any underpayment of assistance when the underpayment clearly is caused by the family.

Prohibited Actions

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

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

Penalties for Program Abuse

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

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

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

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

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

Owner Reimbursement to RRHA

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

RRHA Policy

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

Prohibited Owner Actions

An owner participating in the HCV program must not:

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Knowingly accepting incorrect or excess housing assistance payments

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

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

Residing in the unit with an assisted family

Remedies and Penalties

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

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

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

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

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

De Minimis Errors [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]

The PHA will not be considered out of compliance when making annual income determinations solely due to de minimis errors in calculating family income. A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than \$30 per month in monthly adjusted income (\$360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

PHAs must take corrective action to credit or repay a family if the family was overcharged rent, including when PHAs make de minimis errors in the income determination. Families will not be required to repay the PHA in instances where the PHA miscalculated income resulting in a family being undercharged for rent. PHAs state in their policies how they will repay or credit a family the amount they were overcharged as a result of the PHA's de minimis error in income determination.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will reimburse a family for any family overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error, staff program abuse, or a de minimis error.

Repayment to RRHA

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

PHA Reimbursement to Family or Owner

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

Prohibited Activities

RRHA Policy

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

- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements for personal gain

- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant, participant, or owner

- Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, participating families, vendors, owners, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to RRHA

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Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties

Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of RRHA activities, policies, or practices

Misappropriating or misusing HCV funds

Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the HCV program

Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

14-II.E. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

RRHA Policy

When RRHA determines that program abuse by an owner, family, or RRHA staff member has occurred and the amount of overpaid subsidy meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, RRHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of overpaid assistance meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the HCV program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

14-ILF. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

RRHA may retain a portion of program fraud losses that RRHA recovers from a family or owner through litigation, court order, or a repayment agreement [24 CFR 982.163].

RRHA must be the principal party initiating or sustaining the action to recover amounts due from tenants that are due as a result of fraud and abuse. 24 CFR 792.202 permits RRHA to retain the greater of:

- 50 percent of the amount it actually collects from a judgment, litigation (including settlement of a lawsuit) or an administrative repayment agreement, or
- Reasonable and necessary costs that RRHA incurs related to the collection including costs of investigation, legal fees, and agency collection fees.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for an informal hearing in accordance with requirements in 24 CFR 982.555.

If HUD incurs costs on behalf of RRHA related to the collection, these costs must be deducted from the amount retained by RRHA.

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

INTRODUCTION

RRHA may permit a family to use any of the special housing types discussed in this chapter. However, RRHA is not required to permit families receiving assistance in its jurisdiction to use these housing types, except that PHAs must permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability. RRHA also may limit the number of families who receive HCV assistance in these housing types and cannot require families to use a particular housing type. No special funding is provided for special housing types.

RRHA Policy

Families will not be permitted to use any special housing types, unless use is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to a person with disabilities.

Special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO), congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperative housing, manufactured homes where the family owns the home and leases the space, and homeownership [24 CFR 982.601].

This chapter consists of the following seven parts. Each part contains a description of the housing type and any special requirements associated with it. Except as modified by this chapter, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to special housing types.

Part I: Single Room Occupancy

Part II: Congregate Housing

Part III: Group Homes

Part IV: Shared Housing

Part V: Cooperative Housing

Part VI: Manufactured Homes (including manufactured home space rental)

Part VII: Homeownership

PART I: SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY

[24 CFR 982.602 through 982.605]

15-I.A. OVERVIEW

A single room occupancy (SRO) unit provides living and sleeping space for the exclusive use of the occupant but requires the occupant to share sanitary and/or food preparation facilities with others. More than one person may not occupy an SRO unit. HCV regulations do not limit the number of units in an SRO facility, but the size of a facility may be limited by local ordinances.

When providing HCV assistance in an SRO unit, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted person, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-I.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for SRO housing is 75 percent of the zero-bedroom payment standard amount on RRHA's payment standard schedule.

The utility allowance for an assisted person residing in SRO housing is 75 percent of the zero-bedroom utility allowance.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in an SRO facility is the lower of the SRO payment standard amount minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

15-I.C. UNIFORM PHYSICAL CONDITION STANDARDS - VOUCHER (NSPIRE)

NSPIRE requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to SRO housing except as modified below.

- *Access:* Access doors to the SRO unit must have working locks for privacy. The occupant must be able to access the unit without going through any other unit. Each unit must have immediate access to two or more approved means of exit from the building, appropriately marked and leading to safe and open space at ground level. The SRO unit must also have any other means of exit required by State or local law.
- *Fire Safety:* All SRO facilities must have a sprinkler system that protects major spaces. “Major spaces” are defined as hallways, common areas, and any other areas specified in local fire, building, or safety codes. SROs must also have hard-wired smoke detectors, and any other fire and safety equipment required by state or local law.

Sanitary facilities and space and security standards must meet local code requirements for SRO housing. In the absence of local code standards the requirements discussed below apply [24 CFR 982.605].

- *Sanitary Facilities:* At least one flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a lavatory basin, and a bathtub or shower in proper operating condition must be provided for each six persons (or fewer) residing in the SRO facility. If the SRO units are leased only to men, flush urinals may be substituted for up to one half of the required number of toilets. Sanitary facilities must be reasonably accessible from a common hall or passageway, and may not be located more than one floor above or below the SRO unit. They may not be located below grade unless the SRO units are located on that level.
- *Space and Security:* An SRO unit must contain at least 110 square feet of floor space, and at least four square feet of closet space with an unobstructed height of at least five feet, for use by the occupant. If the closet space is less than four square feet, the habitable floor space in the SRO unit must be increased by the amount of the deficiency. Exterior doors and windows accessible from outside the SRO unit must be lockable.

Because no children live in SRO housing, the housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART II: CONGREGATE HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.606 through 982.609]

15-II.A. OVERVIEW

Congregate housing is intended for use by elderly persons or persons with disabilities. A congregate housing facility contains a shared central kitchen and dining area and a private living area for the individual household that includes at least a living room, bedroom and bathroom. Food service for residents must be provided.

If approved by RRHA, a family member or live-in aide may reside with the elderly person or person with disabilities. RRHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in congregate housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for an individual unit in a congregate housing facility is based on the number of rooms in the private living area. If there is only one room in the unit (not including the bathroom or the kitchen, if a kitchen is provided), RRHA must use the payment standard for a zero-bedroom unit. If the unit has two or more rooms (other than the bathroom and the kitchen), RRHA must use the one-bedroom payment standard.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a congregate housing facility is the lower of the applicable payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

The gross rent for the unit for the purpose of calculating HCV assistance is the shelter portion (including utilities) of the resident's monthly housing expense only. The residents' costs for food service should not be included in the rent for a congregate housing unit.

15-II.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

NSPIRE requirements as described in Chapter 8 apply to congregate housing except for the requirements stated below.

Congregate housing must have (1) a refrigerator of appropriate size in the private living area of each resident; (2) a central kitchen and dining facilities located within the premises and accessible to the residents, and (3) food service for the residents, that is not provided by the residents themselves.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART III: GROUP HOME

[24 CFR 982.610 through 982.614 and HCV GB p. 7-4]

15-III.A. OVERVIEW

A group home is a state-licensed facility intended for occupancy by elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities. Except for live-in aides, all persons living in a group home, whether assisted or not, must be elderly persons or persons with disabilities. Persons living in a group home must not require continuous medical or nursing care.

A group home consists of bedrooms for residents, which can be shared by no more than two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.

No more than 12 persons may reside in a group home including assisted and unassisted residents and any live-in aides.

If approved by RRHA, a live-in aide may live in the group home with a person with disabilities. RRHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in a group home, a separate lease and HAP contract is executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-III.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

Unless there is a live-in aide, the family unit size for an assisted occupant of a group home must be zero- or one-bedroom, depending on RRHA's subsidy standard. If there is a live-in aide, the aide must be counted in determining the household's unit size.

The payment standard used to calculate the HAP is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the prorata share of the payment standard for the group home size. The prorata share is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the assisted household by the number of persons (assisted and unassisted) living in the group home.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a group home is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.

The utility allowance for an assisted occupant in a group home is the prorata share of the utility allowance for the group home.

The rents paid for participants residing in group homes are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent for an assisted person must not exceed the prorata portion of the reasonable rent for the group home. In determining reasonable rent, RRHA should consider whether sanitary facilities and facilities for food preparation and service are common facilities or private facilities.

15-III.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

NSPIRE requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to group homes except for the requirements stated below.

- *Sanitary Facilities:* A group home must have at least one bathroom in the facility, with a flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a fixed basin with hot and cold running water, and a shower or bathtub with hot and cold running water. A group home may contain private or common bathrooms. However, no more than four residents can be required to share a bathroom.
- *Food Preparation and Service:* Group home units must contain a kitchen and dining area with adequate space to store, prepare, and serve food. The facilities for food preparation and service may be private or may be shared by the residents. The kitchen must contain a range, an oven, a refrigerator, and a sink with hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private disposal system.
- *Space and Security:* Group homes must contain at least one bedroom of appropriate size for every two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.
- *Structure and Material:* To avoid any threat to the health and safety of the residents, group homes must be structurally sound. Elevators must be in good condition. Group homes must be accessible to and usable by residents with disabilities.
- *Site and Neighborhood:* Group homes must be located in a residential setting. The site and neighborhood should be reasonably free from hazards to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents, and should not be subject to serious adverse conditions, such as:
 - Dangerous walks or steps
 - Instability
 - Flooding, poor drainage
 - Septic tank back-ups
 - Sewage hazards
 - Mud slides
 - Abnormal air pollution
 - Smoke or dust
 - Excessive noise
 - Vibrations or vehicular traffic
 - Excessive accumulations of trash
 - Vermin or rodent infestation, and
 - Fire hazards.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART IV: SHARED HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.615 through 982.618]

15-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Shared housing is a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family and another resident or residents. The shared unit consists of both common space for use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family.

An assisted family may share a unit with other persons assisted under the HCV program or with other unassisted persons. The owner of a shared housing unit may reside in the unit, but housing assistance may not be paid on behalf of the owner. The resident owner may not be related by blood or marriage to the assisted family.

If approved by RRHA, a live-in aide may reside with the family to care for a person with disabilities. RRHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in shared housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-IV.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the prorata share of the payment standard for the shared housing unit size.

The prorata share is calculated by dividing the number of bedrooms available for occupancy by the assisted family in the private space by the total number of bedrooms in the unit.

The HAP for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP. The utility allowance for an assisted family living in shared housing is the lower of the utility allowance for the family unit size (voucher size) or the prorata share of the utility allowance for the shared housing unit.

Example: A family holds a 2-bedroom voucher. The family decides to occupy 3 out of 4 bedrooms available in the unit.

The utility allowance for a 4-bedroom unit equals \$200

The utility allowance for a 2-bedroom unit equals \$100

The prorata share of the utility allowance is \$150 (3/4 of \$200)

RRHA will use the 2-bedroom utility allowance of \$100.

The rents paid for families living in shared housing are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent paid to the owner for the assisted family must not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the shared unit. In determining reasonable rent, RRHA should consider whether sanitary and food preparation areas are private or shared.

15-IV.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

RRHA may not give approval to reside in shared housing unless the entire unit, including the portion of the unit available for use by the assisted family under its lease, meets the housing quality standards.

NSPIRE requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to shared housing except for the requirements stated below.

- *Facilities Available for the Family*: Facilities available to the assisted family, whether shared or private, must include a living room, a bathroom, and food preparation and refuse disposal facilities.
- *Space and Security*: The entire unit must provide adequate space and security for all assisted and unassisted residents. The private space for each assisted family must contain at least one bedroom for each two persons in the family. The number of bedrooms in the private space of an assisted family must not be less than the family unit size. A zero-bedroom or one-bedroom unit may not be used for shared housing.

PART V: COOPERATIVE HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.619]

15-V.A. OVERVIEW

This part applies to rental assistance for a cooperative member residing in cooperative housing. It does not apply to assistance for a cooperative member who has purchased membership under the HCV homeownership option, or to rental assistance for a family that leases a cooperative housing unit from a cooperative member.

A cooperative is a form of ownership (nonprofit corporation or association) in which the residents purchase memberships in the ownership entity. Rather than being charged “rent” a cooperative member is charged a “carrying charge.”

When providing HCV assistance in cooperative housing, the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-V.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard and utility allowance are determined according to regular HCV program requirements.

The HAP for a cooperative housing unit is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the monthly carrying charge for the unit, plus any utility allowance, minus the TTP. The monthly carrying charge includes the member’s share of the cooperative debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds. The carrying charge does not include down payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit or to amortize a loan made to the family for this purpose.

15-V.C. –National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate

All standard NSPIRE requirements apply to cooperative housing units. There are no additional NSPIRE requirements.

PART VI: MANUFACTURED HOMES

[24 CFR 982.620 through 982.624; FR Notice 1/18/17]

15-VI.A. OVERVIEW

A manufactured home is a manufactured structure, transportable in one or more parts, that is built on a permanent chassis, and designed for use as a principal place of residence. HCV-assisted families may occupy manufactured homes in two different ways.

(1) A family can choose to rent a manufactured home already installed on a space and RRHA must permit it. In this instance program rules are the same as when a family rents any other residential housing, except that there are special NSPIRE requirements as provided in 15-VI.D below.

(2) HUD also permits an otherwise eligible family that owns a manufactured home to rent a space for the manufactured home and receive HCV assistance with the rent for the space as well as certain other housing expenses. PHAs may, but are not required to, provide assistance for such families.

15-VI.B. SPECIAL POLICIES FOR MANUFACTURED HOMEOWNERS WHO LEASE A SPACE

Family Income

In determining the annual income of families leasing manufactured home spaces, the value of the family's equity in the manufactured home in which the family resides is not counted as a family asset.

Lease and HAP Contract

There is a separate Tenancy Addendum (Form 52642-a) and separate HAP Contract (Form 52642) for this special housing type.

15-VI.C. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

[FR Notice 1/18/17]

Payment Standards

RRHA payment standard for manufactured homes is determined in accordance with 24 CFR 982.505 and is the payment standard used for RRHA's HCV program. It is based on the applicable FMR for the area in which the manufactured home space is located.

The payment standard for the family is the lower of the family unit size (voucher size) or the payment standard for the number of bedrooms in the manufactured home.

Utility Allowance

RRHA must establish utility allowances for manufactured home space rental. For the first 12 months of the initial lease term only, the allowance must include an amount for a utility hook-up charge if the family actually incurred a hook-up charge because of a move. This allowance will not be given to a family that leases in place. Utility allowances for manufactured home space must not include the costs of digging a well or installing a septic system.

If the amount of the monthly assistance payment for a family exceeds the monthly rent for the manufactured home space (including the owner's monthly management and maintenance charges), RRHA may pay the remainder to the family, lender, or utility company.

Space Rent

The rent for the manufactured home space (including other eligible housing expenses) is the total of:

- The rent charged for the manufactured home space;
- Owner maintenance and management charges for the space;
- The monthly payments made by the family to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home, including any required insurance and property taxes; and
- The applicable allowance for tenant-paid utilities.

Amortization Costs

The monthly payment made by the family to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home is the debt service established at the time of application to a lender for financing the purchase of the manufactured home if monthly payments are still being made. Any increase in debt service due to refinancing after purchase of the home may not be included in the amortization cost. Debt service for set-up charges incurred by a family may be included in the monthly amortization payments made by the family. In addition, set-up charges incurred before the family became an assisted family may be included in the amortization cost if monthly payments are still being made to amortize the charges.

Housing Assistance Payment

The HAP for a manufactured home space under the housing choice voucher program is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the manufactured home space rent (including other eligible housing expenses) minus the TTP.

Rent Reasonableness

Initially, and annually thereafter RRHA must determine that the rent for the manufactured home space is reasonable based on rents for comparable manufactured home spaces. RRHA must consider the location and size of the space, and any services and maintenance to be provided by the owner. By accepting the monthly HAP check, the owner certifies that the rent does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted spaces in the manufactured home park or elsewhere.

15-VI.D. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Under either type of occupancy described in 15-VI.A above, the manufactured home must meet all NSPIRE performance requirements and acceptability criteria discussed in Chapter 8 of this plan. In addition, the following requirement applies:

Manufactured Home Tie-Down

A manufactured home must be placed on the site in a stable manner, and must be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage. The home must be securely anchored by a tie-down device that distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors to resist overturning and sliding.

PART VII: HOMEOWNERSHIP

[24 CFR 982.625 through 982.643]

15-VII.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.625]

The homeownership option is used to assist a family residing in a home purchased and owned by one or more members of the family. A family assisted under this option ~~must have been~~ may be newly admitted or an existing participant in the HCV program ~~for at least one + calendar year~~. RRHA must have the capacity to operate a successful HCV homeownership program as defined by the regulations.

There are two forms of homeownership assistance described in the regulations: monthly homeownership assistance payments and single down payment assistance grants. However, PHAs may not offer down payment assistance until and unless funding is allocated by Congress. Since this has not yet happened, only monthly homeownership assistance may be offered.

RRHA must offer homeownership assistance if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. It is the sole responsibility of RRHA to determine whether it is reasonable to implement a homeownership program as a reasonable accommodation. RRHA must determine what is reasonable based on the specific circumstances and individual needs of the person with a disability. RRHA may determine that it is not reasonable to offer homeownership assistance as a reasonable accommodation in cases where RRHA has otherwise opted not to implement a homeownership program.

RRHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

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15-VII.B. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY [24 CFR 982.627]

The family must meet all of the requirements listed below before the commencement of homeownership assistance. RRHA may also establish additional initial requirements as long as they are described in RRHA administrative plan.

- The family must have been admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher program and have been an HCVP participant for at least one+ calendar year.
- The family must qualify as a first-time homeowner, or may be a cooperative member.
- The family must meet the Federal minimum income requirement. The family must have a gross annual income equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 2000, based on the income of adult family members who will own the home. RRHA may establish a higher income standard for families. However, a family that meets the federal minimum income requirement (but not RRHA's requirement) will be considered to meet the minimum income requirement if it can demonstrate that it has been pre-qualified or pre-approved for financing that is sufficient to purchase an eligible unit.
- For disabled families, the minimum income requirement is equal to the current SSI monthly payment for an individual living alone, multiplied by 12.
- For elderly or disabled families, welfare assistance payments for adult family members who will own the home will be included in determining whether the family meets the minimum income requirement. It will not be included for other families.
- The family must satisfy the employment requirements by demonstrating that one or more adult members of the family who will own the home at commencement of homeownership assistance is currently employed on a full-time basis (the term 'full-time employment' means not less than an average of 30 hours per week); and has been continuously so employed during the year before commencement of homeownership assistance for the family.
- The employment requirement does not apply to elderly and disabled families. In addition, if a family, other than an elderly or disabled family includes a person with disabilities who is not the Head of Household, RRHA must grant an exemption from the employment requirement if RRHA determines that it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.
- The family has not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the homeownership option.
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to commencement of homeownership assistance, no family member has a present ownership interest in a residence at the commencement of homeownership assistance for the purchase of any home.
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to the commencement of homeownership assistance, the family has entered a contract of sale in accordance with 24 CFR 982.631(c).
- The family must have the ability to pay 1% of the purchase price of the unit from their personal funds acquired from the family's income, i.e., not acquired from loans, donations, grants, gifts, or other means, as part of the required minimum 3% down payment. Families may utilize their Family Self-Sufficiency savings account for the purpose of paying their required

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1% and/or the entirety of the minimum 3% down payment.

- RRHA will impose additional eligibility requirements. To be eligible to participate in the homeownership option, families must meet the following criteria:
- The family has had no family-caused violations of HUD's NSPIRE or Housing Quality Standards within the past year.

- The family is not within the initial one-year period of a HAP Contract.
- The family owes no money to RRHA or other PHA.
- The family has not committed any serious or repeated violations of a PHA-assisted lease within the past year.

15-VII.C. SELECTION OF FAMILIES [24 CFR 982.626]

Unless otherwise provided (under the homeownership option), RRHA may limit homeownership assistance to families or purposes defined by RRHA and may prescribe additional requirements for commencement of homeownership assistance for a family. Any such limits or additional requirements must be described in RRHA administrative plan.

If RRHA limits the number of families that may participate in the homeownership option, RRHA must establish a system by which to select families to participate.

The PHA may exceed the number of units planned per year if it is necessary as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability. If this occurs, RRHA may reduce the number of homeownership units offered in subsequent years.

Families who have been participating in an economic self-sufficiency program for at least six months, or have graduated from such a program, will be given preference over other families. Elderly and disabled families will automatically be given this preference.

Within preference and non-preference categories, families will be selected according to the date and time their application for participation in the homeownership option is submitted to RRHA.

All families must meet eligibility requirements as defined in Section 15-VII.B. of this plan.

15-VII.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS [24 CFR 982.628]

In order for a unit to be eligible, RRHA must determine that the unit satisfies all of the following requirements:

- The unit must meet HUD's "eligible housing" requirements. The unit may not be any of the following:
 - A public housing or Indian housing unit;
 - A unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
 - A nursing home, board and care home, or facility providing continual psychiatric, medical or nursing services;
 - A college or other school dormitory;
 - On the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institutions.
- The unit must be under construction or already exist at the time the family enters into the contract of sale.
- The unit must be within the limits of the City of Richmond. Participants whom are receiving rental assistance from RRHA for a unit in another county may utilize the homeownership option for a unit either in their current county of residence or in the City of Richmond.
- The unit must be a one-unit property or a single dwelling unit in a cooperative or condominium.
- The unit must have been inspected by RRHA and by an independent inspector designated

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by the family.

- The unit must meet Uniform Physical Condition Standards (see Chapter 8).
- For a unit where the family will not own fee title to the real property (such as a manufactured home and Land Trust), the home must have a permanent foundation and the family must

have the right to occupy the site for at least 40 years.

Families may enter into contracts of sale for units not yet under construction. However, the RRHA will not commence homeownership assistance for the family for that unit until:

- Either the responsible entity completes the environmental review as required by 24 CFR part 58 and HUD approved the environmental certification and request for release of funds prior to commencement of construction or HUD performed an environmental review under 24 CFR part 50 and notified the RRHA in writing of environmental approval of the site prior to construction commencement; and
- Construction of the unit has been completed and the unit has passed the required HQS inspection and independent inspection as addressed elsewhere in this chapter.

- For PHA-owned units (as defined in 24 CFR 982.4) all of the following conditions must be satisfied:
 - RRHA informs the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to purchase any eligible unit and RRHA-owned unit is freely selected by the family without RRHA pressure or steering;
 - The unit is not ineligible housing;
 - RRHA obtains the services of an independent entity (as defined in 24 CFR 982.4) to inspect the unit for compliance with NSPIRE, review the independent inspection report, review the contract of sale, determine the reasonableness of the sales price and any RRHA provided financing. All of these actions must be completed in accordance with program requirements.

RRHA must not approve the unit if RRHA has been informed that the seller is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation.

15-VI.E. ADDITIONAL PHA REQUIREMENTS FOR SEARCH AND PURCHASE [24 CFR 982.629]

It is the family's responsibility to find a home that meets the criteria for voucher homeownership assistance. RRHA may establish the maximum time that will be allowed for a family to locate and purchase a home and may require the family to report on their progress in finding and purchasing a home. If the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by RRHA, RRHA may issue the family a voucher to lease a unit or place the family's name on the waiting list for a voucher. The family will be allowed 120 days to identify a unit and submit a sales contract to the RRHA for review. The family will be allowed an additional 120 days to close on the home. RRHA may grant extensions to either of these periods for good cause. The length of the extension(s) will be determined on a case-by-case, but in no case will an extension exceed a total of 125 days. The maximum amount of time a family will be given to locate and complete the purchase of a home under the homeownership option is 365 days.

During these periods, the family will continue to receive HCV rental assistance in accordance with any active lease and HAP contract until the family vacates the rental unit for its purchased home.

All requests for extensions must be submitted in writing to the RRHA prior to the expiration of the period for which the extension is being requested. The RRHA will approve or disapprove the extension request within 10 business days. The family will be notified of the RRHA's decision in writing.

The family will be required to report their progress on locating and purchasing a home to RRHA every 30 days until the home is purchased.

If the family cannot complete the purchase of a unit within the maximum required time frame, and is not receiving rental assistance under a HAP contract at the time the search and purchase time period expires, the family will be issued a voucher to lease a unit.

15-VII.F. HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING [24 CFR 982.630]

Before commencement of homeownership assistance for a family, the family must attend and satisfactorily complete the pre-assistance homeownership and housing counseling program required by RRHA. HUD suggests the following topics for RRHA-required pre-assistance counseling:

- Home maintenance (including care of the grounds);
- Budgeting and money management;
- Credit counseling;
- How to negotiate the purchase price of a home;
- How to obtain homeownership financing and loan pre-approvals, including a description of types of financing that may be available, and the pros and cons of different types of financing;
- How to find a home, including information about homeownership opportunities, schools, and transportation in RRHA jurisdiction;
- Advantages of purchasing a home in an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families and how to locate homes in such areas;
- Information on fair housing, including fair housing lending and local fair housing enforcement agencies; and
- Information about the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) (RESPA), state and Federal truth-in-lending laws, and how to identify and avoid loans with oppressive terms and conditions.

RRHA may adapt the subjects covered in pre-assistance counseling (as listed) to local circumstances and the needs of individual families.

RRHA may also offer additional counseling after commencement of homeownership assistance (ongoing counseling). If RRHA offers a program of ongoing counseling for participants in the homeownership option, RRHA shall have discretion to determine whether the family is required to participate in the ongoing counseling.

If RRHA does not use a HUD-approved housing counseling agency to provide the counseling, RRHA should ensure that its counseling program is consistent with the counseling provided under HUD's Housing Counseling program.

15-VII.G. HOME INSPECTIONS, CONTRACT OF SALE, AND PHA DISAPPROVAL OF SELLER [24 CFR 982.631]

Home Inspections

RRHA may not commence monthly homeownership assistance payments for a family until RRHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit passes NSPIRE.

When the family locates a home they wish to purchase and submits a copy of their purchase offer/contract, RRHA will conduct an NSPIRE inspection within 10 business days. Any items found not to meet NSPIRE housing quality standards must be repaired before the unit can be determined eligible for the homeownership program.

An independent professional inspector selected by and paid for by the family must also inspect the unit. The independent inspection must cover major building systems and components, including foundation and structure, housing interior and exterior, and the roofing, plumbing, electrical, and heating systems. The independent inspector must be qualified to report on property conditions, including major building systems and components.

RRHA may not require the family to use an independent inspector selected by RRHA. The independent inspector may not be RRHA employee or contractor, or other person under control of RRHA. However, RRHA may establish standards for qualification of inspectors selected by families under the homeownership option.

The family must hire an independent professional inspector, whose report must be submitted to RRHA for review. This inspector must be a member of the American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI) or other recognized professional society, or a licensed engineer. The inspector cannot be an RRHA employee or contractor.

RRHA may disapprove a unit for assistance based on information in the independent inspector's report, even if the unit was found to comply with NSPIRE.

RRHA will review the professional report in a timely fashion and, based on the presence of major physical problems, may disapprove the purchase of the home.

If the RRHA disapproves the purchase of a home, the family will be notified in writing of the reasons for the disapproval.

While the family is receiving homeownership assistance, RRHA will conduct an inspection every other year.

Contract of Sale

Before commencement of monthly homeownership assistance payments, a member or members of the family must enter into a contract of sale with the seller of the unit to be acquired by the family. The family must give RRHA a copy of the contract of sale. The contract of sale must:

- Specify the price and other terms of sale by the seller to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser will arrange for a pre-purchase inspection of the dwelling unit by an independent inspector selected by the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase the unit unless the inspection is satisfactory to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs; and

- Contain a certification from the seller that the seller has not been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under CFR part 24.

Disapproval of a Seller

In its administrative discretion, RRHA may deny approval of a seller for the same reasons RRHA may disapprove an owner under the regular HCV program [see 24 CFR 982.306(c)].

15-VII.H. FINANCING [24 CFR 982.632]

RRHA may establish requirements for financing purchase of a home under the homeownership option. This may include requirements concerning qualification of lenders, terms of financing, restrictions concerning debt secured by the home, lender qualifications, loan terms, and affordability of the debt. RRHA must establish policies describing these requirements in the administrative plan.

RRHA may not require that families acquire financing from one or more specified lenders, thereby restricting the family's ability to secure favorable financing terms.

As a check against predatory lending, RRHA will review the financing of each purchase transaction, including estimated closing costs. RRHA will review the loans for features, such as balloon payments, adjustable rate adjustable-rate mortgages, and unusually high interest rates, all of which are prohibited. RRHA also will not approve "seller financing" or "owner-held" mortgages. Beyond these basic criteria, RRHA will rely on the lenders to determine that the loan will be affordable to program participants.

The mortgage the family applies for must require a minimum down payment of at least three percent of the sales price with one percent of the down payment coming from the purchaser's personal funds. RRHA will not require that the family have any more than the minimum of one percent of their own money in the transaction. However, in cases where a lender is requiring a larger amount, the family may be held to the underwriting guidelines set by their lending institution.

The RRHA will approve a family's request to utilize its Family Self-Sufficiency escrow account after final disbursement for down payment and/or closing costs when purchasing a unit under the HCV homeownership option.

15-VIII. CONTINUED ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS; FAMILY OBLIGATIONS [24 CFR 982.633]

Homeownership assistance may only be paid while the family is residing in the home. If the family moves out of the home, RRHA may not continue homeownership assistance after the month when the family moves out. The family or lender is not required to refund to RRHA the homeownership assistance for the month when the family moves out.

Before commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must execute a statement in which the family agrees to comply with all family obligations under the homeownership option.

The family must comply with the following obligations:

- The family must comply with the terms of the mortgage securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.
- The family may not convey or transfer ownership of the home, except for purposes of financing, refinancing, or pending settlement of the estate of a deceased family member. Use and occupancy of the home are subject to 24 CFR 982.551 (h) and (i).
- The family must supply information to RRHA or HUD as specified in 24 CFR 982.551(b). The family must further supply any information required by RRHA or HUD concerning mortgage financing or refinancing, sale or transfer of any interest in the home, or homeownership expenses.

- The family must notify RRHA before moving out of the home.
- The family must notify RRHA if the family defaults on the mortgage used to purchase the home.
- No family member may have any ownership interest in any other residential property.
- The family must comply with the obligations of a participant family described in 24 CFR 982.551, except for the following provisions which do not apply to assistance under the homeownership option: 24 CFR 982.551(c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (j).
- RRHA will conduct NSPIRE inspections on the unit once every other year. Any inspection RRHA conducts after the initial inspection will be done on an advisory basis. The family will be encouraged to make the repairs, but will not be required to do so as a condition of ongoing assistance, with the exception of items that pose a risk to the family's or the public's health and safety; for example, including but not limited to, carbon monoxide leaks, peeling lead paint, lack of easy access to potable water, etc. and so on.

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15-VII.J. MAXIMUM TERM OF HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.634]

Except in the case of a family that qualifies as an elderly or disabled family, other family members (described below) shall not receive homeownership assistance for more than:

- Fifteen years, if the initial mortgage incurred to finance purchase of the home has a term of 20 years or longer; or
- Ten years, in all other cases.

The maximum term described above applies to any member of the family who:

- Has an ownership interest in the unit during the time that homeownership payments are made; or
- Is the spouse of any member of the household who has an ownership interest in the unit during the time homeownership payments are made.

In the case of an elderly family, the exception only applies if the family qualifies as an elderly family at the start of homeownership assistance. In the case of a disabled family, the exception applies if at any time during receipt of homeownership assistance the family qualifies as a disabled family.

If, during the course of homeownership assistance, the family ceases to qualify as a disabled or elderly family, the maximum term becomes applicable from the date homeownership assistance commenced. However, such a family must be provided at least 6 months of homeownership assistance after the maximum term becomes applicable (provided the family is otherwise eligible to receive homeownership assistance).

If the family has received such assistance for different homes, or from different PHAs, the total of such assistance terms is subject to the maximum term described in this part.

15-VII.K. HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND HOMEOWNERSHIP EXPENSES [24 CFR 982.635]

The monthly homeownership assistance payment is the lower of the voucher payment standard minus the total tenant payment, or the monthly homeownership expenses minus the total tenant payment. The payment standard amount may not be lower than what the payment standard amount was at commencement of homeownership assistance.

In determining the amount of the homeownership assistance payment, RRHA will use the same payment standard schedule, payment standard amounts, and subsidy standards as those described elsewhere in this plan for the Housing Choice Voucher program. The payment standard for a family is the greater of (i) The payment standard as determined at the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home, or (ii) The payment standard at the most recent regular reexamination of family income and composition since the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home.

RRHA may pay the homeownership assistance payments directly to the family, or at RRHA's discretion, to a lender on behalf of the family. If the assistance payment exceeds the amount due to the lender, RRHA must pay the excess directly to the family.

Homeownership assistance for a family terminates automatically 180 calendar days after the last homeownership assistance payment on behalf of the family. However, RRHA may grant relief from this requirement in those cases where automatic termination would result in extreme hardship for the family.

RRHA must adopt policies for determining the amount of homeownership expenses to be allowed by RRHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

Homeownership expenses (not including cooperatives) only include amounts allowed by RRHA to cover:

- Principal and interest on initial mortgage debt, any refinancing of such debt, and any mortgage insurance premium incurred to finance purchase of the home;
- Real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Home insurance;
- RRHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- RRHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- RRHA utility allowance for the home;
- Principal and interest on mortgage debt incurred to finance costs for major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if RRHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person;
- Land lease payments where a family does not own fee title to the real property on which the home is located; [see 24 CFR 982.628(b)].
- For a condominium unit, condominium operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the condominium homeowner association.

Homeownership expenses for a cooperative member may only include amounts allowed by RRHA to cover:

- The cooperative charge under the cooperative occupancy agreement including payment for real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Principal and interest on initial debt incurred to finance purchase of cooperative membership shares and any refinancing of such debt;
- Home insurance;
- RRHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- RRHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- RRHA utility allowance for the home; and
- Principal and interest on debt incurred to finance major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if RRHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person.
- Cooperative operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the cooperative homeowner association.

RRHA will use the following amounts for homeownership expenses:

- Monthly homeownership payment. This includes principal and interest on initial mortgage debt, taxes and insurance, public assessments, and any mortgage insurance premium, if applicable.
- Utility allowance. RRHA's utility allowance for the unit, based on the current HCV utility allowance schedule.
- Monthly maintenance/major repair/replacement allowance. A single monthly maintenance/repair/replacement allowance will be provided at \$120 per month.
- Monthly co-op/condominium assessments. If applicable, the monthly amount of co-op or condominium association operation and maintenance assessments.
- Monthly principal and interest on debt for improvements. Principal and interest for major home repair, replacements, or improvements, if applicable.
- Land lease payments. Land lease payments where a family does not own fee title to the real property on which the home is located.

~~RRHA may not pay the homeownership assistance payments directly to the family, at its discretion will pay directly to a lender on behalf of the family. If the assistance payment exceeds the amount due to the lender, RRHA must pay the excess directly to the family.~~

~~The RRHA's housing assistance payment will not be paid directly to the family. It will be the family's responsibility to ensure the entire payment is made to the lender. If the assistance payment exceeds the amount due to the lender, RRHA must pay the excess directly to the family.~~

15-VIII. PORTABILITY [24 CFR 982.636, 982.637, 982.353(b) and (c), 982.552, 982.553]

Subject to the restrictions on portability included in HUD regulations and RRHA policies, a family may exercise portability if the receiving PHA is administering a voucher homeownership program and accepting new homeownership families. The receiving PHA may absorb the family into its voucher program, or bill the initial PHA.

The family must attend the briefing and counseling sessions required by the receiving PHA. The receiving PHA will determine whether the financing for, and the physical condition of the unit, are acceptable. The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has purchased an eligible unit under the program, or if the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by RRHA.

15-VII.M. MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.637]

A family receiving homeownership assistance may move with continued tenant-based assistance. The family may move with voucher rental assistance or with voucher homeownership assistance. Continued tenant-based assistance for a new unit cannot begin so long as any family member holds title to the prior home.

However, when the family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member (or any family member has been the victim of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move), such family or family member may be assisted with continued tenant-based assistance even if they own any title or other interest in the prior home.

RRHA may deny permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher assistance:

- If RRHA has insufficient funding to provide continued assistance.
- In accordance with 24 CFR 982.638, regarding denial or termination of assistance.
- In accordance with RRHA's policy regarding number of moves within a 12-month period.

RRHA must deny the family permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher rental assistance if:

- The family defaulted on an FHA-insured mortgage; and
- The family fails to demonstrate that the family has conveyed, or will convey, title to the home, as required by HUD, to HUD or HUD's designee; and the family has moved, or will move, from the home within the period established or approved by HUD.

For families participating in the homeownership option, requests to move will be approved and/or denied in accordance with RRHA policies in Chapter 10, RRHA will not require additional counseling of any families who move with continued assistance.

15-VII.N. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.638]

At any time, RRHA may deny or terminate homeownership assistance in accordance with HCV program requirements in 24 CFR 982.552 (Grounds for denial or termination of assistance) or 24 CFR 982.553 (Crime by family members).

RRHA may also deny or terminate assistance for violation of participant obligations described in 24 CFR Parts 982.551 or 982.633 and in accordance with its own policy, with the exception of failure to meet obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency program as prohibited under the alternative requirements set forth in FR Notice 12/29/14.

RRHA must terminate voucher homeownership assistance for any member of family receiving homeownership assistance that is dispossessed from the home pursuant to a judgment or order of foreclosure on any mortgage (whether FHA insured or non-FHA) securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt. In order for RRHA to consider granting relief from the requirement to automatically terminate homeownership assistance 180 days following the RRHA last housing assistance payment on behalf of the family, the family must submit a written request to RRHA at least 30 days prior to the date of automatic termination. The request must include an explanation of the circumstances that will cause an extreme hardship for the family (e.g., the imminent loss of income or employment) as well as documentation supporting the request. RRHA will determine on a case-by-case basis whether to grant relief from the requirement and for what period of time. In no case will the RRHA postpone termination beyond an additional 90 days.

RRHA must terminate voucher homeownership assistance for any member of family receiving homeownership assistance that is dispossessed from the home pursuant to a judgment or order of foreclosure on any mortgage (whether FHA insured or non-FHA) securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.

RRHA will terminate a family's homeownership assistance if the family violates any of the homeowner obligations listed in Section 1, as well as for any of the reasons listed in Section 2 of form HUD-52649, Statement of Homeowner Obligations Housing Choice Homeownership Voucher Program.

In making its decision to terminate homeownership assistance, RRHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, RRHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Termination notices will be sent in accordance with the requirements and policies set forth in Section 12-II.F.

Chapter 16

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this plan. The policies are discussed in nine parts as described below:

Part I: Administrative Fee Reserve. This part describes RRHA's policies with regard to oversight of expenditures from its administrative fee reserve.

Part II: Setting Program Standards and Schedules. This part describes what payment standards are, and how they are updated, as well as how utility allowances are established and revised.

Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal reviews and hearings, and for informal hearings regarding citizenship status.

Part IV: Owner or Family Debts to RRHA. This part describes policies for recovery of monies that RRHA has overpaid on behalf of families, or to owners, and describes the circumstances under which RRHA will offer repayment agreements to owners and families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.

Part V: Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP). This part describes what the SEMAP scores represent, how they are established, and how those scores affect RRHA.

Part VI: Record-Keeping. All aspects of the program involve certain types of record-keeping. This part outlines the privacy rights of applicants and participants and record retention policies RRHA will follow.

Part VII: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Level. This part describes RRHA's responsibilities for reporting, data collection, and record keeping relative to children with elevated blood lead levels that are less than six years of age, and are receiving HCV assistance.

Part VIII: Determination of Insufficient Funding. This part describes RRHA's policies for determining if there is sufficient funding to issue vouchers, to approve moves to higher cost units or areas, and to continue assistance for all participant families.

Part IX: Violence against Women Act (VAWA): Notification, Documentation, and Confidentiality. This part contains key terms used in VAWA and describes requirements related to notifying families and owners about their rights and responsibilities under VAWA; requesting documentation from survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained from survivors.

PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE [24 CFR 982.155]

RRHA will maintain administrative fee reserves, or unrestricted net assets (UNA) for the program to pay program administrative expenses in excess of administrative fees paid by HUD for RRHA's fiscal year. HUD appropriations acts beginning with FFY 2004 have specified that administrative fee funding may be used only for activities related to the provision of HCV assistance, including related development activities. Notice PIH 2012-9 cites two examples of related development activities: unit modification for accessibility purposes and development of project-based voucher units. The notice makes clear that other activities may also qualify as related development activities. Administrative fees that remain in the UNP account from funding provided prior to 2004 may be used for "other housing purposes permitted by state and local law," in accordance with 24 CFR 982.155(b)(1).

If RRHA has not adequately administered its HCV program, HUD may prohibit use of funds in the UNA Account and may direct RRHA to use funds in that account to improve administration of the program, for HCV HAP expenses, or to reimburse ineligible expenses in accordance with the regulation at 24 CFR 982.155(b)(3).

HUD requires RRHA Board of Commissioners or other authorized officials to establish the maximum amount that may be charged against the UNP account without specific approval.

RRHA Policy

Expenditures from the UNA account will be made in accordance with all applicable federal requirements. Expenditures will not exceed \$10,000 per occurrence without the prior approval of RRHA's Board of Commissioners.

PART II: SETTING PROGRAM STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Although many of the program's requirements are established centrally by HUD, the HCV program's regulations recognize that some flexibility is required to allow RRHA to adapt the program to local conditions. This part discusses how RRHA establishes and updates certain schedules and standards that are used to administer the program locally. Details about how these schedules are applied to individual families are provided in other chapters. The schedules and standards discussed here include:

- *Payment Standards*, which dictate the maximum subsidy a family can receive (application of the payment standards is discussed in Chapter 6); and
- *Utility Allowances*, which specify how a family's payment should be adjusted to account for tenant-paid utilities (application of utility allowances is discussed in Chapter 6).

RRHA Policy

Copies of the payment standard and utility allowance schedules are available for review in RRHA's offices during normal business hours and on the agency's website. .

Families, owners, and members of the public may submit written comments on the schedules discussed in this part, at any time, for consideration during the next revision cycle.

RRHA will maintain documentation to support its annual review of payment standards and utility allowance schedules. This documentation will be retained for at least 3 years.

16-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7] and Notice PIH 2024-34]

The payment standard sets the maximum subsidy payment a family can receive from RRHA each month [24 CFR 982.505(a)]. Payment standards are based on fair market rents (FMRs) published annually by HUD. FMRs are set at a percentile within the rent distribution of standard quality rental housing units in each FMR area. For most jurisdictions FMRs are set at the 40th percentile of gross rents in the market area.

RRHA must establish a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts for each FMR area within RRHA's jurisdiction, and for each unit size within each of the FMR areas. For each unit size, RRHA may establish a single payment standard amount for the whole FMR area, or may set different payment standards for different parts of the FMR area. Unless HUD grants an exception, RRHA is required to establish a payment standard within a "basic range" established by HUD – between 90 and 120 percent of the published FMR for each unit size.

The PHA's established payment standards within the payment standard area always must be within the basic range of the applicable FMR area, or any HUD-approved exception payment standard. Program regulations and this policy refer to the "applicable FMR."

Updating Payment Standards

When HUD updates its FMRs, RRHA must update its payment standards if the standards are no longer within the basic range [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. HUD may require RRHA to make further adjustments if it determines that rent burdens for assisted families in RRHA's jurisdiction are unacceptably high 24 CFR 982.503(g)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will review the appropriateness of the payment standards on an annual basis when the new FMR is published, and at other times as determined necessary. In addition to ensuring the payment standards are always within the "basic range" RRHA will consider the following factors when determining whether an adjustment should be made to the payment standard schedule:

Funding Availability: RRHA will review the budget to determine the impact projected subsidy adjustments will have on funding available for the program and the number of families served. RRHA will compare the number of families who could be served under revised payment standard amounts with the number assisted under current payment standard amounts.

Rent Burden of Participating Families: Rent burden will be determined by identifying the percentage of families, for each unit size, that are paying more than 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income as the family share. When 40 percent or more of families, for any given unit size, are paying more than 30 percent of adjusted monthly income as the family share, RRHA will consider increasing the payment standard. In evaluating rent burdens, RRHA will not include families renting a larger unit than their family unit size.

Quality of Units Selected: RRHA will review the quality of units selected by participant families when making the determination of the percent of income families are paying for housing, to ensure that payment standard increases are only made when needed to reach the mid-range of the market.

Changes in Rent to Owner: RRHA may review a sample of the units to determine how often owners are increasing or decreasing rents and the average percent of increases/decreases by bedroom size.

Unit Availability: RRHA will review the availability of units for each unit size, particularly in areas with low concentrations of poor and minority families.

Lease-up Time and Success Rate: RRHA will consider the percentage of families that are unable to locate suitable housing before the voucher expires and whether families are leaving the jurisdiction to find affordable housing.

Changes to payment standard amounts will be effective on December 1st of every year unless, based on the proposed FMRs, it appears that one or more of RRHA's current payment standard amounts will be outside the basic range when the final FMRs are published. In that case, RRHA's payment standards will be effective October 1st instead of December 1st.

If RRHA has already processed reexaminations that will be effective on or after October 1st, and the effective date of the payment standards is October 1st, RRHA will make retroactive adjustments to any such reexaminations if the new payment standard amount is higher than the one used by RRHA at the time the reexamination was originally processed.

Exception Payment Standards [982.503(d)] Notice PIH 2018-01, Notice PIH 2024 -34, and FR Notice 9/27/21]

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

Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(b), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2015-26]

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

- There is a shortage of affordable units that would be appropriate for the family;
- The family's TTP would otherwise exceed 40 percent of adjusted monthly income; and
- The rent for the unit is reasonable.

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

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

- Fewer than 75 percent of families who were issued vouchers became participants;
- RRHA had established payment standards for all unit sizes, and for the entire jurisdiction, at 90 - 120 percent of the published FMR; and
- RRHA had a policy of allowing voucher holders who made sustained efforts to locate units at least 60 days to search for a unit.

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

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

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

Updating Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-24]

HUD publishes FMRs in the Federal Register and also makes them available on the HUD website with an effective date of October 1. When HUD updates FMRs, the PHA must revise its payment standard amounts and schedule no later than three months following the effective date of the published FMR if revisions are necessary to stay within the basic range. HUD may require the PHA to make further adjustments if it determines that rent burdens for assisted families in the PHA's jurisdiction are unacceptably high [24 CFR 982.503(h)]. PHAs must include a copy of the payment standard schedule in the voucher briefing materials, and HUD strongly encourages PHAs to post their payment standard schedule on their website.

16-II.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]

A RRHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and PHA subsidy. RRHA must maintain a utility allowance schedule for (1) all tenant-paid utilities, (2) the cost of tenant-supplied refrigerators and ranges, and (3) other tenant-paid housing services such as trash collection. The PHA must maintain an area-wide utility allowance schedule.

The utility allowance schedule must be determined based on the typical cost of utilities and services paid by energy-conservative households that occupy housing of similar size and type in the same locality. In developing the schedule, RRHA must use normal patterns of consumption for the community as a whole, and current utility rates.

The utility allowance must include the utilities and services that are necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with housing quality standards. Costs for telephone, cable/satellite television, and internet services are not included in the utility allowance schedule.

In the utility allowance schedule, RRHA must classify utilities and other housing services according to the following general categories: space heating; air conditioning; cooking; water heating; water; sewer; trash collection; other electric; cost of tenant-supplied refrigerator; cost of tenant-supplied range; applicable surcharges; and other specified housing services.

The cost of each utility and housing service must be stated separately by unit size and type. Chapter 18 of the *HCV Guidebook* provides detailed guidance to RRHA about establishing utility allowance schedules.

The PHA must state its policy for utility allowance payments in the administrative plan and apply it consistently to all households. The PHA must provide a copy of the utility allowance schedule to HUD.

Energy Efficient Utility Allowance [24 CFR 982.517(b)(2)(ii)]

In addition to the area-wide utility allowance standard, the PHA may maintain an area-wide, energy efficient utility allowance schedule to be used for units that are in a building that meets Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Energy Star standards.

RRHA Policy

RRHA doesn't currently maintain an energy efficient utility allowance schedule.

Air Conditioning [24 CFR 982.517(b)(1)(iii)]

An allowance for air-conditioning must be provided when the majority of housing units in the market have central air-conditioning or are wired for tenant-installed air conditioners.

RRHA Policy

RRHA has included an allowance for air-conditioning in its schedule. Central air-conditioning or a portable air conditioner must be present in a unit before RRHA will apply this allowance to a family's rent and subsidy calculations.

Reasonable Accommodation

HCV program regulations require RRHA to approve a utility allowance amount higher than shown on RRHA's schedule if a higher allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. For example, if a family member with a disability requires such an accommodation, RRHA will approve an allowance for air-conditioning, even if RRHA

has determined that an allowance for air-conditioning generally is not needed (See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations).

Utility Allowance Revisions

RRHA must review its schedule of utility allowances each year, and must revise the schedule if there has been a change of 10 percent or more in any utility rate since the last time the allowance for that utility was revised.

RRHA must maintain information supporting its annual review of utility allowance and any revisions made in its utility allowance schedule.

PART III: INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

Both applicants and participants have the right to disagree with, and appeal, certain decisions of RRHA that may adversely affect them. RRHA decisions that may be appealed by applicants and participants are discussed in this section.

The process for applicant appeals of RRHA decisions is called the “informal review.” For participants (or applicants denied admission because of citizenship issues), the appeal process is called an “informal hearing.” RRHA is required to include informal review procedures for applicants and informal hearing procedures for participants in their administrative plans [24 CFR 982.54(d)(12) and (13)].

RRHA may hold any proceeding under this procedure in person or through remote means. Remote proceedings will be available through a platform that provides for internet and telephone access when:

- i. Emergency circumstances require remote proceedings or the person who filed the grievance specifically requests it; and
- ii. The remote proceeding will not present a burden on any party to the grievance, including the applicant or resident; and
- iii. The remote proceeding can occur in compliance with all applicable law and guidance, including but not limited to due process, fair housing, and other nondiscrimination requirements.

16-III.B. INFORMAL REVIEWS

Informal reviews are provided for program applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the program but is not yet a participant in the program. Informal reviews are intended to provide a “minimum hearing requirement” [24 CFR 982.554] and need not be as elaborate as the informal hearing requirements [*Federal Register* 60, no. 127 (3 July 1995): 34690].

Decisions Subject to Informal Review

RRHA must give an applicant the opportunity for an informal review of a decision denying assistance [24 CFR 982.554(a)]. Denial of assistance may include any or all of the following [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2)]:

- Denying listing on RRHA waiting list
- Denying or withdrawing a voucher
- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Informal reviews are *not* required for the following reasons [24 CFR 982.554(c)]:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by RRHA
- General policy issues or class grievances

- A determination of the family unit size under RRHA subsidy standards
- RRHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- RRHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy
- RRHA determination that the unit is not in compliance with the NSPIRE
- RRHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with the NSPIRE due to family size or composition

RRHA Policy

RRHA will only offer an informal review to applicants for whom assistance is being denied. Denial of assistance includes denying listing on RRHA waiting list; denying or withdrawing a voucher; refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease; refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.

Notice to the Applicant [24 CFR 982.554(a)]

RRHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying assistance. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for RRHA decision and must also state that the applicant may request an informal review of the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal review.

Scheduling an Informal Review

RRHA Policy

A request for an informal review must be made in writing and delivered to RRHA either via email, in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 15 business days from the date of RRHA's denial of assistance.

RRHA must schedule and send written notice of the informal review within 15 business days of the family's request.

Informal Review Procedures [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

The informal review must be conducted by a person other than the one who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant must be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of RRHA.

Remote Informal Review and Informal Appeal Hearings [Notice PIH 2020-32]

There is no requirement that informal reviews be conducted in-person and, as such, HUD allows PHAs to conduct all or a portion of their informal review remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If the PHA chooses to conduct remote informal reviews, applicants may still request an in-person informal review, as applicable.

RRHA Policy

Informal Review Hearings are conducted remotely (by means of any of the platforms indicated above) by default, unless a request is made for an in-person hearing as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.

Due to the individualized nature of disability, the appropriate auxiliary aid or service necessary, or reasonable accommodation, will depend on the specific circumstances and requirements.

RRHA will conduct remote informal reviews via a video conferencing platform, when available. If, after attempting to resolve any barriers, applicants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform at any point, or upon applicant request, the informal review will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in at any point, the remote informal review

will be postponed, and an in-person alternative will be provided promptly within a reasonable time.

At least five business days prior to scheduling the scheduled remote review, RRHA will provide the family with login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic and/or physical copy of all materials being presented via first class mail and/or email. The notice will advise the family of technological requirements for the informal review and request the family notify the RRHA of any known barriers. RRHA will resolve any barriers using the guidance in Section 6 of Notice PIH 2020-32, including offering the family the opportunity to attend an in-person informal review.

If the informal review is to be conducted remotely, RRHA will require the family to provide any documents directly relevant to the informal review at least 24 hours before the scheduled review through the mail, via email, or text. If applicable, the Hearing Officer will scan and email copies of these documents to the RRHA representative the same day.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

RRHA will follow up the email with a phone call and/or email to the applicant at least one business day prior to the remote informal review to ensure that the applicant received all information and is comfortable accessing the video conferencing or call-in platform.

RRHA will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted with respect to the informal review is secure, including protecting personally identifiable information (PII), and meets the requirements for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP.

As with in-person reviews, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements also apply to remote informal reviews, including the use of interpretation services and document translation. See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of accessibility and LEP requirements, all of which apply in the context of remote informal reviews.

Informal Review Decision [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

RRHA must notify the applicant of RRHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

RRHA Policy

In rendering a decision, RRHA will evaluate the following matters:

Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice to the family.

The validity of the grounds for denial of assistance. If the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned.

The validity of the evidence. RRHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of assistance. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, RRHA will uphold the decision to deny assistance.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, RRHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal review in making the final decision whether to deny assistance.

RRHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed within 15 business days of the informal review, to the applicant and his or her representative, if any, along with proof of mailing.

If the decision to deny is overturned as a result of the informal review, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal review, the denial of admission will stand and the family will be so notified.

16-III.C. INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PARTICIPANTS [24 CFR 982.555]

PHAs must offer an informal hearing for certain PHA determinations relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family. A participant is defined as a family that has been admitted to RRHA's HCV program and is currently assisted in the program. The purpose of the informal hearing is to consider whether RRHA's decisions related to the family's circumstances are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and PHA policies.

RRHA is not permitted to terminate a family's assistance until the time allowed for the family to request an informal hearing has elapsed, and any requested hearing has been completed. Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Terminating housing assistance payments under an outstanding HAP contract
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Decisions Subject to Informal Hearing

Circumstances for which RRHA must give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing are as follows:

- A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment
- A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from RRHA utility allowance schedule
- A determination of the family unit size under RRHA's subsidy standards
- A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's actions or failure to act
- A determination to terminate assistance because the participant has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under RRHA Policy and HUD rules
- A determination to terminate a family's Family Self Sufficiency contract, withhold supportive services, or propose forfeiture of the family's escrow account [24 CFR 984.303(i)]

Circumstances for which an informal hearing is not required are as follows:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by RRHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- Establishment of RRHA schedule of utility allowances for families in the program
- RRHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- RRHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy
- RRHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with the NSPIRE
- RRHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with NSPIRE because of family size
- A determination by RRHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against an owner under a HAP contract

RRHA Policy

RRHA will only offer participants the opportunity for an informal hearing when required to by the regulations.

Informal Hearing Procedures

***Notice to the Family* [24 CFR 982.555(c)]**

When RRHA makes a decision that is subject to informal hearing procedures, RRHA must inform the family of its right to an informal hearing at the same time that it informs the family of the decision.

For decisions related to the family's annual or adjusted income, the determination of the appropriate utility allowance, and the determination of the family unit size, RRHA must notify the family that they may ask for an explanation of the basis of the determination, and that if they do not agree with the decision, they may request an informal hearing on the decision.

For decisions related to the termination of the family's assistance, or the denial of a family's request for an exception to RRHA's subsidy standards, the notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the decision, a statement that if the family does not agree with the decision, the family may request an informal hearing on the decision, and a statement of the deadline for the family to request an informal hearing.

RRHA Policy

In cases where RRHA makes a decision for which an informal hearing must be offered, the notice to the family will include all of the following:

The proposed action or decision of RRHA.

A brief statement of the reasons for the decision, including the regulatory reference.

The date the proposed action will take place.

A statement of the family's right to an explanation of the basis for RRHA's decision.

A statement that if the family does not agree with the decision the family may request an informal hearing of the decision.

A deadline for the family to request the informal hearing.

To whom the hearing request should be addressed.

A copy of RRHA's hearing procedures.

Scheduling an Informal Hearing [24 CFR 982.555(d)]

When an informal hearing is required, RRHA must proceed with the hearing in a reasonably expeditious manner upon the request of the family.

RRHA Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to RRHA either by email, in person, by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 15 business days from the date of RRHA's decision or notice to terminate assistance.

RRHA must schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing to the family within 15 business days of the family's request.

The family may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, RRHA may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

If the family does not appear within 20 minutes of the scheduled time and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance due to the nature of the conflict, the family must contact RRHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. RRHA will reschedule the hearing only if the family can show good cause for the failure to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Pre-Hearing Right to Discovery [24 CFR 982.555(e)]

Participants and RRHA are permitted pre-hearing discovery rights. The family must be given the opportunity to examine before the hearing any PHA documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The family must be allowed to copy any such documents at their own expense. If RRHA does not make the document available for examination on request of the family, RRHA may not rely on the document at the hearing.

RRHA hearing procedures may provide that RRHA must be given the opportunity to examine at RRHA offices before the hearing, any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. RRHA must be allowed to copy any such document at RRHA's expense. If the family does not make the document available for examination on request of RRHA, the family may not rely on the document at the hearing.

For the purpose of informal hearings, *documents* include records and regulations.

RRHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of \$.25 per page. An administrative charge of \$15.00 will be added for records retrieval, re-storage and filing. For FOIA request RRHA will be reimbursed at a rate of \$21.00 per hour for staff time.

The family must request discovery of RRHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date.

RRHA must be given an opportunity to examine at RRHA offices before the hearing any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. Whenever a participant requests an informal hearing, RRHA will automatically email a letter to the participant requesting a copy of all documents that the participant intends to present or utilize at the hearing. The participant must make the documents available no later than 12:00 pm on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date.

Participant's Right to Bring Counsel [24 CFR 982.555(e)(3)]

At its own expense, the family may be represented by a lawyer or other representative at the informal hearing.

Informal Hearing Officer [24 CFR 982.555(e)(4)]

Informal hearings will be conducted by a person or persons approved by RRHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision or a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

Attendance at the Informal Hearing

RRHA Policy

Hearings may be attended by a hearing officer and the following applicable persons:

- RRHA representative(s) and any witnesses for RRHA
- The participant and any witnesses for the participant
- The participant's counsel or other representative

Any other person approved by RRHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

Conduct at Hearings

The person who conducts the hearing may regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with RRHA's hearing procedures [24 CFR 982.555(4)(ii)].

RRHA Policy

The hearing officer is responsible to manage the order of business and to ensure that hearings are conducted in a professional and businesslike manner. Attendees are expected to comply with all hearing procedures established by the hearing officer and guidelines for conduct. Any person demonstrating disruptive, abusive or otherwise inappropriate behavior will be excused from the hearing at the discretion of the hearing officer.

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Evidence [24 CFR 982.555(e)(5)]

RRHA and the family must be given the opportunity to present evidence and question any witnesses. In general, all evidence is admissible at an informal hearing. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

RRHA Policy

Any evidence to be considered by the hearing officer must be presented at the time of the hearing. There are four categories of evidence.

Oral evidence: the testimony of witnesses

Documentary evidence: a writing which is relevant to the case, for example, a letter written to RRHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, videotapes or symbols or combinations thereof.

Demonstrative evidence: Evidence created specifically for the hearing and presented as an illustrative aid to assist the hearing officer, such as a model, a chart or other diagram.

Real evidence: A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter. Even though evidence, including hearsay, is generally admissible, hearsay evidence alone cannot be used as the sole basis for the hearing officer's decision.

If either RRHA or the family fail to comply with the discovery requirements described above, the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of a party to comply with discovery, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

Procedures for Rehearing or Further Hearing

RRHA Policy

The hearing officer may ask the family for additional information and/or might adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date, before reaching a decision. If the family misses an appointment or deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the action of RRHA will take effect and another hearing will not be granted.

Hearing Officer's Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

The person who conducts the hearing must issue a written decision, stating briefly the reasons for the decision. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family must be based on a preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing.

RRHA Policy

In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

RRHA Notice to the Family: The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for RRHA's decision are factually stated in the Notice.

Discovery: The hearing officer will determine if RRHA and the family were given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with RRHA Policy.

RRHA Evidence to Support RRHA Decision: The evidence consists of the facts presented. Evidence is not conclusion and it is not argument. The hearing officer will evaluate the facts to determine if they support RRHA's conclusion.

Validity of Grounds for Termination of Assistance (when applicable): The hearing officer will determine if the termination of assistance is for one of the grounds specified in the HUD regulations and RRHA policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with RRHA policies, then the decision of RRHA will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and RRHA no later than 15 business days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

Hearing information:

Name of the participant;

Date, time and place of the hearing;

Name of the hearing officer;

Name of RRHA representative; and

Name of family representative (if any).

Background: A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the hearing.

Summary of the Evidence: The hearing officer will summarize the testimony of each witness and identify any documents that a witness produced in support of his/her testimony and that are admitted into evidence.

Findings of Fact: The hearing officer will include all findings of fact, based on a preponderance of the evidence. *Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Conclusions: The hearing officer will render a conclusion derived from the facts that were found to be true by a preponderance of the evidence. The conclusion will result in a determination of whether these facts uphold RRHA's decision.

Order: The hearing report will include a statement of whether RRHA's decision is upheld or overturned. If it is overturned, the hearing officer will instruct RRHA to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. In the case of termination of assistance, the hearing officer will instruct RRHA to restore the participant's program status.

Issuance of Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

A copy of the hearing must be furnished promptly to the family.

RRHA Policy

The hearing officer will mail/email a "Notice of Hearing Decision" to RRHA and to the participant on the same day. This notice will be sent by first-class mail. The participant will be mailed the original "Notice of Hearing Decision" and a copy of the proof of mailing. A copy of the "Notice of Hearing Decision" will be maintained in RRHA's file.

Effect of Final Decision [24 CFR 982.555(f)]

RRHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing officer for matters in which RRHA is not required to provide an opportunity for a hearing, decisions that exceed the authority of the hearing officer, decisions that conflict with or contradict HUD regulations, requirements, or are otherwise contrary to federal, state, or local laws.

If RRHA determines it is not bound by the hearing officer's decision in accordance with HUD regulations, RRHA must promptly notify the family of the determination and the reason for the determination.

RRHA Policy

The Chief Executive Officer has the authority to determine that RRHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing officer because RRHA was not required to provide a hearing, the decision exceeded the authority of the hearing officer, the decision conflicted with or contradicted HUD regulations, requirements, or the decision was otherwise contrary to federal, state, or local laws.

In such a case, RRHA will upload the mail/email a "Notice of Final Decision" to the tenant's Rent Café portal on the same day. A copy of this notice will be maintained in RRHA's file.

16-III.D. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NONCITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514]

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. Applicants who are denied assistance due to immigration status are entitled to an informal hearing, not an informal review.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while RRHA hearing is pending, but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing.

A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with the USCIS appeal process or RRHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]

The notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated, and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a participant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with RRHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal.
- For applicants, assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but assistance may be delayed during the period of the informal hearing process.

USCIS Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]

When RRHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, RRHA must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 days from the date of the notification to request an appeal of the USCIS results. The request for appeal must be made by the family in writing directly to the USCIS. The family must provide RRHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and the proof of mailing.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 15 calendar days of receiving the results.

The family must provide RRHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 15 calendar days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.

The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to RRHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies RRHA of the decision, RRHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 15 business days of receiving notice of the USCIS decision regarding the family's immigration status.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, the family may request that RRHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 15 business days of receipt of RRHA notice of denial, or within 15 business days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for applicant families are described below.

Informal Hearing Officer

RRHA must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision. See Section 16-III.C. for a listing of positions that serve as informal hearing officers.

Evidence

The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of RRHA pertaining to the family's eligibility status, or in the possession of the USCIS (as permitted by USCIS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing.

RRHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of \$.25 per page. An administrative charge of \$15.00 will be added for records retrieval, re-storage and filing. For FOIA request RRHA will be reimbursed at a rate of \$21.00 per hour for staff time. The family must request discovery of RRHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The family must be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible status. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

The family must also be provided the opportunity to refute evidence relied upon by RRHA, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information RRHA relies.

Representation and Interpretive Services

The family is entitled to be represented by an attorney or other designee, at the family's expense, and to have such person make statements on the family's behalf.

The family is entitled to request an interpreter. Upon request, RRHA will provide competent interpretation services, free of charge.

Recording of the Hearing

The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. RRHA may but is not required to provide a transcript of the hearing.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not provide a transcript of an audio taped hearing.

Hearing Decision

RRHA must provide the family with a written final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The decision must state the basis for the decision.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, the family may request that RRHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of RRHA notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

For the informal hearing procedures that apply to participant families whose assistance is being terminated based on immigration status, see Section 16-III.C.

Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]

RRHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to RRHA by the family, or provided to RRHA as part of the USCIS appeal or RRHA informal hearing process:

- The application for assistance
- The form completed by the family for income reexamination
- Photocopies of any original documents, including original USCIS documents
- The signed verification consent form
- The USCIS verification results
- The request for a USCIS appeal
- The final USCIS determination
- The request for an informal hearing
- The final informal hearing decision

PART IV: OWNER OR FAMILY DEBTS TO RRHA

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

PHAs are required to include in the administrative plan, policies concerning repayment by a family of amounts owed to RRHA [24 CFR 982.54]. This part describes RRHA's policies for recovery of monies owed to RRHA by families or owners.

RRHA Policy

When an action or inaction of an owner or participant results in the overpayment of housing assistance, RRHA holds the owner or participant liable to return any overpayments to RRHA.

RRHA will enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments.

When an owner or participant refuses to repay monies owed to RRHA, RRHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

- Collection agencies
- Small claims court
- Civil law suit
- State income tax set-off program

16-IV.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Owner Debts to RRHA

RRHA Policy

Any amount due to RRHA by an owner must be repaid by the owner within 30 days of RRHA determination of the debt.

If the owner fails to repay the debt within the required time frame and is entitled to future HAP payments, RRHA will reduce the future HAP payments by the amount owed until the debt is paid in full.

If the owner is not entitled to future HAP payments RRHA may, in its sole discretion, offer to enter into a repayment agreement on terms prescribed by RRHA.

If the owner refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, RRHA will ban the owner from future participation in the program and pursue other modes of collection.

Family Debts to RRHA

RRHA Policy

Any amount owed to RRHA by an HCV family must be repaid by the family. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, RRHA will offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

If the family refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, RRHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12 and pursue other modes of collection.

Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103]

The term *repayment agreement* refers to a formal written document signed by a tenant or owner and provided to RRHA in which a tenant or owner acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

General Repayment Agreement Guidelines for Families

Down Payment Requirement

RRHA Policy

Before executing a repayment agreement with a family, RRHA will require a down payment of 20 percent of the total amount owed.

Payment Thresholds

Notice PIH 2010-19 recommends that the total amount that a family must pay each month—the family’s monthly share of rent plus the monthly debt repayment amount—should not exceed 40 percent of the family’s monthly adjusted income. However, a family may already be paying 40 per cent or more of its monthly adjusted income in rent. Moreover, Notice PIH 2010-19 acknowledges that PHAs have the discretion to establish “thresholds and policies” for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA has established the following thresholds for repayment of debts:

Amounts between \$3,000 and the federal or state threshold for criminal prosecution must be repaid within 36 months.

Amounts between \$2,000 and \$2,999 must be repaid within 30 months.

Amounts between \$1,000 and \$1,999 must be repaid within 24 months.

Amounts under \$1,000 must be repaid within 12 months.

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to RRHA that the threshold applicable to the family’s debt would impose an undue hardship, RRHA may, in its sole discretion, determine that a lower monthly payment amount is reasonable. In making its determination, RRHA will consider all relevant information, including the following:

The amount owed by the family to RRHA

The reason for the debt, including whether the debt was the result of family action/inaction or circumstances beyond the family’s control

The family’s current and potential income and expenses

The family’s current family share, as calculated under 24 CFR 982.515

The family’s history of meeting its financial responsibilities

Execution of the Agreement

RRHA Policy

Any repayment agreement between RRHA and a family must be signed and dated by RRHA and by the head of household and spouse/co-head (if applicable).

Due Dates

RRHA Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the 15th day of the month. If the 15th does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 15th.

Late or Missed Payments

RRHA Policy

If a payment is not received by the end of the business day on the date due, and prior approval for the missed payment has not been given by RRHA, RRHA will send the family a delinquency notice giving the family 15 business days to make the late payment. If the payment is not received by the due date of the delinquency notice, it will be considered a breach of the agreement and RRHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

If a family receives three delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, the repayment agreement will be considered in default, and RRHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

No Offer of Repayment Agreement

RRHA Policy

RRHA generally will not enter into a repayment agreement with a family if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family or if the amount owed by the family exceeds the federal or state threshold for criminal prosecution.

Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments

Notice PIH 2010-19 requires certain provisions to be included in any repayment agreement involving amounts owed by a family because it underreported or failed to report income:

- A reference to the items in the family briefing packet that state the family's obligation to provide true and complete information at every reexamination and the grounds on which RRHA may terminate assistance because of a family's action or failure to act
- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to RRHA the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to the owner the family's monthly share of the rent to owner
- A statement that the terms of the repayment agreement may be renegotiated if the family's income decreases or increases
- A statement that late or missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of assistance

PART V: SECTION 8 MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SEMAP)

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) is a tool that allows HUD to measure PHA performance in key areas to ensure program integrity and accountability. SEMAP scores translate into a rating for each PHA as high performing, standard, or troubled. Scores on individual SEMAP indicators, as well as overall SEMAP ratings, can affect RRHA in several ways.

- High-performing PHAs can be given a competitive advantage under notices of funding availability [24 CFR 985.103].
- PHAs with deficiencies on one or more indicators are required to correct the deficiencies and report to HUD [24 CFR 985.106].
- PHAs with an overall rating of “troubled” are subject to additional HUD oversight, including on-site reviews by HUD staff, a requirement to develop a corrective action plan, and monitoring to ensure the successful implementation of the corrective action plan. In addition, PHAs that are designated “troubled” may not use any part of the administrative fee reserve for other housing purposes [24 CFR 985.107].
- HUD may determine that PHA's failure to correct identified SEMAP deficiencies or to prepare and implement a corrective action plan required by HUD constitutes a default under the ACC [24 CFR 985.109].

16-V.B. SEMAP CERTIFICATION [24 CFR 985.101]

PHAs must submit the HUD-required SEMAP certification form within 60 calendar days after the end of its fiscal year. The certification must be approved by PHA board resolution and signed by RRHA Chief Executive Officer. If RRHA is a unit of local government or a state, a resolution approving the certification is not required, and the certification must be executed by the Vice President of the HCV program.

PHAs with less than 250 voucher units are only required to be assessed every other PHA fiscal year. HUD will assess such PHAs annually if RRHA elects to have its performance assessed on an annual basis; or is designated as “troubled” [24 CFR 985.105].

Failure of RRHA to submit its SEMAP certification within the required time frame will result in an overall performance rating of “troubled.”

RRHA’s SEMAP certification is subject to HUD verification by an on-site confirmatory review at any time.

Upon receipt of RRHA’s SEMAP certification, HUD will rate RRHA’s performance under each SEMAP indicator in accordance with program requirements.

HUD Verification Method

Several of the SEMAP indicators are scored based on a review of a quality control sample selected for this purpose. RRHA or the Independent Auditor must select an unbiased sample that provides an adequate representation of the types of information to be assessed, in accordance with SEMAP requirements [24 CFR 985.2].

If the HUD verification method for the indicator relies on data in the Form-50058 module (formerly known as MTCS) in the PIH Information Center (PIC), and HUD determines that those data are insufficient to verify RRHA’s certification on the indicator due to RRHA’s failure to adequately report family data, HUD will assign a zero rating for the indicator [24 CFR 985.3].

16-V.C. SEMAP INDICATORS [24 CFR 985.3 and form HUD-52648]

The table below lists each of the SEMAP indicators, contains a description of each indicator, and explains the basis for points awarded under each indicator.

RRHA that expends less than \$300,000 in Federal awards and whose Section 8 programs are not audited by an independent auditor, is not be rated under SEMAP indicators 1-7.

SEMAP Indicators
Indicator 1: Selection from the waiting list Maximum Score: 15 • This indicator shows whether RRHA has written policies in its administrative plan for selecting applicants from the waiting list and whether RRHA follows these policies when selecting applicants for admission from the waiting list. • Points are based on the percent of families that are selected from the waiting list in accordance with RRHA's written policies, according to RRHA's quality control sample.
Indicator 2: Rent reasonableness Maximum Score: 20 • This indicator shows whether RRHA has and implements a reasonable written method to determine and document for each unit leased that the rent to owner is reasonable based on current rents for comparable unassisted units • Points are based on the percent of units for which RRHA follows its written method to determine reasonable rent and has documented its determination that the rent to owner is reasonable, according to RRHA's quality control sample.
Indicator 3: Determination of adjusted income Maximum Score: 20 • This indicator measures whether RRHA verifies and correctly determines adjusted income for each assisted family, and where applicable, uses the appropriate utility allowances for the unit leased in determining the gross rent. • Points are based on the percent of files that are calculated and verified correctly, according to RRHA's quality control sample.
Indicator 4: Utility allowance schedule Maximum Score: 5 • This indicator shows whether RRHA maintains an up-to-date utility allowance schedule. • Points are based on whether RRHA has reviewed the utility allowance schedule and adjusted it when required, according to RRHA's certification.

Indicator 5: HQS quality control inspections Maximum Score: 5 • This indicator shows whether RRHA supervisor re-inspects a sample of units under contract during RRHA fiscal year, which meets the minimum sample size requirements for quality control of HQS inspections. • Points are based on whether the required quality control re-inspections were completed, according to RRHA's certification.
Indicator 6: HQS enforcement Maximum Score: 10 • This indicator shows whether, following each HQS inspection of a unit under contract where the unit fails to meet HQS, any cited life-threatening deficiencies are corrected within 24 hours from the inspection and all other deficiencies are corrected within no more than 30 calendar days from the inspection or any PHA-approved extension. • Points are based on whether RRHA corrects all HQS deficiencies in accordance with required time frames, according to RRHA's certification.
Indicator 7: Expanding housing opportunities Maximum Points: 5 • Only applies to PHAs with jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas. • This indicator shows whether RRHA has adopted and implemented a written policy to encourage participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty or minority concentration; informs voucher holders of the full range of areas where they may lease units both inside and outside RRHA's jurisdiction; and supplies a list of landlords or other parties who are willing to lease units or help families find units, including units outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. • Points are based on whether RRHA has adopted and implemented written policies in accordance with SEMAP requirements, according to RRHA's certification.
Indicator 8: FMR limit and payment standards Maximum Points: 5 points • This indicator shows whether RRHA has adopted a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts by unit size for each FMR area in RRHA's jurisdiction, that are within the basic range of 90 to 110 percent of the published FMR. • Points are based on whether RRHA has appropriately adopted a payment standard schedule(s), according to RRHA's certification.
Indicator 9: Annual reexaminations Maximum Points: 10 • This indicator shows whether RRHA completes a reexamination for each participating family at least every 12 months. • Points are based on the percent of reexaminations that are more than 2 months overdue, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 10: Correct tenant rent calculations Maximum Points: 5 • This indicator shows whether RRHA correctly calculates the family's share of the rent to owner. • Points are based on the percent of correct calculations of family share of the rent, according to data from PIC.
Indicator 11: Pre-contract HQS inspections Maximum Points: 5 • This indicator shows whether newly leased units pass HQS inspection on or before the effective date of the assisted lease and HAP contract. • Points are based on the percent of newly leased units that passed HQS inspection prior to the effective date of the lease and HAP contract, according to data from PIC.
Indicator 12: Annual HQS inspections Maximum Points: 10 • This indicator shows whether RRHA inspects each unit under contract at least annually. • Points are based on the percent of annual HQS inspections of units under contract that are more than 2 months overdue, according to data from PIC.
Indicator 13: Lease-up Maximum Points: 20 points • This indicator shows whether RRHA enters HAP contracts for at least 98 percent of the number of RRHA's baseline voucher units in the ACC for the calendar year ending on or before RRHA's fiscal year, or whether RRHA has expended at least 98 percent of its allocated budget authority for the same calendar year. RRHA can receive 15 points if 95 to 97 percent of vouchers are leased or budget authority is utilized. • Points are based on utilization of vouchers and HAP expenditures as reported in the voucher management system (VMS) for the most recently completed calendar year.
Indicator 14: Family self-sufficiency (FSS) enrollment and escrow account balances Maximum Points: 10 • Only applies to PHAs with mandatory FSS programs. • This indicator shows whether RRHA has enrolled families in the FSS program as required, and measures the percent of current FSS participants that have had increases in earned income which resulted in escrow account balances. • Points are based on the percent of mandatory FSS slots that are filled and the percent of families with escrow account balances, according to data from PIC.

Success Rate of Voucher Holders Maximum Points: 5

- Only applies to PHAs that have received approval to establish success rate payment standard amounts, and isn't effective until the second full PHA fiscal year following the date of HUD approval of success rate payment standard amounts.
- This indicator shows whether voucher holders were successful in leasing units with voucher assistance.
- Points are based on the percent of families that were issued vouchers, and that became participants in the voucher program.

Deconcentration Bonus Indicator Maximum Points: 5

- Submission of data for this indicator is mandatory for RRHA using one or more payment standard amount(s) that exceed(s) 100 percent of the published FMR set at the 50 percentile rent, starting with the second full PHA fiscal year following initial use of payment standard amounts based on the FMRs set at the 50th percentile.
- Additional points are available to PHAs that have jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas and that choose to submit the required data.
- Points are based on whether the data that is submitted meets the requirements for bonus points.

PART VI: RECORD KEEPING

16-VI.A. OVERVIEW

RRHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. All such records must be made available to HUD or the Comptroller General of the United States upon request.

In addition, RRHA must ensure that all applicant and participant files are maintained in a way that protects an individual's privacy rights.

16-VI.B. RECORD RETENTION [24 CFR 982.158]

During the term of each assisted lease, and for at least three years thereafter, RRHA must keep:

- A copy of the executed lease;
- The HAP contract; and
- The application from the family.

In addition, RRHA must keep the following records for at least three years:

- Records that provide income, racial, ethnic, gender, and disability status data on program applicants and participants;
- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible;
- HUD-required reports;
- Unit inspection reports;
- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B.
- Accounts and other records supporting PHA budget and financial statements for the program;
- Records to document the basis for PHA determination that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract); and
- Other records specified by HUD.

Notice PIH 2014-20 requires PHAs to keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act or the equal access final rule.

RRHA must keep confidential records of all emergency transfer requested by survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking under RRHA's Emergency Transfer Plan, as well as the outcomes of such requests, and retain the records for a period of three years [24 CFR 5.2002(e)(12)].

If an informal hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 16-III.D., Retention of Documents.

16-VI.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

RRHA must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

RRHA Policy

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized RRHA staff.

RRHA staff will not discuss personal family information unless there is a business reason to do so. Inappropriate discussion of family information or improper disclosure of family information by staff will result in disciplinary action.

RRHA will charge \$.025 per copy for any documents applicants/participants/landlords may request.

Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886-A]

The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of social security numbers (SSN), employer identification numbers (EIN), any information derived from these numbers, and income information of applicants and participants must be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and all other provisions of Federal, State, and local law.

Applicants and participants, including all adults in the household, are required to sign a consent form, HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information. This form incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes how the information collected using the form may be used, and under what conditions HUD or RRHA may release the information collected.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records

PHAs that access UIV data through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system are required to adopt and follow specific security procedures to ensure that all EIV data is protected in accordance with federal laws, regardless of the media on which the data is recorded (e.g. electronic, paper). These requirements are contained in the HUD-issued document, *Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification data*.

RRHA Policy

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, RRHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

Criminal Records

RRHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which RRHA receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of RRHA, or to authorized representatives of RRHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

RRHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by RRHA from a law enforcement agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to RRHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

RRHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by RRHA from a State or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to RRHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. However, a record of the screening, including the type of screening and the date performed must be retained [Notice PIH 2012-28]. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information, or is obtained by RRHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Medical/Disability Records

PHAs are not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. RRHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If RRHA receives a verification document that provides such information, RRHA should not place this information in the tenant file. RRHA should destroy the document.

Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

For requirements and PHA policies related to management of documentation obtained from survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, see section 16-IX.E.

PART VII: REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

RRHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with elevated blood lead levels that are receiving HCV assistance. The notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements are discussed in Chapter 8. This part deals with the reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities that RRHA is subject to.

16-VII.B. REPORTING REQUIREMENT [24 CFR 35.1225(e)]

RRHA must report the name and address of a child identified as having an elevated blood lead level to the public health department within 5 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an elevated blood lead level.

16-VII.C. DATA COLLECTION AND RECORD KEEPING [24 CFR 35.1225(f)]

At least quarterly, RRHA must attempt to obtain from the public health department(s) with a similar area of jurisdiction, the names and/or addresses of children less than 6 years old with an elevated blood lead level.

If RRHA obtains names and addresses of elevated blood lead level children from the public health department(s), RRHA must match this information with the names and addresses of families receiving HCV assistance, unless the public health department performs such a procedure. If a match occurs, RRHA must carry out the notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements discussed in Chapter 8, and the reporting requirement discussed above.

At least quarterly, RRHA must also report an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program to the same public health department(s), unless the public health department(s) states that it does not wish to receive such a report.

RRHA Policy

The public health department(s) has stated they **do not** wish to receive a report of an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program, on a quarterly basis. Therefore, RRHA is not providing such a report.

PART VIII: DETERMINATION OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDING

16-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The HCV regulations allow PHAs to deny families permission to move and to terminate Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contracts if funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1) and 982.454]. If RRHA denies a family a portability move based on insufficient funding, RRHA is required to notify the local HUD office within 15 business days [24 CFR 982.354]. Insufficient funding may also impact RRHA's ability to issue vouchers to families on the waiting list. This part discusses the methodology RRHA will use to determine whether or not RRHA has sufficient funding to issue vouchers, approve moves, and to continue subsidizing all families currently under a HAP contract.

16-VIII.B. METHODOLOGY

RRHA Policy

RRHA will determine whether there is adequate funding to issue vouchers, approve moves to higher cost units and areas, and continue subsidizing all current participants by comparing RRHA's annual budget authority to the annual total HAP needs on a monthly basis. The total HAP needs for the calendar year will be projected by establishing the actual HAP costs year to date. To that figure, RRHA will add anticipated HAP expenditures for the remainder of the calendar year. Projected HAP expenditures will be calculated by multiplying the projected number of units leased per remaining months by the most current month's average HAP. The projected number of units leased per month will take into account the average monthly turnover of participant families. If the total annual HAP needs equal or exceed the annual budget authority, or if RRHA cannot support the cost of the proposed subsidy commitment (voucher issuance or move) based on the funding analysis, RRHA will be considered to have insufficient funding.

PART IX: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, CONFIDENTIALITY

16-IX.A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (“VAWA,” as such term is used in this document) provides special protections for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking who are applying for or receiving assistance under the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. If your state or local laws provide greater protection for such survivors, those laws apply in conjunction with VAWA.

In addition to definitions of key terms used in VAWA, this part contains general VAWA requirements and RRHA policies in three areas: notification, documentation, and confidentiality. Specific VAWA requirements and RRHA policies are located primarily in the following sections: 3-I.C, “Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family”; 3-III.G, “Prohibition against Denial of Assistance to Survivors of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking and Stalking”; 10-I.A, “Allowable Moves”; 10-I.B, “Restrictions on Moves”; 12-II.E, “Terminations Related to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking”; and 12-II.F, “Termination Notice.”

16-IX.B. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 5.2003, 42 USC 13925]

As used in VAWA:

- The term *bifurcate* means, with respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members’ lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- The term *dating violence* means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship
 - The type of relationship
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship
- The term *domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the survivor, by a person with whom the survivor shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the survivor as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the survivor under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth survivor who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

- The term *affiliated individual* means, with respect to a person:
 - A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that individual stands in the position or place of a parent; or
 - Any other individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- The term *sexual assault* means:
 - Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the survivor lacks the capacity to consent
- The term *stalking* means:
 - To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or
 - To place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and
 - In the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

16-IX.C. NOTIFICATION [24 CFR 5.2005(a)]

Notification to Public

RRHA adopts the following policy to help ensure that all actual and potential beneficiaries of its HCV program are aware of their rights under VAWA.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its website. It will also make the information readily available to anyone who requests it.

A copy of the notice of occupancy rights under VAWA to housing choice voucher program applicants and participants who are or have been survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (Form HUD-5380, see Exhibit 16-1)

The definitions of *domestic violence*, *dating violence*, *sexual assault*, and *stalking* provided in VAWA (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

A summary of the rights and protections provided by VAWA to housing choice voucher program applicants and participants who are or have been survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (see sample notices in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

A statement of RRHA's obligation to keep confidential any information that it receives from a survivor unless (a) RRHA has the survivor's written permission to release the information, (b) it needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, or (c) it is compelled by law to release the information (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

A copy of form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking and Alternate Documentation (see Exhibit 16-2)

A copy of HUD's Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Survivors of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, Form HUD-5383 (Exhibit 16-4)

The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

Contact information for local survivor advocacy groups or service providers

Notification to Program Applicants and Participants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]

PHAs are required to inform program applicants and participants of their rights under VAWA, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof, when they are denied assistance, when they are admitted to the program, and when they are notified of an eviction or termination of housing benefits.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will provide all applicants with information about VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance, as part of the written briefing packet, and at the time the family is admitted to the program. RRHA will also include information about VAWA in all notices of denial of assistance (see section 3-III.G).

RRHA will provide all participants with information about VAWA at the time of admission (see section 5-I.B) and at annual reexamination. RRHA will also include information about VAWA in notices of termination of assistance, as provided in section 12-II.F.

The VAWA information provided to applicants and participants will consist of the notices in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2.

RRHA is not limited to providing VAWA information at the times specified in the above policy. If RRHA decides to provide VAWA information to a participant following an incident of domestic violence, Notice PIH 2017-08 cautions against sending the information by mail, since the abuser may be monitoring the mail. The notice recommends that in such cases RRHA make alternative delivery arrangements that will not put the survivor at risk.

RRHA Policy

Whenever RRHA has reason to suspect that providing information about VAWA to a participant might place a survivor of domestic violence at risk, it will attempt to deliver the information by hand directly to the survivor or by having the survivor come to an office or other space that may be safer for the individual, making reasonable accommodations as necessary. For example, RRHA may decide not to send mail regarding VAWA protections to the survivor's unit if RRHA believes the perpetrator may have access to the survivor's mail, unless requested by the survivor.

When discussing VAWA with the survivor, RRHA will take reasonable precautions to ensure that no one can overhear the conversation, such as having conversations in a private room.

The survivor may, but is not required to, designate an attorney, advocate, or other secure contact for communications regarding VAWA protections.

Notification to Owners and Managers

While PHAs are no longer required by regulation to notify owners and managers participating in the HCV program of their rights and obligations under VAWA, RRHA may still choose to inform them.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will provide owners and managers with information about their rights and obligations under VAWA when they begin their participation in the program and at least annually thereafter.

The VAWA information provided to owners will consist of the notice in Exhibit 16-5 and a copy of form HUD-5382 SelfCertification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking and Stalking and Alternate Documentation.

16-IX.D. DOCUMENTATION [24 CFR 5.2007]

RRHA presented with a claim for initial or continued assistance based on status as a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or criminal activity related to any of these forms of abuse may—but is not required to—request that the individual making the claim document the abuse. Any request for documentation must be in writing, and the individual must be allowed at least 14 business days after receipt of the request to submit the documentation. RRHA may extend this time period at its discretion. [24 CFR 5.2007(a)]

The individual may satisfy RRHA's request by providing any one of the following three forms of documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)]:

- (1) A completed and signed HUD-approved certification form (HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking), which must include the name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and is known to the survivor. The form may be filled out and submitted on behalf of the survivor.
- (2) A federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police report or court record, or an administrative record
- (3) Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the survivor in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a survivor service provider; an attorney; a mental health professional; or a medical professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The survivor must also sign the documentation.

RRHA may not require third-party documentation (forms 2 and 3) in addition to certification (form 1), except as specified below under "Conflicting Documentation," nor may it require certification in addition to third-party documentation [VAWA final rule].

RRHA Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be in writing, will specify a deadline of 14 business days following receipt of the request, will describe the three forms of acceptable documentation, will provide explicit instructions on where and to whom the documentation must be submitted, and will state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation or request an extension in writing by the deadline.

RRHA may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 15 business days. In determining whether to extend the deadline, RRHA will consider factors that may contribute to the survivor's inability to provide documentation in a timely manner, including cognitive limitations, disabilities, limited English proficiency, absence from the unit, administrative delays, the danger of further violence, and the survivor's need to address health or safety issues. Any extension granted by RRHA will be in writing.

Once the survivor provides documentation, RRHA will acknowledge receipt of the documentation within 15 business days.

Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)]

In cases where RRHA receives conflicting certification documents from two or more members of a household, each claiming to be a survivor and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the perpetrator, RRHA may determine which is the true survivor by requiring each to provide acceptable third-party documentation, as described above (forms 2 and 3). RRHA may also request third-party documentation when submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to RRHA. Individuals have 30 calendar days to return third-party verification to RRHA. If RRHA does not receive third-party documentation, and RRHA will deny or terminate assistance as a result, RRHA must hold separate hearings for the tenants [Notice PIH 2017-08].

RRHA must honor any court orders issued to protect the survivor or to address the distribution of property.

RRHA Policy

If presented with conflicting certification documents from members of the same household, RRHA will attempt to determine which is the true survivor by requiring each of them to provide third-party documentation in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(e) and by following any HUD guidance on how such determinations should be made.

When requesting third-party documents, RRHA will provide contact information for local domestic violence and legal aid offices. In such cases, applicants or tenants will be given 30 calendar days from the date of the request to provide such documentation.

If RRHA does not receive third-party documentation within the required timeframe (and any extensions) RRHA will deny VAWA protections and will notify the applicant or tenant in writing of the denial. If, as a result, the applicant or tenant is denied or terminated from the program, RRHA will hold separate hearings for the applicants or tenants.

Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)]

RRHA has the discretion to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence—i.e., without requiring formal documentation of abuse in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(b). HUD recommends documentation in a confidential manner when a verbal statement or other evidence is accepted.

RRHA Policy

If RRHA accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence (as determined by the survivor) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, RRHA will document acceptance of the statement or evidence in the individual's file.

Failure to Provide Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)]

In order to deny relief for protection under VAWA, RRHA must provide the individual requesting relief with a written request for documentation of abuse. If the individual fails to provide the documentation within 14 business days from the date of receipt, or such longer time as RRHA may allow, RRHA may deny relief for protection under VAWA.

16-IX.E. CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]

All information provided to RRHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a survivor of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence. This means that RRHA (1) may not enter the information into any shared database, (2) may not allow employees or others to access the information unless they are explicitly authorized to do so and have a need to know the information for purposes of their work, and (3) may not provide the information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is (a) requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) otherwise required by applicable law.

RRHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, RRHA will inform the survivor before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

**EXHIBIT 16-1: SAMPLE NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT, FORM HUD-5380**

Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

When should I receive this form? A covered housing provider must provide a copy of the Notice of Occupancy Rights Under The Violence Against Women Act (Form HUD-5380) and the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (Form HUD-5382) when you are admitted as a tenant, when you receive an eviction or termination notice and prior to termination of tenancy, or when you are denied as an applicant. A covered housing provider may provide these forms at additional times.

What is the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA")? This notice describes protections that may apply to you as an applicant or a tenant under a housing program covered by a federal law called the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"). VAWA provides housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. VAWA protections must be in leases and other program documents, as applicable. VAWA protections may be raised at any time. You do not need to know the type or name of the program you are participating in or applying to in order to seek VAWA protections.

What if I require this information in a language other than English? To read this information in Spanish or another language, please contact C. Trotter, Section 504 Coordinator (RRHA) 804-780-4276 FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS – or go to www.rtha.com. You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

What do the words in this notice mean?

- *VAWA violence/abuse* means one or more incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- *Victim* means any victim of *VAWA violence/abuse*, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.
- *Affiliated person* means the tenant's spouse, parent, sibling, or child; or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the tenant's household; or anyone for whom the tenant acts as parent/guardian.
- *Covered housing program*¹ includes the following HUD programs:
 - Public Housing
 - Tenant-based vouchers (TBV, also known as Housing Choice Vouchers or HCV) and Project-based Vouchers (PBV) Section 8 programs
 - Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)
 - Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy
 - Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly
 - Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities
 - Section 221(d)(3)/(d)(5) Multifamily Rental Housing
 - Section 236 Multifamily Rental Housing
 - Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program
 - HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program
 - The Housing Trust Fund
 - Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program
 - Continuum of Care program
 - Rural Housing Stability Assistance program
- *Covered housing provider* means the individual or entity under a covered housing program that is responsible for providing or overseeing the VAWA protection in a specific situation. The covered housing provider may be a public housing agency, project sponsor, housing owner, mortgagor, housing manager, State or local government, public agency, or a nonprofit or for-profit organization as the lessor.

¹ For information about non-HUD covered housing programs under VAWA, see Interagency Statement on the Violence Against Women Act's Housing Provisions at <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PA/documents/InteragencyVAWAHousingStmnt092024.pdf>.
Page 1 of 5 Form HUD-5380

What if I am an applicant under a program covered by VAWA? You can't be denied housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA just because you (or a household member) are or were a victim or just because of problems you (or a household member) had as a direct result of being or having been a victim. For example, if you have a poor rental or credit history or a criminal record, and that history or record is the direct result of you being a victim of VAWA abuse/violence, that history or record cannot be used as a reason to deny you housing or homeless assistance covered by VAWA.

What if I am a tenant under a program covered by VAWA? You cannot lose housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA or be evicted just because you (or a household member) are or were a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. You also cannot lose housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA or be evicted just because of problems that you (or a household member) have as a direct result of being or having been a victim. For example, if you are a victim of VAWA abuse/violence that directly results in repeated noise complaints and damage to the property, neither the noise complaints nor property damage can be used as a reason for evicting you from housing covered by VAWA. You also cannot be evicted or removed from housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA because of someone else's criminal actions that are directly related to VAWA abuse/violence against you, a household member, or another affiliated person.

How can tenants request an emergency transfer? Victims of VAWA violence/abuse have the right to request an emergency transfer from their current unit to another unit for safety reasons related to the VAWA violence/abuse. An emergency transfer cannot be guaranteed, but you can request an emergency transfer when:

1. You (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. You expressly request the emergency transfer; AND
3. EITHER
 - a. you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the same dwelling unit; OR
 - b. if you (or a household member) are a victim of sexual assault, either you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) were to stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and you request an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

You can request an emergency transfer even if you are not lease compliant, for example if you owe rent. If you request an emergency transfer, your request, the information you provided to make the request, and your new unit's location must be kept strictly confidential by the covered housing provider. The covered housing provider is required to maintain a VAWA emergency transfer plan and make it available to you upon request.

To request an emergency transfer or to read the covered housing provider's VAWA emergency transfer plan,

you should contact your Property Manager.

The VAWA emergency transfer plan includes information about what the covered housing provider does to make sure your address and other relevant information are not disclosed to your perpetrator.

Can the perpetrator be evicted or removed from my lease? Depending on your specific situation, your covered housing provider may be able to divide the lease to evict just the perpetrator. This is called "lease bifurcation."

What happens if the lease bifurcation ends up removing the perpetrator who was the only tenant who qualified for the housing or assistance? In this situation, the covered housing provider must provide you and other remaining household members an opportunity to establish eligibility or to find other housing. If you cannot or don't want to establish eligibility, then the covered housing provider must give you a reasonable time to move or establish eligibility for another covered housing program. This amount of time varies, depending on the covered housing program involved. The table below shows the reasonable time provided under each covered housing programs with HUD. Timeframes for covered housing programs operated by other agencies are determined by those agencies.

NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER
THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT
HUD-5380: Rights for Survivors

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Expires 1/31/2028

Covered Housing Program(s)	Reasonable Time for Remaining Household Members to Continue to Receive Assistance, Establish Eligibility, or Move.
HOME and Housing Trust Fund, Continuum of Care Program (except for permanent supportive housing), ESG program, Section 221(d)(3) Program, Section 221(d)(5) Program, Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program	Because these programs do not provide housing or assistance based on just one person's status or characteristics, the remaining tenant(s), or family member(s) in the CoC program, can keep receiving assistance or living in the assisted housing as applicable.
Permanent supportive housing funded by the Continuum of Care Program	The remaining household member(s) can receive rental assistance until expiration of the lease that is in effect when the qualifying member is evicted.
Housing Choice Voucher, Project-based Voucher, and Public Housing programs (for Special Purpose Vouchers (e.g., HUD-VASH, FUP, FYI, etc.), see also program specific guidance)	If the person removed was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. For HUD-VASH, if the veteran is removed, the remaining family member(s) can keep receiving assistance or living in the assisted housing as applicable. If the veteran was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 202/811 PRAC and SPRAC	The remaining household member(s) must be given 90 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation or until the lease expires, whichever is first, to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 202/8	The remaining household member(s) must be given 90 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation or when the lease expires, whichever is first, to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. If the person removed was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 236 (including RAP); Project-based Section 8 and Mod Rehab/SRO	The remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
HOPWA	The remaining household member(s) must be given no less than 90 calendar days, and not more than one year, from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. The date is set by the HOPWA Grantee or Project Sponsor.

Are there any reasons that I can be evicted or lose assistance? VAWA does not prevent you from being evicted or losing assistance for a lease violation, program violation, or violation of other requirements that are not due to the VAWA violence/abuse committed against you or an affiliated person. However, a covered housing provider cannot be stricter with you than with other tenants, just because you or an affiliated person experienced VAWA abuse/violence. VAWA also will not prevent eviction, termination, or removal if other tenants or housing staff are shown to be in immediate, physical danger that could lead to serious bodily harm or death if you are not evicted or removed from assistance. **But only if no other action can be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat** should a covered housing provider evict you or end your assistance, if the VAWA abuse/violence happens to you or an affiliated person. A covered housing provider must provide a copy of the Notice of Occupancy Rights Under The Violence Against Women Act (Form HUD-5380) and the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (Form HUD-5382) when you receive an eviction or termination notice and prior to termination of tenancy.

What do I need to document that I am a victim of VAWA abuse/violence? If you ask for VAWA protection, the covered housing provider may request documentation showing that you (or a household member) are a victim. **BUT** the covered housing provider must make this request in writing and must give you at least 14 business days (weekends and holidays do not count) to respond, and you are free to choose any one of the following:

1. A self-certification form (for example, Form HUD 5382), which the covered housing provider must give you along with this notice. Either you can fill out the form or someone else can complete it for you;
2. A statement from a victim/survivor service provider, attorney, mental health professional or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of VAWA violence/abuse. The professional must state "under penalty of perjury" that he/she/they believes that the incidents of VAWA violence/abuse are real and covered by VAWA. Both you and the professional must sign the statement;
3. A police, administrative, or court record (such as a protective order) that shows you (or a household member) were a victim of VAWA violence/abuse; OR
4. If allowed by your covered housing provider, any other statement or evidence provided by you.

It is your choice which documentation to provide and the covered housing provider must accept any one of the above as documentation. The covered housing provider is prohibited from seeking additional documentation of victim status or requiring more than one of these types of documentation, unless the covered housing provider receives conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse.

If you do not provide one of these types of documentation by the deadline, the covered housing provider does not have to provide the VAWA protections you requested. If the documentation received by the covered housing provider contains conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse, the covered housing provider may require you to provide additional documentation from the list above, but the covered housing provider must give you another 30 calendar days to do so.

Will my information be kept confidential? If you share information with a covered housing provider about why you need VAWA protections, the covered housing provider must keep the information you share strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. No one who works for your covered housing provider will have access to this information, unless there is a reason that specifically calls for them to access this information, your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes their access for that reason, and that authorization is consistent with applicable law.

Your information **will not be disclosed** to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, except in the following situations:

1. If you give the covered housing provider written permission to share the information for a limited time;
2. If the covered housing provider needs to use that information in an eviction proceeding or hearing; or
3. If other applicable law requires the covered housing provider to share the information.

NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER
THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT
HUD-5380: Rights for Survivors

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
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How do other laws apply? VAWA does not limit the covered housing provider's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property, or civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of VAWA abuse/violence. Additionally, VAWA does not limit the covered housing provider's duty to comply with a court order with respect to the distribution or possession of property among household members during a family break up. The covered housing provider must follow all applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements.

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. To request a reasonable accommodation, please contact [INSERT APPROPRIATE STAFF MEMBER CONTACT INFORMATION]. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

Have your protections under VAWA been denied? If you believe that the covered housing provider has violated these rights, you may seek help by contacting [INSERT LOCAL HUD FHEO FIELD OFFICE & CONTACT INFORMATION]. You can also find additional information on filing VAWA complaints at <https://www.hud.gov/VAWA> and https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/VAWA. To file a VAWA complaint, visit <https://www.hud.gov/fairhousing/fileacomplaint>.

Need further help?

- For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit <https://www.hud.gov/vawa>.
- To talk with a housing advocate, contact [ENTER CONTACT INFO FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS].

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to range from 45 to 90 minutes per each covered housing provider's response, depending on the program. This includes time to print and distribute the form. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20410. This notice is required for covered housing programs under section 41411 of VAWA and 24 CFR 5.2003. Covered housing providers must give this notice to applicants and tenants to inform them of the VAWA protections as specified in section 41411(d)(2). This is a model notice, and no information is being collected. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

**EXHIBIT 16-2: CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE,
SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION,
FORM HUD-5382**

**CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE,
SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

Confidentiality Note: Any personal information you share in this form will be maintained by your covered housing provider according to the confidentiality provisions below.

Purpose of Form: If you are a tenant of or applicant for housing assisted under a covered housing program, or if you are applying for or receiving transitional housing or rental assistance under a covered housing program, and ask for protection under the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"), you may use this form to comply with a covered housing provider's request for written documentation of your status as a "victim". This form is accompanied by a "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380.

VAWA protects individuals and families regardless of a victim's age or actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.

You are not expected and cannot be asked or required to claim, document, or prove victim status or VAWA violence/abuse other than as stated in "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380.

This form is one of your available options for responding to a covered housing provider's written request for documentation of victim status or the incident(s) of VAWA violence/abuse. If you choose, you may submit one of the types of third-party documentation described in Form HUD-5380, in the section titled, "What do I need to document that I am a victim?". Your covered housing provider must give you at least 14 business days (weekends and holidays do not count) to respond to their written request for this documentation.

Will my information be kept confidential? Whenever you ask for or about VAWA protections, your covered housing provider must keep any information you provide about the VAWA violence/abuse or the fact you (or a household member) are a victim, including the information on this form, strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. This information can only be accessed by an employee/agent of your covered housing provider if (1) access is required for a specific reason, (2) your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes that person's access for that reason, and (3) the authorization complies with applicable law. This information will not be given to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, unless your covered housing provider (1) gets your written permission to do so for a limited time, (2) is required to do so as part of an eviction or termination hearing, or (3) is required to do so by law.

In addition, your covered housing provider must keep your address strictly confidential to ensure that it is not disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit VAWA violence/abuse against you (or a household member).

What if I require this information in a language other than English? To read this in Spanish or another language, please contact _____; FOR
HOPWA PROVIDERS – _____ or go to _____

_____. You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your

covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

Need further help? For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit <https://www.hud.gov/vawa>. To speak with a housing advocate, contact

**TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

1. Name(s) of victim(s): _____

2. Your name (if different from victim's): _____

3. Name(s) of other member(s) of the household: _____

4. Name of the perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed): _____

5. What is the safest and most secure way to contact you? (You may choose more than one.)

If any contact information changes or is no longer a safe contact method, notify your covered housing provider.

☐ Phone Phone Number: _____

Safe to receive a voicemail: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ E-mail E-mail Address: _____

Safe to receive an email: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Mail Mailing Address: _____

Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Other Please List: _____

6. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

Applicable definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking:

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who lives with or has lived with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Spouse or intimate partner of the victim includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person:

- (1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- (2) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; and (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Sexual assault means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- (1) Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others or
- (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Certification of Applicant or Tenant: By signing below, I am certifying that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that one or more members of my household is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as described in the applicable definitions above.

Signature

Date

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Housing providers in programs covered by VAWA may request certification that the applicant or tenant is a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

**EXHIBIT 16-3: EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**
HUD Form - 5381

MODEL EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR
VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING
VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 1/31/2028

DRAFTING NOTES FOR COVERED HOUSING PROVIDERS (MUST NOT APPEAR WORD FOR WORD IN PLAN): *This model contains only general provisions of an emergency transfer plan that apply across the covered HUD programs. Adoption of this model plan without further information addressing how the emergency transfer plan will operate is not sufficient to meet a covered housing provider's responsibility to adopt an emergency transfer plan. Covered housing providers (CHPs) must consult applicable regulations and program-specific HUD guidance when developing their own emergency transfer plans to ensure their plans contain all required elements. Instructions in brackets and drafting notes in italics throughout this document are provided to assist CHPs in drafting their policies and should be removed in the actual plan. "[CHP ACRONYM]" MUST BE REPLACED WITH THE ACRONYM OF THE COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER.*

**MODEL EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING**

[INSERT NAME OF CHP; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS - INSERT NAME OF GRANTEE "[CHP ACRONYM]"] is concerned about the safety of its tenants, and such concern extends to tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended ("VAWA"), [CHP ACRONYM] allows any tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to request an emergency transfer from the tenant's current unit to another unit. VAWA protections are not limited to women and are available regardless of age or actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status. Victims cannot be discriminated against on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity), familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must also be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals and families regardless of age, or actual or perceived gender identity, sexual orientation, or marital status.

This plan identifies tenants who are eligible for an emergency transfer, the documentation needed to request an emergency transfer, confidentiality protections, how an emergency transfer may occur, and guidance regarding safety and security. The plan is based on Federal regulations at 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 5, subpart L, related program regulations, and the model emergency transfer plan published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD is the Federal agency that oversees that compliance with VAWA. is in

Definitions

- **External emergency transfer** refers to an emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit. [CHP CAN PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF EXTERNAL TRANSFERS.]
- **Internal emergency transfer** refers to an emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would not be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process. [CHP CAN PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF INTERNAL TRANSFERS.]
- **Safe unit** refers to a unit that the victim of VAWA violence/abuse believes is safe.

- **VAWA violence/abuse** means an incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as those terms are defined in 24 CFR 5.2003 and “Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking” (Form HUD-5382).

Eligibility for Emergency Transfers

A tenant may seek an emergency transfer to another unit if they or their household member is a victim of VAWA violence/abuse, as outlined in the “Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act,” Form HUD-5380. This emergency transfer plan provides further information on emergency transfers, and [CHP ACRONYM] must provide a copy if requested. [CHP ACRONYM] may ask for submission of a written request for an emergency transfer, such as form HUD-5383, to certify eligibility for the emergency transfer.

A Tenant is eligible for an emergency transfer if:

1. The tenant (or their household member) is a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. The tenant expressly requests the emergency transfer; **AND**
3. **EITHER**
 - a. The tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if they or (their household member) stays in the same dwelling unit; **OR**
 - b. If the tenant (or their household member) is a victim of sexual assault, either the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if the tenant (or their household member) were to stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and the tenant requested an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

[CHP ACRONYM], in response to an emergency transfer request, should not evaluate whether the tenant is in good standing as part of the assessment or provision of an emergency transfer. Whether or not a tenant is in good standing does not impact their ability to request an emergency transfer under VAWA.

Emergency Transfer Policies

[INSERT CHP’S EMERGENCY TRANSFER POLICIES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING, WHERE APPLICABLE]

Internal transfers when a safe unit is immediately available:

[INSERT CHP’S POLICIES, INCLUDING TIME FRAMES FOR APPROVING OR DENYING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST, ONCE A FULL REQUEST IS RECEIVED AND ABSENT ANY CONFLICTING OR MISSING INFORMATION; POSSIBLE INTERNAL TRANSFER OPTIONS (AS APPLICABLE, AND WITHOUT DISCLOSING THE VICTIM’S LOCATION); AND PRIORITY STATUS RELATIVE TO OTHER TENANTS SEEKING TRANSFERS.]

Internal transfers when a safe unit is not immediately available:

[INSERT CHP’S POLICIES, INCLUDING TIME FRAMES FOR APPROVING OR DENYING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST, POSSIBLE INTERNAL TRANSFER OPTIONS (AS APPLICABLE, AND WITHOUT DISCLOSING THE VICTIM’S LOCATION), AND PRIORITY STATUS RELATIVE TO OTHER TENANTS SEEKING TRANSFERS.]

External transfers:

[INSERT CHP'S POLICIES, INCLUDING CHP'S ROLE IN FACILITATING EXTERNAL EMERGENCY TRANSFERS; IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING ANY TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH OUTSIDE CHPs; REFERRALS TO COMMUNITY PARTNERS AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING OPTIONS; TIME FRAMES FOR APPROVING OR DENYING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST, ONCE A FULL REQUEST IS RECEIVED AND ABSENT ANY CONFLICTING OR MISSING INFORMATION; AND PRIORITY STATUS GIVEN TO VAWA VICTIMS SEEKING EXTERNAL TRANSFERS INTO CHP'S PROPERTY.]

[INSERT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR ASSISTING TENANTS WITH HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS OR OTHER TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE WHO QUALIFY FOR AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER TO MOVE QUICKLY WITH THAT ASSISTANCE.]

VAWA provisions do not supersede eligibility or other occupancy requirements that may apply under a covered housing program. [CHP ACRONYM] may be unable to transfer a tenant to a particular unit if the tenant cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

Emergency Transfer Request Documentation

To request an emergency transfer, the tenant shall notify [INSERT SPECIFIC CONTACT INFORMATION, WEBSITE, E-MAIL ADDRESS; AND/OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR REQUESTING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER.] If [CHP ACRONYM] does not already have documentation of the occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, [CHP ACRONYM] may ask for this documentation in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007. Unless [CHP ACRONYM] receives documentation that contains conflicting information, as described in 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(2), [CHP ACRONYM] cannot require third-party documentation to determine status as a VAWA victim for emergency transfer eligibility. [CHP ACRONYM] will provide reasonable accommodations to this policy for individuals with disabilities.

IF CHP REQUIRES A WRITTEN REQUEST FOR AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER

The tenant's written request for an emergency transfer must include either:

1. A statement expressing that the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if the tenant (or household member) stays in the same dwelling unit; OR
2. In the case of a tenant (or household member) who is a victim of sexual assault, **either** a statement that the tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence or trauma if the tenant (or household member) stays in the same dwelling unit), **or** a statement that the sexual assault occurred on the premises and the tenant requested an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when the assault occurred.

Form HUD-5383 may be used for making a written request for an emergency transfer.

DRAFTING NOTES FOR CHPs (MUST NOT APPEAR WORD FOR WORD IN PLAN)

- The emergency transfer plan must include the length of time (at least 14 business days) that the tenant has to provide the requested documentation of VAWA victim status.
- CHPs are not required to request documentation from a tenant seeking an emergency transfer. However, if a CHP elects to require documentation from tenants seeking an emergency transfer, then the documentation requirement must be included in the CHP's emergency transfer plan and must comply with 24 CFR 5.2005(e)(10).

- *CHPs do not have to require that emergency transfer requests be written. The request may be oral or written, at the CHP's option, but the CHP must make its policy and procedures clear in this plan.*
- *CHPs cannot require any third-party documentation in order to determine whether a tenant seeking an emergency transfer is a VAWA victim, unless CHP receives documentation of VAWA violence/abuse that contains conflicting information.*

Priority for Transfers

Tenants who qualify for an emergency transfer under VAWA will be given the following priority over other categories of tenants seeking transfers and individuals seeking placement on waiting lists. [INSERT ANY MEASURE OF PRIORITY GIVEN UNDER THIS EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN.]

DRAFTING NOTES FOR CHPs (MUST NOT APPEAR WORD FOR WORD IN PLAN)

- *The emergency transfer plan must detail the measure of any priority given to tenants who qualify for an emergency transfer under VAWA in relation to other categories of tenants seeking transfers and individuals seeking placement on waiting lists.*
- *The emergency transfer plan must allow a tenant to make an internal emergency transfer under VAWA when a safe unit is immediately available.*
- *The emergency transfer plan must ensure that requests for internal emergency transfers under VAWA receive, at a minimum, any applicable additional priority that the CHP may already provide to other types of emergency transfer requests.*
- *CHPs should also refer to the applicable program regulations to determine if priorities or admission preferences apply with respect to external emergency transfers.*

Confidentiality

If a tenant inquires about or requests any VAWA protections or represents that they or a household member are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse entitled to VAWA protections, [CHP ACRONYM] must keep any information they provide concerning the VAWA violence/abuse, their request for an emergency transfer, and their or a household member's status as a victim strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from tenant files. All the information provided by or on behalf of the tenant to support an emergency transfer request, including information on the Certification Form (HUD-5382) and the Emergency Transfer Request Form (HUD-5383) (collectively referred to as "Confidential Information") may only be accessed by [CHP ACRONYM] employees or contractors if explicitly authorized by [CHP ACRONYM] for reasons that specifically call for those individuals to have access to that information under applicable Federal, State, or local law.

Confidential information must not be entered into any shared database or disclosed to any other entity or individual, except if:

- Written permission by the victim in a time-limited release;
- Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or
- Otherwise required by applicable law.

In addition, HUD's VAWA regulations require emergency transfer plans to provide strict confidentiality measures to ensure that the location of the victim's dwelling unit is never disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit the VAWA violence/abuse. Accordingly,

Emergency Transfer Procedure

[CHP ACRONYM] cannot specify how long it will take from the time a transfer request is approved until the tenant can be placed in a new, safe unit. [CHP ACRONYM] will, however, act as quickly as possible to assist a tenant who qualifies for an emergency transfer. If [CHP ACRONYM] identifies an available unit and the tenant believes that unit would not be safe, the tenant may request a transfer to a different unit. [CHP ACRONYM] may be unable to transfer a tenant and their household to a particular unit if the tenant and their household has not established or cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

If [CHP ACRONYM] does not have any safe and available units for which the tenant is eligible, [CHP ACRONYM] will assist the tenant in identifying other covered housing providers who may have safe and available units to which the tenant could move. At the tenant's request, [CHP ACRONYM] will also assist the tenant in contacting the local organizations offering assistance to victims of VAWA violence/abuse that are attached to this plan.

Making the Emergency Transfer Plan Available

[INSERT CHP'S POLICY FOR MAKING THE EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST AND, WHEN FEASIBLE, PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.]

DRAFTING NOTES FOR CHPs (MUST NOT APPEAR WORD FOR WORD IN PLAN)

- All materials must ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities, including making materials available in alternative accessible formats, as well as providing reasonable accommodations.
- Additionally, CHP must have VAWA forms available in the language(s) outlined in their language access plan to meet limited English proficiency (LEP) obligations.

Safety and Security of Tenants

When [CHP ACRONYM] receives any inquiry or request regarding an emergency transfer, [CHP ACRONYM] will encourage the person making the inquiry or request to take all reasonable precautions to be safe, including seeking guidance and assistance from a victim service provider. However, tenants are not required to receive guidance or assistance from a victim service provider.

For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit

<https://www.hud.gov/vawa>.

[INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS OFFERING ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.]

DRAFTING NOTES FOR CHPs (MUST NOT APPEAR WORD FOR WORD IN PLAN)

- Including a section on "Safety and Security of Tenants" and additional resources is encouraged, but not required.
- If CHP's have arrangements, including memoranda of understanding with other CHPs to facilitate moves, this information should be attached to the emergency transfer plan as well.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to range from four to eight hours per each covered housing provider's response, depending on the covered housing program. This includes the time to develop program and project-specific emergency transfer policies and develop contacts with local service providers. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban

Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. This is a model plan and covered housing providers in programs covered by VAWA may, at their discretion, use it to develop their own emergency transfer plans, as required under 24 CFR 5.2005(e). While HUD does not intend to collect emergency transfer plans, HUD may access these plans to ensure compliance with the regulations. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

**EXHIBIT 16-4: EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING,
FORM HUD-5383**

**EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR VICTIMS OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

Confidentiality Note: Any personal information you share in this form will be maintained by your covered housing provider according to the confidentiality provisions below.

Purpose of Form: If you are a tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program, or if you are receiving transitional housing or rental assistance under a covered housing program, you may use this form to request an emergency transfer and certify that you qualify for an emergency transfer under the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"). This form refers to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as "VAWA violence/abuse."

VAWA protects individuals and families regardless of a victim's age or actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.

You may request an emergency transfer when:

1. You (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. You expressly request the emergency transfer; **AND**
3. **EITHER**
 - a. you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the same dwelling unit; **or**
 - b. if you (or a household member) are a victim of sexual assault, either you reasonably believe there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and you request an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

A covered housing provider, in response to an emergency transfer request, should not evaluate whether you are in good standing as part of the assessment or provision of an emergency transfer. Whether or not you are in good standing does not impact your ability to request an emergency transfer under VAWA.

However, submitting this form does not necessarily mean that you will receive an emergency transfer. See your covered housing provider's VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan for more information about VAWA emergency transfers and see "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380, for additional housing rights you may be entitled to.

Am I required to submit any documentation to my covered housing provider? Your covered housing provider may request documentation proving that you, or a household member, are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse, in addition to completing this emergency transfer request form. The request can be met by completing and submitting the VAWA Self-certification Form (Form HUD-5382), unless the covered housing provider receives conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse. If you have third-party documentation that demonstrates why you are eligible for an emergency transfer, you may, instead, choose to submit that documentation to your covered housing provider. See "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380, for more information.

Will my information be kept confidential? Whenever you ask for or about VAWA protections, your covered housing provider must keep any information you provide about the VAWA violence/abuse or the fact you (or a household member) are a victim, including the information on this form, strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. This information can only be accessed by an employee/agent of your covered housing provider if (1) access is required for a specific reason, (2) your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes that person's access for that reason, **and** (3) the authorization complies with applicable law. This information will not be given to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, unless your covered housing provider (1) gets your written permission to do so for a limited time, (2) is required to do so as part of an eviction or termination hearing, or (3) is required to do so by law.

In addition, your covered housing provider must keep your address strictly confidential to ensure that it is not disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit VAWA violence/abuse against you (or a household member).

What if I need this information in a language other than English? To read this in Spanish or another language, please contact _____; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS – _____ or go to _____.

You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

Need further help? For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit <https://www.hud.gov/vawa>. To speak with a housing advocate, contact _____.

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE TENANT REQUESTING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER

1. Name(s) of victim(s): _____
2. Your name (if different from victim's): _____
3. Name(s) of other household member(s): _____
4. Name(s) of other household member(s) who would transfer with the victim: _____
5. Name of the perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed): _____
6. Address of location from which the victim seeks to transfer: _____
7. Current Unit Size (# of bedrooms): _____
8. What is the safest and most secure way to contact you? (You may choose more than one.)
If any contact information changes or is no longer a safe contact method, notify your covered housing provider.

☐ Phone Phone Number: _____
Safe to receive a voicemail: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ E-mail E-mail Address: _____
Safe to receive an email: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Mail Mailing Address: _____
Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Other Please List: _____

9. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

10. What features are requested for a safe unit? You may list here any information that would facilitate a suitable transfer, such as accessibility needs, and a description of where it is safe or unsafe for you to live.

(Please note that the ability to provide an emergency transfer is based on unit availability.)

☐ New Neighborhood	☐ New Building
☐ First Floor unit	☐ Second Floor unit (and above)
☐ Near an Exit	☐ Well-lit hallways/walkways
☐ 24-hour Security	☐ Accessible unit
☐ Other: _____	

11. To approve your request for an emergency transfer, your covered housing provider may require that you provide written documentation that you (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. Your covered housing provider must make this request for documentation in writing. You can choose to submit any one of the following types of documentation:

- Form HUD-5382 *Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation*, which asks your name and the perpetrator's name (if known and safe to provide);
- A document signed by a victim service provider, attorney, mental health professional, or medical professional who has helped you address the VAWA violence/abuse. The professional must state "under penalty of perjury" that he/she/they believe in the occurrence of the incident of VAWA violence/abuse and that it is covered by VAWA. Both you and the professional must sign the statement;
- A police, administrative, or court record (such as a protective order) that shows you (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse; OR
- If permitted by your covered housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by you.

Certification of Tenant: By signing below, I am certifying that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that I meet the conditions described on this form to qualify for an emergency transfer.

Signature _____ Date _____

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Covered housing providers in programs covered by VAWA may ask for a written request for an emergency transfer for a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Housing providers may distribute this form to tenants and tenants may use it to request an emergency transfer. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of VAWA. A Federal agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

EXHIBIT 16-5: MODEL OWNER NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS AND

Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority

NOTIFICATION OF YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

VAWA provides protections for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and PBV applicants, tenants, and participants from being denied assistance on the basis or as a direct result of being a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Purpose

Many of VAWA's protections to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking involve action by the public housing agency (PHA), but some situations involve action by owners of assisted housing. The purpose of this notice (herein called "Notice") is to explain your rights and obligations under VAWA, as an owner of housing assisted through **[insert name of housing provider]** HCV program. Each component of this Notice also provides citations to HUD's applicable regulations.

Denial of Tenancy

Protections for applicants: Owners cannot deny tenancy based on the applicant having been or currently being a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. However, the applicant must be otherwise eligible for tenancy. (See 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 982.452(b)(1).)

Eviction

Protections for HCV participants: Incidents or threats of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will not be considered a serious or repeated lease violation by the survivor, or good cause to terminate the tenancy of the survivor (24 CFR 5.2005(c)). Protection also applies to criminal activity related directly to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, conducted by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the survivor or threatened survivor of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (24 CFR 5.2005(b)(2)).

Limitations of VAWA protections:

a. Nothing in the VAWA Final Rule limits the authority of an owner, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to (24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1)):

1) The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or

2) The distribution or possession of property among members of a household in a case.

b. Nothing in the VAWA Final Rule limits an owner from evicting a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking for a lease violation that is not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as long as the owner does not subject the survivor to more demanding standards than other tenants when deciding whether to evict. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2).)

c. Nothing in the VAWA Final Rule limits an owner from evicting a tenant (including the survivor of

domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking) if the owner can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing services to the HCV property would be present if the tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3).)

i. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be considered an “actual and imminent threat” if they meet the following standards: An actual and imminent threat consists of a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur. (See 24 CFR 5.2003.)

ii. Any eviction due to “actual and imminent threat” should be utilized by an owner only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat, including, but not limited to, transferring the survivor to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, contacting law enforcement to increase police presence or develop other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat. Restrictions predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes, but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(4).)

Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

If an applicant or tenant requests VAWA protection based on status as a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the owner has the option to request that the survivor document or provide written evidence to demonstrate that the violence occurred. However, nothing in HUD’s regulation requires a covered housing provider to request this documentation. (See 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(3).)

If the owner chooses to request this documentation, the owner must make such request in writing. The individual may satisfy this request by providing any one document type listed under 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(1):

- a. Form HUD-55383 (Self-Certification Form); or
- b. A document: 1) Signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a survivor service provider, an attorney, or medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, “professional”) from whom the survivor has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse:
- 2) Signed by the applicant or tenant; and
- 3) That specifies, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes in the occurrence of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is the ground for protection and remedies under 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking under 24 CFR 5.2003; or
- c. A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or
- d. At the discretion of a covered housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

The owner must accept any of the above items (a – c). The owner has discretion to accept a statement or other evidence (d).

The owner is prohibited from requiring third-party documentation of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, unless the submitted documentation contains conflicting information.

If the owner makes a written request for documentation, the owner may require submission of that documentation within 14 business days after the date that the individual received the written request for documentation. (24 CFR 5.2007(a)(2)). The owner may extend this time period at its discretion. During the 14 business day period and any granted extensions of that time, no adverse actions, such as evictions or terminations, can be taken against the individual requesting VAWA protection.

Once a survivor provides documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the owner is encouraged to acknowledge receipt of the documentation in a timely manner.

If the applicant or tenant fails to provide documentation that meets the criteria in 24 CFR 5.2007 within 14 business days after receiving the written request for that documentation or within the designated extension period, nothing in VAWA Final Rule may be construed to limit the authority of the covered housing provider to:

- a. Deny admission by the applicant or tenant to the housing or program;
- b. Deny assistance under the covered housing program to the applicant or tenant;
- c. Terminate the participation of the tenant in the covered housing program; or
- d. Evict the tenant, or a lawful occupant that commits a violation of a lease.

An individual's failure to timely provide documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking does not result in a waiver of the individual's right to challenge the denial of assistance or termination, nor does it preclude the individual's ability to raise an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking at eviction or termination proceedings.

Moves

A survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may move in violation of their lease if the move is required to protect their safety. If a move results in the termination of the Housing Assistance Payment Contract, the lease is automatically terminated.

Lease Bifurcation

Owners may choose to bifurcate a lease, or remove a household member from a lease in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to such member who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against an affiliated individual or other individual. (See 24 CFR 5.2009(a).) If an owner chooses to bifurcate the lease, the owner must comply with the reasonable time to establish eligibility under the covered housing program or find alternative housing following lease bifurcation provision in 24 CFR 5.2009(b). VAWA protections, including bifurcation, do not apply to guests or unreported members of a household or anyone else residing in a household who is not a tenant.

Eviction, removal, termination of occupancy rights, or termination of assistance must be effected in accordance with the procedures prescribed by federal, state, or local law for termination of leases.

To avoid unnecessary delay in the bifurcation process, HUD recommends that owners seek court-ordered eviction of the perpetrator pursuant to applicable laws. This process results in the underlying lease becoming null and void once the owner regains possession of the unit. The owner would then execute a new lease with the survivor.

Evictions Due to “Actual and Imminent Threat” or Violations Not Premised on Abuse

The VAWA Final Rule generally prohibits eviction on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant or tenant is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for assistance, participation or occupancy. (See 24 CFR 5.2005.)

However, the VAWA Final Rule does not prohibit an owner from evicting a tenant for any violation not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is in question against the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant. Nor does the VAWA Final Rule prohibit an owner from evicting a tenant if the owner can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing services to property of the owner would be present if that tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted or terminated from assistance. (See 5.2005(d)(2) and (3).)

In order to demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees at the property, the covered housing provider must have objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators that meet the standards in the following definition:

Actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include:

- The duration of the risk;
- The nature and severity of the potential harm;
- The likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and
- The length of time before the potential harm would occur.

(See 24 CFR 5.2003 and 5.2005(d)(2).)

Confidentiality

Any information submitted to a covered housing provider under 24 CFR 5.2007, including the fact that an individual is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, must be maintained in strict confidence by the covered housing provider. (See 24 CFR 5.2007(c).)

Employees of the owner (or those within their employ, e.g., contractors) must not have access to the information unless explicitly authorized by the owner for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable Federal, State, or local law (e.g., the information is needed by an employee to provide the VAWA protections to the survivor).

The owner must not enter this information into any shared database, or disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is:

- a. Requested or consented to in writing by the individual (survivor) in a time-limited release;
- b. Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance from the covered program; or
- c. Otherwise required by applicable law.

When communicating with the survivor, owners must take precautions to ensure compliance with these confidentiality requirements.

Service Providers

RRHA has extensive relationships with local service providers. RRHA staff are available to provide referrals to shelters, counselors, and advocates. These resources are also provided in RRHA's Annual and 5-Year Plan, Administrative Plan, VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights, and Emergency Transfer Plan. A list of local service providers is attached to this Notice.

Definitions

Actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur.

Affiliated individual, with respect to an individual, means:

- (1) A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or
- (2) Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Bifurcate means to divide a lease as a matter of law, subject to the permissibility of such process under the requirements of the applicable HUD-covered program and State or local law, such that certain tenants or lawful occupants can be evicted or removed and the remaining tenants or lawful occupants can continue to reside in the unit under the same lease requirements or as may be revised depending upon the eligibility for continued occupancy of the remaining tenants and lawful occupants.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person:

- (1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor; and
- (2) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship;
 - (ii) The type of relationship; and
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the survivor, by a person with whom the survivor shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the survivor as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the survivor under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth survivor who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction. The term "spouse or intimate partner of the survivor" includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Sexual assault means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the survivor lacks capacity to consent.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- (1) Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others; or
- (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

VAWA means the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13925 and 42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.), along with its implementing regulations, including, without limitation, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013: Implementation in HUD Housing Programs (81 F.R. 80724).

Attached:

Legal services and the domestic violence resources for the Metro area

Form HUD-5382 Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

[insert name of housing provider] VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights

Chapter 17

PROJECT-BASED VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to the project-based voucher (PBV) program in nine parts:

Part I: General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

Part II: PBV Owner Proposals. This part includes policies related to the submission and selection of owner proposals for PBV assistance. It describes the factors RRHA will consider when selecting proposals, the type of housing that is eligible to receive PBV assistance, the cap on assistance at projects receiving PBV assistance, subsidy layering requirements, site selection standards, and environmental review requirements.

Part III: Dwelling Units. This part describes requirements related to housing quality standards, the type and frequency of inspections, and housing accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Part IV: Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units. This part describes requirements and policies related to the development and completion of rehabilitated and newly constructed housing units that will be receiving PBV assistance.

Part V: Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This part discusses HAP contract requirements and policies including the execution, term, and termination of the HAP contract. In addition, it describes how the HAP contract may be amended and identifies provisions that may be added to the HAP contract at RRHA's discretion.

Part VI: Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how RRHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

Part VII: Occupancy. This part discusses occupancy requirements related to the lease and describes under what conditions families are allowed or required to move. In addition, exceptions to the occupancy cap (which limits PBV assistance to 25 percent of the units in any project) are also discussed.

Part VIII: Determining Rent to Owner. This part describes how the initial rent to owner is determined, and how rent will be redetermined throughout the life of the HAP contract. Rent reasonableness requirements are also discussed.

Part IX: Payments to Owner. This part describes the types of payments owners may receive under this program.

PART I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

17-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.5]

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

Additional Project-Based Units [FR Notice 1/18/17]

RRHA may project-base an additional 10 percent of its units above the 20 percent program limit, if the units:

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

For these projects, the project cap is the greater of 25 units or 40 percent (instead of 25 percent) of the units in the project [FR Notice 7/14/17].

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

In addition, units that were previously subject to certain federal rent restrictions or were receiving another type of long-term housing subsidy provided by HUD are not subject to the cap. In order to be excepted, the unit must meet the following conditions:

- The unit must be covered under a PBV HAP contract that first became effective on or after 4/18/17; and
- In the five years prior to the date RRHA either issued the RFP or selected the project, the unit either:
 - Received Public Housing Capital or Operating Funds, Project-Based Rental Assistance, Housing for Elderly (Section 202), Housing for Persons with Disabilities (section 811), Rent Supplement (Rent Supp), or Rental Assistance Program (RAP); or
 - Was subject to a rent restriction through a loan or insurance program as a result of Section 236, Section 221(d)(3) or (d)(4) BMIR, Housing for Elderly Persons (Section 202), or Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)
 - Received assistance under the Flexible Subsidy Program (Section 201 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978)

Units that have previously received either PBV or HCV assistance are not covered under the exception.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not project-base any of the above unit types.

17-I.B. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.2]

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

RRHA Policy

Except as otherwise noted in this chapter, or unless specifically prohibited by PBV program regulations, RRHA policies for the tenant-based voucher program contained in this administrative plan also apply to the PBV program and its participants.

17-I.C. RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.7]

Any persons displaced as a result of implementation of the PBV program must be provided relocation assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA)[42 U.S.C. 4201-4655] and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24.

The cost of required relocation assistance may be paid with funds provided by the owner, local public funds, or funds available from other sources. PHAs may not use voucher program funds to cover relocation costs, except that PHAs may use their administrative fee reserve to pay for relocation expenses after all other program administrative expenses are satisfied, and provided that payment of the relocation benefits is consistent with state and local law. Use of the administrative fee for these purposes must also be consistent with other legal and regulatory requirements, including the requirement in 24 CFR 982.155 and other official HUD issuances.

The acquisition of real property for a PBV project is subject to the URA and 49 CFR part 24, subpart B. It is the responsibility of RRHA to ensure the owner complies with these requirements.

17-I.D. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.8]

RRHA must comply with all equal opportunity requirements under federal law and regulations in its implementation of the PBV program. This includes the requirements and authorities cited at 24 CFR 5.105(a). In addition, RRHA must comply with RRHA Plan certification on civil rights and affirmatively furthering fair housing, submitted in accordance with 24 CFR 903.7(o).

PART II: PBV OWNER PROPOSALS

17-II.A. OVERVIEW

With certain exceptions, RRHA must describe the procedures for owner submission of PBV proposals and for PHA selection of PBV proposals [24 CFR 983.51]. Before selecting a PBV proposal, RRHA must determine that the PBV proposal complies with HUD program regulations and requirements, including a determination that the property is eligible housing [24 CFR 983.53 and 983.54], complies with the cap on the number of PBV units per project [24 CFR 983.56], and meets the site selection standards [24 CFR 983.57]. RRHA may not commit PBVs until or unless it has followed the proposal selection requirements defined in 24 CFR 983.51 [Notice PIH 2011-54].

17-II.B. OWNER PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCEDURES [24 CFR 983.51(b)]

RRHA must select PBV proposals in accordance with the selection procedures in RRHA administrative plan. RRHA must select PBV proposals by either of the following two methods.

- PHA request for PBV Proposals. RRHA may solicit proposals by using a request for proposals to select proposals on a competitive basis in response to RRHA request. RRHA may not limit proposals to a single site or impose restrictions that explicitly or practically preclude owner submission of proposals for PBV housing on different sites.
- RRHA may select proposal that were previously selected based on a competition. This may include selection of a proposal for housing assisted under a federal, state, or local government housing assistance program that was subject to a competition in accordance with the requirements of the applicable program, community development program, or supportive services program that requires competitive selection of proposals (e.g., HOME, and units for which competitively awarded LIHTCs have been provided), where the proposal has been selected in accordance with such program's competitive selection requirements within three years of the PBV proposal selection date, and the earlier competitive selection proposal did not involve any consideration that the project would receive PBV assistance. RRHA need not conduct another competition.

Units Selected Non-Competitively [FR Notice 1/18/17]

For certain public housing projects where RRHA has an ownership interest or control and will spend a minimum amount per unit on rehabilitation or construction, RRHA may select a project without following one of the two processes above.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not attach PBVs to projects owned by RRHA as described above.

Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(c)]

PHA procedures for selecting PBV proposals must be designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice of the opportunity to offer PBV proposals for consideration by RRHA. The public notice procedures may include publication of the public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice. The public notice of RRHA request for PBV proposals must specify the submission deadline. Detailed application and selection information must be provided at the request of interested parties.

RRHA Policy

PHA Request for Proposals for Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units

RRHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing in the following newspapers and trade journals:

- Richmond Times Dispatch
- Free Press

In addition, RRHA will post the RFP and proposal submission and rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

RRHA will publish its advertisement in the newspapers and trade journals mentioned above for at least one day per week for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will specify the number of units RRHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding RRHA is making available. Proposals will be due in RRHA office by close of business 30 calendar days from the date of the last publication.

In order for the proposal to be considered, the owner must submit the proposal to RRHA by the published deadline date, and the proposal must respond to all requirements as outlined in the RFP. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed.

RRHA will rate and rank proposals for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing using the following criteria:

Owner experience and capability to build or rehabilitate housing as identified in the RFP;

Extent to which the project furthers RRHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;

If applicable, the extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and

Projects with less than 25 percent of the units assisted will be rated higher than projects with 25 percent of the units assisted. In the case of projects for occupancy by the elderly, persons with disabilities or families needing other services, RRHA will rate partially assisted projects on the percent of units assisted. Projects with the lowest percent of assisted units will receive the highest score.

PHA Requests for Proposals for Existing Housing Units

RRHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for existing housing in the following newspapers and trade journals:

- Richmond Times Dispatch
- Free Press

In addition, RRHA will post the notice inviting such proposal submission and the rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

RRHA will periodically publish its advertisement in the newspapers and trade journals mentioned above for at least one day per week for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will specify the number of units RRHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding RRHA is making available. Owner proposals will be accepted on a first-come first-served basis and will be evaluated using the following criteria:

Experience as an owner in the tenant-based voucher program and owner compliance with the owner's obligations under the tenant-based program;

Extent to which the project furthers RRHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;

If applicable, extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and

Extent to which units are occupied by families that are eligible to participate in the PBV program.

PHA Selection of Proposals Subject to a Previous Competition under a Federal, State, or Local Housing Assistance Program

RRHA will accept proposals for PBV assistance from owners that were competitively selected under another federal, state or local housing assistance program, including projects that were competitively awarded Low-Income Housing Tax Credits on an ongoing basis.

RRHA may periodically advertise that it is accepting proposals, in the following newspapers and trade journals:

- Richmond Times Dispatch
- Free Press

In addition to, or in place of advertising, RRHA may also directly contact specific owners that have already been selected for Federal, state, or local housing assistance based on a previously held competition, to inform them of available PBV assistance.

Proposals will be reviewed on a first-come first-served basis. RRHA will evaluate each proposal on its merits using the following factors:

Extent to which the project furthers RRHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities; and

Extent to which the proposal complements other local activities such as the redevelopment of a public housing site under the HOPE VI program, the HOME program, CDBG activities, other development activities in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community.

PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.51(e), 983.59, Notice PIH 2015-05, and FR Notice 1/18/17]

RRHA-owned units may be assisted under the PBV program only if the HUD field office or HUD-approved independent entity reviews the selection process and determines that RRHA-owned units were appropriately selected based on the selection procedures specified in RRHA administrative plan. If RRHA selects a proposal for housing that is owned or controlled by RRHA, RRHA must identify the entity that will review RRHA proposal selection process and perform specific functions with respect to rent determinations and inspections.

In the case of PHA-owned units, the term of the HAP contract and any HAP contract renewal must be agreed upon by RRHA and a HUD-approved independent entity. In addition, an independent entity must determine the rent to owner, the re-determined rent to owner, and reasonable rent. Housing quality standards inspections must also be conducted by an independent entity.

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

RRHA Policy

RRHA may submit a proposal for project-based housing that is owned or controlled by RRHA. If the proposal for PHA-owned housing is selected, RRHA will use an outside entity to review RRHA selection and to administer the PBV program.

RRHA will obtain HUD approval of the outside entity prior to selecting the proposal for PHA-owned housing.

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

PHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR 983.51(d)]

RRHA must give prompt written notice to the party that submitted a selected proposal and must also give prompt public notice of such selection. Public notice procedures may include publication of public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice.

RRHA Policy

Within 15 business days of RRHA making the selection, RRHA will notify the selected owner in writing of the owner's selection for the PBV program. RRHA will also notify in writing all owners that submitted proposals that were not selected and advise such owners of the name of the selected owner.

In addition, RRHA will publish its notice for selection of PBV proposals for two consecutive days in the same newspapers and trade journals RRHA used to solicit the proposals. The announcement will include the name of the owner that was selected for the PBV program. RRHA will also post the notice of owner selection on its electronic web site.

RRHA will make available to any interested party its rating and ranking sheets and documents that identify RRHA basis for selecting the proposal. These documents will be available for review by the public and other interested parties for one month after publication of the notice of owner selection. RRHA will not make available sensitive owner information that is privileged, such as financial statements and similar information about the owner.

RRHA will make these documents available for review at RRHA during normal business hours. The cost for reproduction of allowable documents will be \$.25 per page.

17-II.C. HOUSING TYPE [24 CFR 983.52]

RRHA may attach PBV assistance for units in existing housing or for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing developed under and in accordance with an agreement to enter into a housing assistance payments contract that was executed prior to the start of construction. A housing unit is considered an existing unit for purposes of the PBV program, if, at the time of notice of PHA selection, the units substantially comply with NSPIRE. Units for which new construction or rehabilitation began after the owner's proposal submission but prior to the execution of the HAP do not subsequently qualify as existing housing. Units that were newly constructed or rehabilitated in violation of program requirements also do not qualify as existing housing.

RRHA must decide what housing type, new construction, rehabilitation, or existing housing, will be used to develop project-based housing. RRHA choice of housing type must be reflected in its solicitation for proposals.

17-II.D. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN UNITS

Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR 983.53]

RRHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to shared housing units; units on the grounds of a penal reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institution; nursing homes or facilities providing continuous psychiatric, medical, nursing services, board and care, or intermediate care (except that assistance may be provided in assisted living facilities); units that are owned or controlled by an educational institution or its affiliate and are designated for occupancy by students; manufactured homes; and transitional housing. In addition, RRHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance for a unit occupied by an owner and RRHA may not select or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for a unit occupied by a family ineligible for participation in the PBV program. A member of a cooperative who owns shares in the project assisted under the PBV program is not considered an owner for purposes of participation in the PBV program. Finally, PBV assistance may not be attached to units for which construction or rehabilitation has started after the proposal submission and prior to the execution of an AHAP.

Subsidized Housing [24 CFR 983.54]

RRHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to units in any of the following types of subsidized housing:

- A public housing unit;
- A unit subsidized with any other form of Section 8 assistance;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental rent subsidy;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental subsidy that covers all or any part of the operating costs of the housing;
- A unit subsidized with Section 236 rental assistance payments (except that RRHA may attach assistance to a unit subsidized with Section 236 interest reduction payments);
- A Section 202 project for non-elderly with disabilities;
- Section 811 project-based supportive housing for persons with disabilities;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- A Section 101 rent supplement project;
- A unit subsidized with any form of tenant-based rental assistance;
- A unit with any other duplicative federal, state, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD or RRHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

17-II.E. SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.55, FR Notice 11/24/08, FR Notice 7/9/10, and FR Notice 6/25/14]

RRHA may provide PBV assistance only in accordance with HUD subsidy layering regulations [24 CFR 4.13] and other requirements.

The subsidy layering review is intended to prevent excessive public assistance by combining (layering) housing assistance payment subsidy under the PBV program with other governmental housing assistance from federal, state, or local agencies, including assistance such as tax concessions or tax credits.

Subsidy layering requirements do not apply to existing housing. A further subsidy layering review is not required for new construction or rehabilitation if HUD's designee has conducted a review that included a review of PBV assistance in accordance with the PBV subsidy layering guidelines.

RRHA must submit the necessary documentation to HUD for a subsidy layering review. Except in cases noted above, RRHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract until HUD, or a HUD-approved housing credit agency (HCA), has conducted any required subsidy layering review and determined that the PBV assistance is in accordance with HUD subsidy layering requirements. However, in order to satisfy applicable requirements, HCAs must conduct subsidy layering reviews in compliance with the guidelines set forth in the *Federal Register* notice published July 9, 2010.

The HAP contract must contain the owner's certification that the project has not received and will not receive (before or during the term of the HAP contract) any public assistance for acquisition, development, or operation of the housing other than assistance disclosed in the subsidy layering review in accordance with HUD requirements.

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

25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56]

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

Exceptions to 25 Percent per Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17]

Exceptions are allowed and PBV units are not counted against the 25 percent or 25-unit per project cap if:

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

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

Supportive Services

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

RRHA Policy

Excepted units will be limited to units for elderly families.

Projects not Subject to a Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17]

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

- Be covered by a PBV HAP contract that first became effective on or after 4/18/17; and
- In the five years prior to the date RRHA either issued the RFP under which the project was selected or RRHA selected the project without competition, the unit met at least one of the two following conditions:
 - The unit received Public Housing Capital or Operating Funds, Project-Based Rental Assistance, Housing for the Elderly (Section 202), Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811), the Rental Supplement program,
 - The unit was subject to a rent restriction as a result of one of the following HUD loans or insurance programs: Section 236, Section 221(d)(3) or (d)(4) BMIR, Housing for the Elderly (Section 202), or Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)

Units that were previously receiving PBV assistance are not covered by the exception. Both existing and rehabilitation units are eligible for this exception. Newly constructed units qualify if they meet the definition of *replacement unit* described in FR Notice 1/18/17.

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy:

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

17-II.G. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS

Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and NSPIRE Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)]

RRHA may not select a proposal for existing, newly constructed, or rehabilitated PBV housing on a site or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for units on the site, unless RRHA has determined that PBV assistance for housing at the selected site is consistent with the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. The standard for deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities must be consistent with RRHA Plan under 24 CFR 903 and RRHA administrative plan.

In addition, prior to selecting a proposal, RRHA must determine that the site is suitable from the standpoint of facilitating and furthering full compliance with the applicable Civil Rights Laws, regulations, and Executive Orders, and that the site meets the NSPIRE site and neighborhood standards at 24 CFR 982.401(l).

RRHA Policy

It is RRHA goal to select sites for PBV housing that provide for deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. In complying with this goal RRHA will limit approval of sites for PBV housing in census tracts that have poverty concentrations of 20 percent or less.

However, RRHA will grant exceptions to the 20 percent standard where RRHA determines that the PBV assistance will complement other local redevelopment activities designed to deconcentrate poverty and expand housing and economic opportunities in census tracts with poverty concentrations greater than 20 percent, such as sites in:

- A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community;

- A census tract where the concentration of assisted units will be or has decreased as a result of public housing demolition and HOPE VI redevelopment;

- A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located is undergoing significant revitalization as a result of state, local, or federal dollars invested in the area;

- A census tract where new market rate units are being developed where such market rate units will positively impact the poverty rate in the area;

- A census tract where there has been an overall decline in the poverty rate within the past five years; or

- A census tract where there are meaningful opportunities for educational and economic advancement.

Existing and Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)]

RRHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract for existing or rehabilitated housing until it has determined that the site complies with the HUD required site and neighborhood standards. The site must:

- Be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- Have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- Promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- Be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

New Construction Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(e)]

In order to be selected for PBV assistance, a site for newly constructed housing must meet the following HUD required site and neighborhood standards:

- The site must be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- The site must have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- The site must not be located in an area of minority concentration unless RRHA determines that sufficient, comparable opportunities exist for housing for minority families in the income range to be served by the proposed project outside areas of minority concentration or that the project is necessary to meet overriding housing needs that cannot be met in that housing market area;
- The site must not be located in a racially mixed area if the project will cause a significant increase in the proportion of minority to non-minority residents in the area.
- The site must promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- The neighborhood must not be one that is seriously detrimental to family life or in which substandard dwellings or other undesirable conditions predominate;
- The housing must be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Except for housing designed for elderly persons, the housing must be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

17-II.H. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW [24 CFR 983.58]

RRHA activities under the PBV program are subject to HUD environmental regulations in 24 CFR parts 50 and 58. The *responsible entity* is responsible for performing the federal environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). RRHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract until it has complied with the environmental review requirements.

In the case of existing housing, the responsible entity that is responsible for the environmental review under 24 CFR part 58 must determine whether or not PBV assistance is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act and whether or not the assistance is subject to review under the laws and authorities listed in 24 CFR 58.5.

RRHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract with an owner, and RRHA, the owner, and its contractors may not acquire, rehabilitate, convert, lease, repair, dispose of, demolish, or construct real property or commit or expend program or local funds for PBV activities under this part, until the environmental review is completed.

RRHA must supply all available, relevant information necessary for the responsible entity to perform any required environmental review for any site. RRHA must require the owner to carry out mitigating measures required by the responsible entity (or HUD, if applicable) as a result of the environmental review.

PART III: DWELLING UNITS

17-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

17-III.B. UNIFORM PHYSICAL CONDITION STANDARDS [24 CFR 983.101]

The housing quality standards (NSPIRE) for the tenant-based program, including those for special housing types, generally apply to the PBV program. NSPIRE requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, and R, apply to the PBV program.

17-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8. RRHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

17-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS

Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)]

RRHA must examine the proposed site before the proposal selection date. If the units to be assisted already exist, RRHA must inspect all the units before the proposal selection date, and must determine whether the units substantially comply with NSPIRE. To qualify as existing housing, units must substantially comply with NSPIRE on the proposal selection date. However, RRHA may not execute the HAP contract until the units fully comply with NSPIRE, unless RRHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial NSPIRE inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions, unless RRHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial NSPIRE inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions.

Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b); FR Notice 1/18/17]

RRHA must inspect each contract unit before execution of the HAP contract. RRHA may not enter into a HAP contract covering a unit until the unit fully complies with NSPIRE, unless RRHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial NSPIRE inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not enter into a PBV HAP contract until all units that will be under contract fully comply with NSPIRE.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c)]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, RRHA must inspect the unit. RRHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with NSPIRE.

Annual Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14]

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, RRHA must inspect a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with NSPIRE. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this inspection requirement.

RRHA Policy

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.

If more than 20 percent of the sample of inspected contract units in a building fail the initial inspection, RRHA must re-inspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]

RRHA must inspect contract units whenever needed to determine that the contract units comply with NSPIRE and that the owner is providing maintenance, utilities, and other services in accordance with the HAP contract. RRHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

RRHA must conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an NSPIRE violation, and must conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violation of NSPIRE.

In conducting PHA supervisory quality control NSPIRE inspections, RRHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

Inspecting PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)]

In the case of PHA-owned units, the inspections must be performed by an independent agency designated by RRHA and approved by HUD. The independent entity must furnish a copy of each inspection report to RRHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located. RRHA must take all necessary actions in response to inspection reports from the independent agency, including exercise of contractual remedies for violation of the HAP contract by RRHA-owner.

PART IV: REHABILITATED AND NEWLY CONSTRUCTED UNITS

17-IV.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.151]

There are specific requirements that apply to PBV assistance for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing that do not apply to PBV assistance in existing housing. This part describes the requirements unique to this type of assistance.

Housing selected for this type of assistance may not at a later date be selected for PBV assistance as existing housing.

17-IV.B. AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO HAP CONTRACT

In order to offer PBV assistance in rehabilitated or newly constructed units, RRHA must enter into an agreement to enter into HAP contract (Agreement) with the owner of the property. The Agreement must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.152(b)]. RRHA may not enter into an Agreement if commencement of construction or rehabilitation has commenced after proposal submission [24 CFR 983.152(c)]. Construction begins when excavation or site preparation (including clearing of the land) begins for the housing. Rehabilitation begins with the physical commencement of rehabilitation activity on the housing.

In the Agreement the owner agrees to develop the PBV contract units to comply with NSPIRE, and RRHA agrees that upon timely completion of such development in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, RRHA will enter into a HAP contract with the owner for the contract units [24 CFR 983.152(a)].

Content of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.152(d)]

At a minimum, the Agreement must describe the following features of the housing to be developed and assisted under the PBV program:

- Site and the location of the contract units;
- Number of contract units by area (size) and number of bedrooms and bathrooms;
- Services, maintenance, or equipment to be supplied by the owner without charges in addition to the rent;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- An indication of whether or not the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 apply to units under the Agreement. If applicable, any required work item resulting from these requirements must be included in the description of work to be performed under the Agreement;
- Estimated initial rents to owner for the contract units;
- Description of the work to be performed under the Agreement. For rehabilitated units, the description must include the rehabilitation work write up and, where determined necessary by RRHA, specifications and plans. For new construction units, the description must include the working drawings and specifications.
- Any additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design over and above NSPIRE.

Execution of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.153]

The Agreement must be executed promptly after PHA notice of proposal selection to the selected owner. RRHA may not enter into the Agreement if construction or rehabilitation has started after proposal submission. Generally, RRHA may not enter into the Agreement with the owner until the subsidy layering review is completed. Likewise, RRHA may not enter into the Agreement until the environmental review is completed and RRHA has received environmental approval. However, RRHA does not need to conduct a subsidy layering review in the case of a HAP contract for existing housing or if the applicable state or local agency has conducted such a review. Similarly, environmental reviews are not required for existing structures unless otherwise required by law or regulation.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will enter into the Agreement with the owner within 15 business days of receiving both environmental approval and notice that subsidy layering requirements have been met, and before construction or rehabilitation work is started.

17-IV.C. CONDUCT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK

Labor Standards [24 CFR 983.154(b)]

If an Agreement covers the development of nine or more contract units (whether or not completed in stages), the owner and the owner's contractors and subcontractors must pay Davis-Bacon wages to laborers and mechanics employed in the development of housing. The HUD-prescribed form of the Agreement will include the labor standards clauses required by HUD, such as those involving Davis-Bacon wage rates.

The owner, contractors, and subcontractors must also comply with the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR part 5, and other applicable federal labor relations laws and regulations. RRHA must monitor compliance with labor standards.

Equal Opportunity [24 CFR 983.154(c)]

The owner must comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135. The owner must also comply with federal equal employment opportunity requirements.

Owner Disclosure [24 CFR 983.154(d) and (e)]

The Agreement and HAP contract must include a certification by the owner that the owner and other project principals are not on the U.S. General Services Administration list of parties excluded from federal procurement and non-procurement programs.

The owner must also disclose any possible conflict of interest that would be a violation of the

17-IV.D. COMPLETION OF HOUSING

The Agreement must specify the deadlines for completion of the housing, and the owner must develop and complete the housing in accordance with these deadlines. The Agreement must also specify the deadline for submission by the owner of the required evidence of completion.

Evidence of Completion [24 CFR 983.155(b)]

At a minimum, the owner must submit the following evidence of completion to RRHA in the form and manner required by RRHA:

- Owner certification that the work has been completed in accordance with NSPIRE and all requirements of the Agreement; and
- Owner certification that the owner has complied with labor standards and equal opportunity requirements in development of the housing.

At RRHA's discretion, the Agreement may specify additional documentation that must be submitted by the owner as evidence of housing completion.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will determine the need for the owner to submit additional documentation as evidence of housing completion on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the PBV project. RRHA will specify any additional documentation requirements in the Agreement to enter into HAP contract.

PHA Acceptance of Completed Units [24 CFR 983.156]

Upon notice from the owner that the housing is completed, RRHA must inspect to determine if the housing has been completed in accordance with the Agreement, including compliance with NSPIRE and any additional requirements imposed under the Agreement. RRHA must also determine if the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

If the work has not been completed in accordance with the Agreement, RRHA must not enter into the HAP contract.

If RRHA determines the work has been completed in accordance with the Agreement and that the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion, RRHA must submit the HAP contract for execution by the owner and must then execute the HAP contract.

PART V: HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT (HAP)

17-V.A. OVERVIEW

RRHA must enter into a HAP contract with an owner for units that are receiving PBV assistance. The purpose of the HAP contract is to provide housing assistance payments for eligible families. Housing assistance is paid for contract units leased and occupied by eligible families during the HAP contract term. With the exception of single-family scattered-site projects, a HAP contract shall cover a single project. If multiple projects exist, each project is covered by a separate HAP contract. The HAP contract must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.202(a)].

17-V.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203]

The HAP contract must specify the following information:

- The total number of contract units by number of bedrooms;
- The project's name, street address, city or county, state and zip code, block and lot number (if known), and any other information necessary to clearly identify the site and the building;
- The number of contract units in each building, the location of each contract unit, the area of each contract unit, and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms in each contract unit;
- Services, maintenance, and equipment to be supplied by the owner and included in the rent to owner;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner (included in rent) and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- Features provided to comply with program accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8;
- The HAP contract term;
- The number of units in any project that will exceed the 25 percent per project cap, which will be set aside for occupancy by qualifying families (elderly and/or disabled families and families receiving supportive services); and
- The initial rent to owner for the first 12 months of the HAP contract term.

Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204]

RRHA may not enter into a HAP contract until each contract unit has been inspected and RRHA has determined that the unit complies with the Housing Quality Standards (NSPIRE), unless RRHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial NSPIRE inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions. For existing housing, the HAP contract must be executed promptly after RRHA selects the owner proposal and inspects the housing units. For newly constructed or rehabilitated housing the HAP contract must be executed after RRHA has inspected the completed units and has determined that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, and the owner furnishes all required evidence of completion.

RRHA Policy

For existing housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 15 business days of RRHA determining that all units pass NSPIRE.

For rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 15 business days of RRHA determining that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, all units meet NSPIRE, and the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.205; FR Notice 1/18/17]

RRHA may enter into a HAP contract with an owner for an initial term of no less than one year and no more than 20 years for each contract unit. The length of the term of the HAP contract for any contract unit may not be less than one year, nor more than 20 years. In the case of PHA-owned units, the term of the HAP contract must be agreed upon by RRHA and the independent entity approved by HUD [24 CFR 983.59(b)(2)].

RRHA Policy

The term of all PBV HAP contracts will be negotiated with the owner on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of the initial HAP contract term or any time before expiration of the HAP contract, RRHA may extend the term of the contract for an additional term of up to 20 years if RRHA determines an extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families. A HAP contract extension may not exceed 20 years. RRHA may provide for multiple extensions; however, in no circumstances may such extensions exceed 20 years, cumulatively. Extensions after the initial extension are allowed at the end of any extension term, provided that not more than 24 months prior to the expiration of the previous extension contract RRHA agrees to extend the term, and that such extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families or to expand housing opportunities. Extensions after the initial extension term shall not begin prior to the expiration date of the previous extension term. Subsequent extensions are subject to the same limitations. All extensions must be on the form and subject to the conditions prescribed by HUD at the time of the extension. In the case of PHA-owned units, any extension of the term of the HAP contract must be agreed upon by RRHA and the independent entity approved by HUD [24 CFR 983.59(b)(2)].

RRHA Policy

When determining whether or not to extend an expiring PBV contract, RRHA will consider several factors including, but not limited to:

- The cost of extending the contract and the amount of available budget authority;
- The condition of the contract units;
- The owner's record of compliance with obligations under the HAP contract and lease(s);
- Whether the location of the units continues to support the goals of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing opportunities; and
- Whether the funding could be used more appropriately for tenant-based assistance.

Termination by PHA [24 CFR 983.205(c); FR Notice 1/18/17]

The HAP contract must provide that the term of RRHA's contractual commitment is subject to the availability of sufficient appropriated funding as determined by HUD or by RRHA in accordance with HUD instructions. For these purposes, sufficient funding means the availability of appropriations, and of funding under the ACC from such appropriations, to make full payment of housing assistance payments payable to the owner for any contract year in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract.

In times of insufficient funding, HUD requires that PHAs first take all cost-saving measures prior to failing to make payments under existing PBV HAP contracts.

If it is determined that there may not be sufficient funding to continue housing assistance payments for all contract units and for the full term of the HAP contract, RRHA may terminate the HAP contract by notice to the owner. The termination must be implemented in accordance with HUD instructions.

Termination by Owner [24 CFR 983.205(d)]

If in accordance with program requirements the amount of rent to an owner for any contract unit is reduced below the amount of the rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term, the owner may terminate the HAP contract by giving notice to RRHA. In this case, families living in the contract units must be offered tenant-based assistance.

Statutory Notice Requirements: Contract Termination or Expiration [24 CFR 983.206; FR Notice 1/18/17]

Not less than one year before the HAP contract terminates, or if the owner refuses to renew the HAP contract, the owner must notify RRHA and assisted tenants of the termination. The notice must be provided in the form prescribed by HUD. If the owner does not give timely notice, the owner must permit the tenants in assisted units to remain in their units for the required notice period with no increase in the tenant portion of their rent, and with no eviction as a result of the owner's inability to collect an increased tenant portion of rent. An owner may renew the terminating contract for a period of time sufficient to give tenants one-year advance notice under such terms as HUD may require.

Upon termination or expiration of the contract, a family living at the property is entitled to receive a tenant-based voucher. Tenant-based assistance would not begin until the owner's required notice period ends. RRHA must provide the family with a voucher and the family must also be given the option by RRHA and owner to remain in their unit with HCV tenant-based assistance as long as the unit complies with inspection and rent reasonableness requirements. The family must pay their total tenant payment (TTP) and any additional amount if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard. The family has the right to remain in the project as long as the units are used for rental housing and are otherwise eligible for HCV assistance. The owner may not terminate the tenancy of a family that exercises its right to remain except for serious or repeated lease violations or other good cause. Families that receive a tenant-based voucher at the expiration or termination of the PBV HAP contract are not new admissions to RRHA HCV tenant-based program, and are not subject to income eligibility requirements or any other admission requirements. If the family chooses to remain in their unit with tenant-based assistance, the family may do so regardless of whether the family share would initially exceed 40 percent of the family's adjusted monthly income.

Remedies for NSPIRE Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)]

RRHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with NSPIRE. If RRHA determines that a contract does not comply with NSPIRE, RRHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for non-compliance with NSPIRE in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

17-V.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT

Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.207(a)]

At RRHA's discretion and subject to all PBV requirements, the HAP contract may be amended to substitute a different unit with the same number of bedrooms in the same project for a previously covered contract unit. Before any such substitution can take place, RRHA must inspect the proposed unit and determine the reasonable rent for the unit.

Addition of Contract Units [FR Notice 1/18/17]

RRHA and owner may amend the HAP contract to add additional PBV contract units in projects that already have a HAP contract without having to fulfill the selection requirements found at 24 CFR 983.51(b) for those additional PBV units, regardless of when the HAP contract was signed. The additional PBV units, however, are still subject to the PBV program cap and individual project caps. Prior to attaching additional units without competition, RRHA must submit to the local field office information outlined in FR Notice 1/18/17. RRHA must also detail in the administrative plan their intent to add PBV units and the rationale for adding units to the specific PBV project.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not add contract units to the HAP contract.

17-V.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR, ANNIVERSARY AND EXPIRATION DATES [24 CFR 983.207(b) and 983.302(e)]

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year.

There is a single annual anniversary and expiration date for all units under a particular HAP contract, even in cases where contract units are placed under the HAP contract in stages (on different dates) or units are added by amendment. The anniversary and expiration dates for all units coincide with the dates for the contract units that were originally placed under contract.

17-V.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP [24 CFR 983.210]

When the owner executes the HAP contract s/he certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with NSPIRE;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, is leased to an eligible family referred by RRHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit;
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit (does not apply to family's membership in a cooperative); and
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

17-V.F. ADDITIONAL HAP REQUIREMENTS

Housing Quality and Design Requirements [24 CFR 983.101(e) and 983.208(a)]

The owner is required to maintain and operate the contract units and premises in accordance with NSPIRE, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance. The owner must provide all the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities specified in the HAP contract with RRHA and in the lease with each assisted family. In addition, maintenance, replacement and redecoration must be in accordance with the standard practice for the building as established by the owner.

RRHA may elect to establish additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design of PBV housing. Any such additional requirements must be specified in the Agreement to enter into a HAP contract and the HAP contract. These requirements must be in addition to, not in place of, compliance with NSPIRE.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will identify the need for any special features on a case-by-case basis depending on the intended occupancy of the PBV project. RRHA will specify any special design standards or additional requirements in the invitation for PBV proposals, the agreement to enter into HAP contract, and the HAP contract.

Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)]

At the discretion of RRHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for RRHA-determined period of vacancy extending from the beginning of the first calendar month after the move-out month for a period not exceeding two full months following the move-out month. The amount of the vacancy payment will be determined by RRHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner (including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit).

RRHA Policy

RRHA will decide on a case-by-case basis if RRHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner. The HAP contract with the owner will contain any such agreement, including the amount of the vacancy payment and the period for which the owner will qualify for these payments.

PART VI: SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

17-VI.A. OVERVIEW

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

17-VI.B. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]

RRHA may select families for the PBV program from those who are participants in RRHA's tenant-based voucher program and from those who have applied for admission to the voucher program. For voucher participants, eligibility was determined at original admission to the voucher program and does not need to be re-determined at the commencement of PBV assistance. For all others, eligibility for admission must be determined at the commencement of PBV assistance.

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

RRHA Policy

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

In-Place Families [24 CFR 983.251(b)]

An eligible family residing in a proposed PBV contract unit on the date the proposal is selected by RRHA is considered an “in-place family.” These families are afforded protection from displacement under the PBV rule. If a unit to be placed under contract (either an existing unit or a unit requiring rehabilitation) is occupied by an eligible family on the date the proposal is selected, the in-place family must be placed on RRHA’s waiting list. Once the family’s continued eligibility is determined (RRHA may deny assistance to an in-place family for the grounds specified in 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553), the family must be given an absolute selection preference and RRHA must refer these families to the project owner for an appropriately sized PBV unit in the project. Admission of eligible in-place families is not subject to income targeting requirements.

This regulatory protection from displacement does not apply to families that are not eligible to participate in the program on the proposal selection date.

17-VI.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

RRHA may establish a separate waiting list for PBV units or it may use the same waiting list for both tenant-based and PBV assistance. RRHA may also merge the PBV waiting list with a waiting list for other assisted housing programs offered by RRHA. If RRHA chooses to offer a separate waiting list for PBV assistance, RRHA must offer to place applicants who are listed on the tenant-based waiting list on the waiting list for PBV assistance.

If RRHA decides to establish a separate PBV waiting list, RRHA may use a single waiting list for RRHA's whole PBV program, or it may establish separate waiting lists for PBV units in particular projects or buildings or for sets of such units.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving PBV assistance. RRHA currently has waiting lists for the following PBV projects:

- Kingsridge Apartments
- Goodwyn at Union Hill
- Cary West
- Armstrong Renaissance 1A and 1B
- Armstrong Renaissance 2A
- Glenwood Ridge
- New Clay House
- Kingsridge 2

PBV projects coming online after the effective date of this Administrative Plan may not be included in the above list.

17-VI.D. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

Applicants who will occupy units with PBV assistance must be selected from RRHA's site-based waiting list. RRHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units. RRHA may place families referred by the PBV owner on its PBV waiting list once the waiting list has been exhausted.

Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6)]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to RRHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during RRHA fiscal year from the waiting list must be extremely-low income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)]

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, RRHA must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d), FR Notice 11/24/08]

RRHA may use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program, establish selection criteria or preferences for the PBV program as a whole, or for occupancy of particular PBV developments or units. RRHA must provide an absolute selection preference for eligible in-place families as described in Section 17-VI.B. above.

RRHA may establish a selection preference for families who qualify for voluntary services, including disability-specific services, offered in conjunction with assisted units, provided that preference is consistent with RRHA plan. RRHA may not, however, grant a preference to a person with a specific disability [FR Notice 1/18/17].

In advertising such a project, the owner may advertise the project as offering services for a particular type of disability; however, the project must be open to all otherwise eligible disabled persons who may benefit from services provided in the project. In these projects, disabled residents may not be required to accept the particular services offered as a condition of occupancy.

If RRHA has projects with “excepted units” for elderly families or supportive services, RRHA must give preference to such families when referring families to these units [24 CFR 983.261(b); FR Notice 1/18/17].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will provide a selection preference when required by the regulation (e.g., eligible in-place families, relocation requirements, elderly families or units with supportive services, or mobility impaired persons for accessible units). RRHA will not offer any additional preferences for the PBV program or for particular PBV projects or units.

17-VI.E. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE**Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)]**

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

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

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

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

Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]***Family Briefing***

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, RRHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and owner. In addition to the oral briefing, RRHA must provide a

briefing packet that explains how RRHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information.

Persons with Disabilities

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

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

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

17-VI.F. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS

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

Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]

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

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]

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

RRHA Policy

The owner must notify RRHA in writing (mail, fax, or e-mail) within 15 business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

RRHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 15 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

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

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

RRHA Policy

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 days, RRHA will give notice to the owner that the HAP contract will be amended to reduce the number of contract units that have been vacant for this period. RRHA will provide the notice to the owner within 15 business days of the 120th day of the vacancy. The amendment to the HAP contract will be effective the 1st day of the month following the date of RRHA's notice.

17-VI.G. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR 983.255]

PHA Responsibility

RRHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, RRHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

RRHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in PHA records) and the name and address (if known by RRHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, RRHA may offer the owner other information RRHA may have about a family, including information about the tenancy history of family members or about drug trafficking and criminal activity by family members. RRHA must provide applicant families a description of RRHA policy on providing information to owners, and RRHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

RRHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided in response to a request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(4)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants, and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, at the time of the turnover NSPIRE inspection or before. RRHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

Owner Responsibility

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills;
- Caring for a unit and premises;
- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing;
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others; and
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

PART VII: OCCUPANCY

17-VII.A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by RRHA, referred to an owner and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

17-VII.B. LEASE [24 CFR 983.256]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law. *Legal capacity* means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

Form of Lease [24 CFR 983.256(b)]

The tenant and the owner must enter into a written lease agreement that is signed by both parties. If an owner uses a standard lease form for rental units to unassisted tenants in the locality or premises, the same lease must be used for assisted tenants, except that the lease must include a HUD-required tenancy addendum. The tenancy addendum must include, word-for-word, all provisions required by HUD.

If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease, such as RRHA model lease.

RRHA may review the owner's lease form to determine if the lease complies with state and local law. If RRHA determines that the lease does not comply with state or local law, RRHA may decline to approve the tenancy.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not review the owner's lease for compliance with state or local law.

Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c)]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provided by the owner; and
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements;
- The composition of the household as approved by RRHA (the names of family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide);
- All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be included in the lease. The terms of the tenancy addendum prevail over other provisions of the lease.

Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f)]

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. The lease must provide for automatic renewal after the initial term of the lease in either successive definitive terms (e.g. month-to-month or year-to-year) or an automatic indefinite extension of the lease term. For automatic indefinite extension of the lease term, the lease terminates if any of the following occur:

- The owner terminates the lease for good cause
- The tenant terminates the lease
- The owner and tenant agree to terminate the lease
- RRHA terminates the HAP contract
- RRHA terminates assistance for the family

Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)]

If the tenant and owner agree to any change in the lease, the change must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give RRHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify RRHA in advance of any proposed change in the lease regarding the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may only be made if approved by RRHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. RRHA must redetermine reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The redetermined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257]

With two exceptions, the owner of a PBV unit may terminate tenancy for the same reasons an owner may in the tenant-based voucher program (see Section 12-III.B. and 24 CFR 982.310). In the PBV program, terminating tenancy for “good cause” does not include doing so for a business or economic reason, or a desire to use the unit for personal or family use or other non-residential purpose.

Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]

The lease may specify a maximum period of family absence from the unit that may be shorter than the maximum period permitted by RRHA Policy. According to program requirements, the family’s assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive days. PHA termination of assistance actions due to family absence from the unit are subject to 24 CFR 981.312, except that the unit is not terminated from the HAP contract if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.

Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.258]

Housing assistance payments shall continue until the tenant rent equals the rent to owner. The cessation of housing assistance payments at such point will not affect the family's other rights under its lease, nor will such cessation preclude the resumption of payments as a result of later changes in income, rents, or other relevant circumstances if such changes occur within 180 days following the date of the last housing assistance payment by RRHA. After the 180-day period, the unit shall be removed from the HAP contract pursuant to 24 CFR 983.211.

RRHA Policy

If a participating family receiving zero assistance experiences a change in circumstances that would result in a HAP payment to the owner, the family must notify RRHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. RRHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will allow the owner to collect a security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate.

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. RRHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

17-VII.C. MOVES

Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260]

If RRHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong size unit, based on RRHA's subsidy standards, or a unit with accessibility features that the family does not require, and the unit is needed by a family that does require the features, RRHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and RRHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will notify the family and the owner of the family's need to move based on the occupancy of a wrong-size or accessible unit within 15 business days of RRHA's determination. RRHA will offer the family the following types of continued assistance in the following order, based on the availability of assistance:

- PBV assistance in the same building or project;
- PBV assistance in another project; and
- Tenant-based voucher assistance.

If RRHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, RRHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-sized or accessible unit at the earlier of the expiration of the term of the family's voucher (including any extension granted by RRHA) or the date upon which the family vacates the unit. If the family does not move out of the wrong-sized unit or accessible unit by the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, RRHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract.

If RRHA offers the family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, and the family does not accept the offer, does not move out of the PBV unit within a reasonable time as determined by RRHA, or both, RRHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by RRHA and remove the unit from the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

When RRHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given 30 days from the date of the offer to accept the offer and move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, RRHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

RRHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261]

The family may terminate the lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give advance written notice to the owner in accordance with the lease and provide a copy of such notice to RRHA. If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact RRHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease.

If the family terminates the lease in accordance with these requirements, RRHA is required to offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a voucher or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance. If voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance is not immediately available upon termination of the family's lease in the PBV unit, RRHA must give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08]

Except where special consideration is needed for the project-based voucher program, RRHA will follow VAWA policies as outlined in Chapter 16 Part IX of this administrative plan, including using the Emergency Transfer Plan as the basis for PBV transfers under VAWA (Exhibit 16-4).

HUD requires that RRHA include policies that address when a survivor has been living in a unit for less than a year or when a survivor seeks to move sooner than a tenant-based voucher is available.

RRHA Policy

When the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has lived in the unit for less than one year, RRHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

RRHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where RRHA has PBV units. RRHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the survivor in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to either tenant-based rental assistance (HCV) or assistance in RRHA's public housing program. Such a decision will be made by RRHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers and/or vacancies in public housing units. Such families must be selected from the waiting list for the applicable program. RRHA has adopted a waiting list preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in both its HCV and public housing programs in order to expedite this process. See Section 4-III.C. of this administrative plan.

If a survivor wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, RRHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where RRHA has PBV units. RRHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the survivor in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to RRHA's public housing program. RRHA has adopted a waiting list preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as part of the public housing ACOP in order to expedite this process.

17-VII.D. EXCEPTIONS TO THE OCCUPANCY CAP [24 CFR 983.262]

RRHA may not pay housing assistance under a PBV HAP contract for more than the greater of 25 units or 25 percent of the number of dwelling units in a project unless:

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

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving and while the resident of an excepted unit has received Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) supportive services or any other service as defined by RRHA and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit. However, if the FSS family fails to successfully complete the FSS contract of participation or supportive services objective and consequently is no longer eligible for the supportive services, the family must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by RRHA, and RRHA shall cease paying HAP on behalf of the family.

Further, when a family (or remaining members of a family) residing in an excepted unit no longer meets the criteria for a “qualifying family” because the family is no longer an elderly family due to a change in family composition, RRHA has the discretion to allow the family to remain in the excepted unit. If RRHA does not exercise this discretion, the family must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by RRHA, and RRHA must cease paying housing assistance payments on behalf of the non-qualifying family.

Individuals in units with supportive services who choose to no longer participate in a service or who no longer qualify for services they qualified for at the time of initial occupancy cannot subsequently be denied continued housing opportunity because of this changed circumstance. RRHA or owner cannot determine that a participant’s needs exceed the level of care offered by qualifying services or require that individuals be transitioned to different projects based on service needs.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the unit must be removed from the HAP contract unless the project is partially assisted, and it is possible for the HAP contract to be amended to substitute a different unit in the building in accordance with program requirements; or the owner terminates the lease and evicts the family. The housing assistance payments for a family residing in an excepted unit that is not in compliance with its family obligations to comply with supportive services requirements must be terminated by RRHA.

RRHA may allow a family that initially qualified for occupancy of an excepted unit based on elderly family status to continue to reside in a unit, where through circumstances beyond the control of the family (e.g., death of the elderly family member or long-term or permanent hospitalization or nursing care), the elderly family member no longer resides in the unit. In this case, the unit may continue to be counted as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in that unit. Once the family vacates the unit, in order to continue as an excepted unit under the HAP contract, the unit must be made available to and occupied by a qualified family.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will allow families who initially qualified to live in an excepted unit to remain when circumstances change due to circumstances beyond the remaining family members' control.

In all other cases, RRHA will provide written notice to the family and owner within 15 business days of making the determination. The family will be given 30 days from the date of the notice to move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, RRHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

RRHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

PART VIII: DETERMINING RENT TO OWNER

17-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The amount of the initial rent to an owner of units receiving PBV assistance is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term. Although for rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) states the estimated amount of the initial rent to owner, the actual amount of the initial rent to owner is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

During the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner is redetermined at the owner's request in accordance with program requirements, and at such time that there is a five percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

17-VIII.B. RENT LIMITS [24 CFR 983.301]

Except for certain tax credit units (discussed below), the rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of the following amounts:

- An amount determined by RRHA, not to exceed 110 percent of the applicable fair market rent (or any HUD-approved exception payment standard) for the unit bedroom size minus any utility allowance;
- The reasonable rent; or
- The rent requested by the owner.

Certain Tax Credit Units [24 CFR 983.301(c)]

For certain tax credit units, the rent limits are determined differently than for other PBV units. Different limits apply to contract units that meet all of the following criteria:

- The contract unit receives a low-income housing tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
- The contract unit is not located in a qualified census tract;
- There are comparable tax credit units of the same bedroom size as the contract unit in the same project, and the comparable tax credit units do not have any form of rental assistance other than the tax credit; and
- The tax credit rent exceeds 110 percent of the fair market rent or any approved exception payment standard;

For contract units that meet all of these criteria, the rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of:

- The tax credit rent minus any utility allowance;
- The reasonable rent; or
- The rent requested by the owner.

Definitions

A *qualified census tract* is any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income of less than 60 percent of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or where the poverty rate is at least 25 percent and where the census tract is designated as a qualified census tract by HUD.

Tax credit rent is the rent charged for comparable units of the same bedroom size in the project that also receive the low-income housing tax credit but do not have any additional rental assistance (e.g., tenant-based voucher assistance).

Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.301(e) and 983.302(c)(2)]

RRHA must determine reasonable rent in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303. The rent to owner for each contract unit may at no time exceed the reasonable rent, except in cases where RRHA has elected within the HAP contract not to reduce rents below the initial rent to owner and, upon redetermination of the rent to owner, the reasonable rent would result in a rent below the initial rent. However, the rent to owner must be reduced in the following cases:

- To correct errors in calculations in accordance with HUD requirements
- If additional housing assistance has been combined with PBV assistance after the execution of the initial HAP contract and a rent decrease is required pursuant to 24 CFR 983.55
- If a decrease in rent to owner is required based on changes in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between owner and tenant

If RRHA has not elected within the HAP contract to establish the initial rent to owner as the rent floor, the rent to owner shall not at any time exceed the reasonable rent.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will elect within the HAP contract not to reduce rents below the initial level, with the exception of circumstances listed in 24 CFR 983.302(c)(2). If, upon redetermination of the rent to owner, the reasonable rent would result in a rent below the initial rent, RRHA will use the higher initial rent to owner amount.

Use of FMRs, Exception Payment Standards, and Utility Allowances [24 CFR 983.301(f)]

When determining the initial rent to owner, RRHA must use the most recently published FMR in effect and the utility allowance schedule in effect at execution of the HAP contract. When redetermining the rent to owner, RRHA must use the most recently published FMR and the utility allowance schedule in effect at the time of redetermination. At its discretion, RRHA may for initial rent, use the amounts in effect at any time during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract, or for redeterminations of rent, the 30-day period immediately before the redetermination date.

Any HUD-approved exception payment standard amount under the tenant-based voucher program also applies to the project-based voucher program. HUD will not approve a different exception payment stand amount for use in the PBV program.

Likewise, RRHA may not establish or apply different utility allowance amounts for the PBV program. The same utility allowance schedule applies to both the tenant-based and project-based voucher programs.

RRHA Policy

Upon written request by the owner, RRHA will consider using the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent. The owner must explain the need to use the previous FMRs or utility allowances and include documentation in support of the request. RRHA will review and make a decision based on the circumstances and merit of each request.

In addition to considering a written request from an owner, RRHA may decide to use the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent, if RRHA determines it is necessary due to PHA budgetary constraints.

Use of Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs) [24 CFR 888.113(h)]

While small area FMRs (SAFMRs) do not apply to PBV projects, PHAs that operate a tenant-based program under SAFMRs (either by HUD-designation or because RRHA requested HUD approval to use SAFMRs) may apply SAFMRs to all future PBV HAP contracts. If RRHA adopts this policy, it must apply to all future PBV projects and RRHA's entire jurisdiction. RRHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if RRHA subsequently changes its policy.

Further, RRHA may apply SAFMRs to current PBV projects where the notice of owner selection was made on or before the effective dates of both the SAFMR designation and RRHA administrative plan policy, provided the owner is willing to mutually agree to doing so and the application is prospective. RRHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if RRHA subsequently changes its policy. If rents increase as a result of the use of SAFMRs, the rent increase may not be effective until the first anniversary of the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not apply SAFMRs to RRHA's PBV program.

Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302]

RRHA must redetermine the rent to owner upon the owner's request or when there is a 10 percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

Rent Increase

If an owner wishes to request an increase in the rent to owner from RRHA, it ~~must~~may be requested ~~once per calendar year at the annual anniversary of the HAP contract (see Section 17-V.D.)~~. The request must be in writing and in the form and manner required by RRHA. RRHA may only make rent increases in accordance with the rent limits described previously. There are no provisions in the PBV program for special adjustments (e.g., adjustments that reflect increases in the actual and necessary expenses of owning and maintaining the units which have resulted from substantial general increases in real property taxes, utility rates, or similar costs).

RRHA Policy

An owner's request for a rent increase ~~must be submitted to RRHA 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the HAP contract, and~~ must include the new rent amount the owner is proposing.

RRHA may not approve and the owner may not receive any increase of rent to owner until and unless the owner has complied with requirements of the HAP contract, including compliance with NSPIRE. The owner may not receive any retroactive increase of rent for any period of noncompliance.

Rent Decrease

If there is a decrease in the rent to owner, as established in accordance with program requirements such as a change in the FMR or exception payment standard, or reasonable rent amount, the rent to owner must be decreased regardless of whether the owner requested a rent adjustment, except where RRHA has elected within the HAP contract to not reduce rents below the initial rent under the initial HAP contract.

Notice of Rent Change

The rent to owner is redetermined by written notice by RRHA to the owner specifying the amount of the redetermined rent. RRHA notice of rent adjustment constitutes an amendment of the rent to owner specified in the HAP contract. The adjusted amount of rent to owner applies for the period of 12 calendar months from the annual anniversary of the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will provide the owner with at least 30 days written notice of any change in the amount of rent to owner.

PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.301(g)]

For PHA-owned PBV units, the initial rent to owner and the annual redetermination of rent at the anniversary of the HAP contract are determined by the independent entity approved by HUD. RRHA must use the rent to owner established by the independent entity.

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17-VIII.C. REASONABLE RENT [24 CFR 983.303]

At the time the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by RRHA, except where RRHA has elected within the HAP contract to not reduce rents below the initial rent under the initial HAP contract.

When Rent Reasonable Determinations Are Required

RRHA must redetermine the reasonable rent for a unit receiving PBV assistance whenever any of the following occur:

- There is a 10 percent or greater decrease in the published FMR in effect 60 days before the contract anniversary (for the unit sizes specified in the HAP contract) as compared with the FMR that was in effect one year before the contract anniversary date;
- RRHA approves a change in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant;
- The HAP contract is amended to substitute a different contract unit in the same building or project; or
- There is any other change that may substantially affect the reasonable rent.

How to Determine Reasonable Rent

The reasonable rent of a unit receiving PBV assistance must be determined by comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. When making this determination, RRHA must consider factors that affect market rent. Such factors include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as the amenities, housing services maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner.

Comparability Analysis

For each unit, the comparability analysis must use at least three comparable units in the private unassisted market. This may include units in the premises or project that is receiving project-based assistance. The analysis must show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and must be retained by RRHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by PHA staff or by another qualified person or entity. Those who conduct these analyses or are involved in determining the housing assistance payment based on the analyses may not have any direct or indirect interest in the property.

PHA-Owned Units

For PHA-owned units, the amount of the reasonable rent must be determined by an independent agency approved by HUD in accordance with PBV program requirements. The independent entity must provide a copy of the determination of reasonable rent for PHA-owned units to RRHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located.

Owner Certification of Reasonable Rent

By accepting each monthly housing assistance payment, the owner certifies that the rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for other comparable unassisted units in the premises. At any time, RRHA may require the owner to submit information on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere.

17-VIII.D. EFFECT OF OTHER SUBSIDY AND RENT CONTROL

In addition to the rent limits discussed in Section 17-VIII.B above, other restrictions may limit the amount of rent to owner in a PBV unit. In addition, certain types of subsidized housing are not even eligible to receive PBV assistance (see Section 17-II.D).

Other Subsidy [24 CFR 983.304]

To comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements, at the discretion of HUD or its designee, RRHA shall reduce the rent to owner because of other governmental subsidies, including tax credits or tax exemptions, grants, or other subsidized funding.

For units receiving assistance under the HOME program, rents may not exceed rent limits as required by that program.

For units in any of the following types of federally subsidized projects, the rent to owner may not exceed the subsidized rent (basic rent) or tax credit rent as determined in accordance with requirements for the applicable federal program:

- An insured or non-insured Section 236 project;
- A formerly insured or non-insured Section 236 project that continues to receive Interest Reduction Payment following a decoupling action;
- A Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate (BMIR) project;
- A Section 515 project of the Rural Housing Service;
- Any other type of federally subsidized project specified by HUD.

Combining Subsidy

Rent to owner may not exceed any limitation required to comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements.

Rent Control [24 CFR 983.305]

In addition to the rent limits set by PBV program regulations, the amount of rent to owner may also be subject to rent control or other limits under local, state, or federal law.

PART IX: PAYMENTS TO OWNER

17-IX.A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.351]

During the term of the HAP contract, RRHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. During the term of the HAP contract, payments must be made for each month that a contract unit complies with NSPIRE and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment must be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and RRHA agree on a later date.

Except for discretionary vacancy payments, RRHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out of the unit (even if household goods or property are left in the unit).

The amount of the housing assistance payment by RRHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

17-IX.B. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352]

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if RRHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

RRHA Policy

If RRHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and, as a result, is not entitled to the keep the housing assistance payment, RRHA will notify the landlord of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. RRHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

At the discretion of RRHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. RRHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives RRHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and identifies the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge);
- The owner certifies that the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and that the unit was vacant during the period for which payment is claimed;
- The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
- The owner provides any additional information required and requested by RRHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.

The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by RRHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by RRHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

RRHA Policy

If an owner's HAP contract calls for vacancy payments to be made, and the owner wishes to receive vacancy payments, the owner must have properly notified RRHA of the vacancy in accordance with the policy in Section 17-VI.F. regarding filling vacancies.

In order for a vacancy payment request to be considered, it must be made within 15 business days of the end of the period for which the owner is requesting the vacancy payment. The request must include the required owner certifications and RRHA may require the owner to provide documentation to support the request. If the owner does not provide the information requested by RRHA within 15 business days of RRHA's request, no vacancy payments will be made.

17-IX.C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER [24 CFR 983.353]

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by RRHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in RRHA notice to the family and owner.

The family is responsible for paying the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance). The amount of the tenant rent determined by RRHA is the maximum amount the owner may charge the family for rental of a contract unit. The tenant rent covers all housing services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities to be provided by the owner. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of the tenant rent as determined by RRHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

Tenant and RRHA Responsibilities

The family is not responsible for the portion of rent to owner that is covered by the housing assistance payment and the owner may not terminate the tenancy of an assisted family for nonpayment by RRHA.

Likewise, RRHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. RRHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. RRHA may not use housing assistance payments or other program funds (including administrative fee reserves) to pay any part of the tenant rent or other claim by the owner.

Utility Reimbursements

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, RRHA must pay the amount of such excess to the tenant as a reimbursement for tenant-paid utilities, and the tenant rent to the owner must be zero.

RRHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If RRHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, RRHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will make utility reimbursements to the family.

17-IX.D. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES [24 CFR 983.354]

Meals and Supportive Services

With the exception of PBV assistance in assisted living developments, the owner may not require the tenant to pay charges for meals or supportive services. Non-payment of such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.

In assisted living developments receiving PBV assistance, the owner may charge for meals or supportive services. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. However, non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in an assisted living development.

Other Charges by Owner

The owner may not charge extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

Chapter 18

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

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to the Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program in eight parts:

Part I: General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program, including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

Part II: PBV Project Selection. This part describes the cap on assistance at projects receiving PBV assistance, ownership and control, and site selection standards.

Part III: Dwelling Units. This part describes requirements related to housing quality standards, the type and frequency of inspections, and housing accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Part IV: Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This part discusses HAP contract requirements and policies including the execution and term of the HAP contract.

Part V: Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how RRHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

Part VI: Occupancy. This part discusses occupancy requirements related to the lease, and describes under what conditions families are allowed or required to move.

Part VII: Determining Contract Rent. This part describes how the initial rent to owner is determined, and how rent will be redetermined throughout the life of the HAP contract.

Part VIII: Payments to Owner. This part describes the types of payments owners may receive under this program.

PART I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

18-I.A. OVERVIEW AND HISTORY OF THE RAD PROGRAM

The Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program was authorized in 2012 in order to assess the effectiveness of converting public housing, moderate rehabilitation properties, and units under the rent supplement and rental assistance payments programs to long-term, project-based Section 8 rental assistance. The program's four primary objectives are to:

- Preserve and improve public and other assisted housing.
- Standardize the administration of the plethora of federally subsidized housing programs and rules. The conversions are intended to promote operating efficiency by using a Section 8 project-based assistance model that has proven successful and effective for over 30 years. In other words, RAD aligns eligible properties more closely with other affordable housing programs.
- Attract private market capital for property renovations. Through the use of this model, properties may be able to leverage private debt and equity to make capital repairs.
- Increase tenant mobility opportunities.

Under the first component, RRHA with public housing units may submit an application to HUD to convert some or all of their public housing units to long-term, project-based Section 8 HAP contracts under either:

- Project-based rental assistance (PBRA) under HUD's Office of Multifamily Housing Programs.
- Project-based vouchers (PBVs) under HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH).

This chapter will focus on public housing conversions to the PBV program under RAD. In order to distinguish between requirements for public housing conversion under RAD and PBV units under the standard PBV program, we will refer to the standard PBV program and the RAD PBV program.

18-I.B. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

On the whole, the regulations for both the standard and RAD PBV programs generally follow the regulations for the tenant-based HCV program found at 24 CFR Part 982. However, important parts of the tenant-based regulations do not apply to the project-based program. 24 CFR Part 983 outlines the sections of 24 CFR Part 982 that are not applicable to the project-based program.

For the RAD PBV program, Congress authorized HUD to waive certain statutory and regulatory provisions or establish alternative requirements from the standard PBV program. These provisions are identified in Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2 (issued June 15, 2015) and Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 (issued January 12, 2017).

Otherwise, all regulatory and statutory requirements for the standard PBV program in 24 CFR Part 983 and Section 8(o)(13) of the Housing Act of 1937, and all applicable standing and subsequent Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) guidance, including related handbooks, apply to RAD PBV. This includes environmental review, Davis-Bacon, and fair housing requirements.

RAD is authorized by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-55, approved November 18, 2011), as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-76, approved January 17, 2014), and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015 (Public Law 113-235, approved December 6, 2014), and Division L, Title II, Section 237 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 114-113, enacted December 18, 2015) collectively, the “RAD Statute.” Requirements specific to the RAD program may be found in the following:

- Generally, public housing projects converting assistance under RAD are bound by the terms of the notice in effect at the time of closing. Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 is applicable to projects converting assistance through RAD, including those where a CHAP has already been issued, upon the expiration of the 30-day comment period after publication of the notice. Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 was published January 12, 2017.
- Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2, RAD – Final Implementation, REV-2 is applicable to projects converting assistance through RAD upon the expiration of the 30-day comment period after publication of the Notice. PIH Notice 2012-32, REV-2 was published June 15, 2015.

NOTE: The policies in this chapter follow Notice PIH 2019-23 (REV -4) as amended by RAD Supplemental Notice 4B

- RAD Quick Reference Guide for Public Housing Converting to PBV Assistance (10/14)
- RAD Welcome Guide for New Awardees: RAD 1st Component (3/15)
- Notice PIH 2016-17, Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Notice Regarding Fair Housing and Civil Rights Requirements and Relocation Requirements Applicable to RAD First Component – Public Housing Conversions.

This Notice applies to all projects that have applied for RAD conversion but have not yet converted as of November 10, 2016.

- Notice PIH 2014-17, Relocation Requirements under the RAD Program, Public Housing in the First Component.

This notice may apply to projects that have converted to RAD prior to November 10, 2016, AND who have requested and received approval from HUD to be governed by this notice. See PIH Notice 2016-17, Section 1, Paragraph 1.3 for applicability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II: PBV PROJECT SELECTION

18-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

**18-II.C. PHA-OWNED UNITS [24 CFR 983.59; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3;
FR Notice 1/18/17]**

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

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

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

18-II.D. SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

In the case of RRHA that is converting all of its ACC units, there is no restriction on the amount of public housing funds that may be contributed to the covered project at closing; RRHA may convey all program funds to the covered projects. In order to cover the cost of administrative activities required to terminate the ACC, once it no longer has units under the ACC and has no plans to develop additional public housing, RRHA may:

- Designate that a reserve associated with the project be available to fund any public housing closeout costs (such as an operating deficit reserve or a specific PHA close-out reserve). Any funds not needed for public housing close-out costs would remain in such reserve or may be transferred to another reserve associated with the project (such as the replacement reserve). Thereafter, these funds may be used at the project pursuant to the authorized use of the applicable reserve; or
- Retain funds under the public housing program for this purpose. However, HUD will recapture any public housing funds that RRHA does not expend for closeout costs.

In the case where RRHA will continue to maintain other units in its inventory under a public housing ACC, a contribution of operating funds to the covered project that exceeds the average amount the project has held in operating reserves over the past three years will trigger a subsidy layering review under 24 CFR 4.13. Similarly, any contribution of capital funds, including Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) or Demolition Disposition Transitional Funding (DDTF), will trigger a subsidy layering review. Notwithstanding the subsidy layering review, PHAs should be mindful of how the capital funds or operating reserves used in the financing of its RAD properties may impact the physical and financial health of properties that will remain in its public housing inventory.

In addition, following execution of the HAP contract, PHAs are authorized to use operating and capital funds to make HAP payments for the remainder of the first calendar year in which the HAP contract is effective. Otherwise, RRHA may not contribute public housing program funds to the covered project unless such funding has been identified in the approved financing plan and included in the approved “sources and uses” attached to the RCC.

18-II.E. PBV PERCENTAGE LIMITATION [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Covered projects do not count against the maximum amount of assistance RRHA may utilize for the PBV program, which under the standard PBV program is set at 20 percent of the authorized units allocated to RRHA under the HCV program. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 8(o)(13)(B) of the 1937 Act as well as 24 CFR 983.6.

There is no cap on the number of units that may receive PBV assistance in a project.

**18-II.F. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3;
Notice PIH 2016-17]**

Site selection requirements set forth in 24 CFR 983.57 apply to RAD PBV, with the exception of 983.57(b)(1) and (c)(2). HUD waives the provisions regarding deconcentration of poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunity for existing housing sites.

HUD will conduct a front-end civil rights review of RRHA's proposed site in certain circumstances. For RAD PBV conversions that involve new construction located in an area of minority concentration (whether on the existing public housing site or on a new site) HUD will determine whether it meets one of the exceptions that would allow for new construction in an area of minority concentration.

RRHA must ensure that its RAD PBV conversion, including any associated new construction, is consistent with its certification to affirmatively further fair housing and complies with civil rights laws.

18-II.G. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

HUD cannot approve an applicant's financing plan submission unless and until the required environmental review has been completed for the applicant's proposed conversion project and found to meet environmental review requirements. Environmental documents must be submitted as part of the financing plan. HUD will not issue a RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC) if the project plan does not meet the environmental review requirements described in Attachment 1A of Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3.

PART III: DWELLING UNITS

18-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the RAD PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

18-III.B. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS [24 CFR 983.101]

The housing quality standards (NSPIRE) for the tenant-based program generally apply to the PBV program. NSPIRE requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, and R, apply to the PBV program.

18-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8. RRHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

18-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS

Initial Inspection [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Under RAD, all units must meet NSPIRE no later than the date of completion of the work as indicated in the RCC.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c)]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, RRHA must inspect the unit. RRHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with NSPIRE.

Annual Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14]

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, RRHA must inspect a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building, to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with NSPIRE. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this inspection requirement.

RRHA Policy

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.

If more than 20 percent of the sample of inspected contract units in a building fail the initial inspection, RRHA must reinspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]

RRHA must inspect contract units whenever needed to determine that the contract units comply with NSPIRE and that the owner is providing maintenance, utilities, and other services in accordance with the HAP contract. RRHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

RRHA must conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an NSPIRE violation, and must conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violation of NSPIRE.

In conducting PHA supervisory quality control NSPIRE inspections, RRHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

Inspecting PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)]

In the case of PHA-owned units, the inspections must be performed by an independent agency designated by RRHA and approved by HUD. The independent entity must furnish a copy of each inspection report to RRHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located. RRHA must take all necessary actions in response to inspection reports from the independent agency, including exercise of contractual remedies for violation of the HAP contract by RRHA-owner.

PART IV: HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (HAP) CONTRACT

18-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Public housing projects converting under RAD do not employ the PBV Agreement to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract. Instead, following the execution of all requirements contained in the Commitment to enter into a HAP (CHAP) contract and the RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC), a project is converted immediately to the RAD PBV HAP contract following the closing of any construction financing. Owners of public housing projects converted to PBV assistance via RAD enter into a HAP contract with RRHA that will administer the PBV assistance. Units assisted under a RAD PBV HAP contract must be subject to long-term, renewable use and affordability restrictions.

18-IV.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Contract Information [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]

The RAD PBV program uses the PBV HAP contract for new construction or rehabilitated housing (Form HUD-52530A), as modified by the RAD rider (Form HUD-52621). The distinction between “existing housing” and “rehabilitated and newly constructed housing” is overridden by RAD requirements. The RAD rider must be attached to the PBV HAP contract and effectuates the conversion of public housing to PBV under RAD PBV. The project must also have an initial RAD use agreement. All public housing RAD conversion properties financed with LIHTC are also required to include an LIHTC rider.

Execution and Effective date of the HAP Contract [*RADBlast!* 7/11/16]

RAD PBV projects do not employ an Agreement to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract like in the standard PBV program. Rather, when the conditions of the CHAP and the RCC are met and the conversion has closed, RRHA executes the HAP contract. Project owners may select the effective date of the HAP contract as the first day of either of the two months following the completed closing.

Term of HAP Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

The initial term of the HAP contract may not be for less than 15 years, and may be for a term of up to 20 years upon request of the owner and with approval of the administering voucher agency. Upon expiration of the initial term of the contract, and upon each renewal term of the contract, the owner must accept each offer to renew the contract, subject to the terms and conditions applicable at the time of each offer, and further subject to the availability of appropriations for each year of each such renewal. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 8(o)(13)(F) of The United States Housing Act of 1937, which established a maximum term of 15 years, as well as 24 CFR 983.205(a), which governs the contract term.

Agreement to Enter into a HAP (AHAP) Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

For public housing conversions to PBV, there will be no agreement to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract. Therefore, all regulatory references to the Agreement (AHAP), including regulations under 24 CFR Part 983 Subpart D, are waived. The definitions for proposal selection date, new construction, rehabilitation, and existing housing are not applicable.

Mandatory Contract Renewal [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

By statute, upon contract expiration, the agency administering the vouchers will offer, and RRHA will accept, renewal of the contract subject to the terms and conditions applicable at the time of renewal and the availability of appropriations each year for such renewal. Consequently 24 CFR 983.205(b), governing RRHA discretion to renew the contract for term of up to 15 years, will not apply.

In the event that the HAP contract is removed due to breach, non-compliance or insufficiency of appropriations, for all units previously covered under the HAP contract, new tenants must have incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median income at the time of admission and rents may not exceed 30 percent of 80 percent of median income for an appropriate size unit for the remainder of the term of the RAD use agreement.

Remedies for NSPIRE Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)]

RRHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with NSPIRE. If RRHA determines that a contract does not comply with NSPIRE, RRHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for noncompliance with NSPIRE in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

18-IV.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT

Floating Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

In certain mixed-finance projects, RRHA may ask HUD permission to have assistance float among units within the project that are the same bedroom size. The unit to which assistance is floated must be comparable to the unit being replaced in quality and amenities.

If RRHA chooses to float units, units are not specifically identified on the HAP contract, rather the HAP contract must specify the number and type of units in the property that are RAD PBV units, including any excepted units. The property must maintain the same number and type of RAD units from the time of the initial HAP contract execution forward.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not float assistance among unoccupied units within the project.

Reduction in HAP Contract Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Project owners are required to make available for occupancy by eligible tenants the number of assisted units under the terms of the HAP contract.

RRHA may not reduce the number of assisted units without HUD approval. Any HUD approval of RRHA's request to reduce the number of assisted units under contract is subject to conditions that HUD may impose. MTW agencies may not alter this requirement.

If units are removed from the HAP contract because a new admission's TTP comes to equal or exceed the gross rent for the unit and if the project is fully assisted, RRHA must reinstate the unit after the family has vacated the property. If the project is partially assisted, RRHA may substitute a different unit for the unit on the HAP contract in accordance with 24 CFR 983.207, or where "floating" units have been permitted.

18-IV.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR AND ANNIVERSARY DATES [24 CFR 983.302(e)]

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year. There is a single annual anniversary date for all units under a particular HAP contract.

18-IV.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP CONTRACT [24 CFR 983.210]

When the owner executes the HAP contract, he or she certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with NSPIRE;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP is leased to an eligible family referred by RRHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge, the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit;
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit (this does not apply to the family's membership in a cooperative); and
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP contract execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

18-IV.F. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352(b)]

At the discretion of RRHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for RRHA-determined period of vacancy extending from the beginning of the first calendar month after the move-out month for a period not exceeding two full months following the move-out month. The amount of the vacancy payment will be determined by RRHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner, including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner. The HAP contract with the owner will contain the amount of the vacancy payment and the period for which the owner will qualify for these payments.

PART V: SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

18-V.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRHA Policy

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

**18-V.D. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c);
Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

The standard PBV regulations at 24 CFR 983.251 set out program requirements related to establishing and maintaining a voucher-wide, PBV program-wide, or site-based waiting list from which residents will be admitted. These provisions will apply unless the project is covered by a remedial order or agreement that specifies the type of waiting list and other waiting list policies.

RRHA Policy.

RRHA will establish and manage site-based waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving RAD PBV assistance. 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, RRHA will consider transferring such household, consistent with program requirements for administration of waiting lists, to RRHA's remaining public housing waiting lists or to another voucher waiting list, in addition to transferring such household to the waiting list for the covered project.

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

RRHA will maintain the project-specific waiting list in accordance with all applicable civil rights and fair housing regulations found at 24 CFR 903.7(b)(2)(ii)-(iv). RRHA will provide applicants full information about each development, including an estimate of the wait time, location, occupancy, number and size of accessible units, and amenities like day care, security, transportation, and training programs at each development with a site-based waiting list. The system for selection will be consistent with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations and may not be in conflict with any imposed or pending court order, settlement agreement, or complaint brought by HUD.

RRHA will assess any changes in racial, ethnic or disability-related tenant composition at each PHA site that may have occurred during the implementation of the site-based waiting list, based on confirmed and accurate PIC occupancy data. At least every three years, RRHA will use independent testers to assure that the site-based system is not being implemented in a discriminatory manner.

18-V.E. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

After conversion to RAD PBV, applicants who will occupy units with RAD PBV assistance must be selected from RRHA's waiting list. RRHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units.

Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to RRHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during RRHA fiscal year from the waiting list must be extremely-low income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Families in place at the time of the conversion are exempt from income targeting requirements. New admissions follow standard PBV requirements.

Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)]

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, RRHA must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d); FR Notice 11/24/08; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

RRHA may use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program, establish selection criteria or preferences for the PBV program as a whole, or for occupancy of particular PBV developments or units.

RRHA may establish a selection preference for families who qualify for voluntary services, including disability-specific services, offered in conjunction with assisted units, provided that preference is consistent with RRHA plan. RRHA may not, however, grant a preference to a person with a specific disability [FR Notice 1/18/17].

In advertising such a project, the owner may advertise the project as offering services for a particular type of disability; however, the project must be open to all otherwise eligible persons with disabilities who may benefit from services provided in the project. In these projects, residents with disabilities may not be required to accept the particular services offered as a condition of occupancy.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will offer preferences based on relocation requirements.

18-V.F. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]

Family Briefing

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

Persons with Disabilities

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

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

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

18-V.G. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS

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

Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]

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

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]

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

RRHA Policy

The owner must notify RRHA in writing (mail, fax, or e-mail) within five business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

RRHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 15 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

18-V.H. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR 983.255]

PHA Responsibility

RRHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, RRHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

RRHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in PHA records) and the name and address (if known by RRHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, RRHA may offer the owner other information RRHA may have about a family, including information about the tenancy history of family members or about drug trafficking and criminal activity by family members. RRHA must provide applicant families a description of RRHA policy on providing information to owners, and RRHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

RRHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided in response to a request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)].

RRHA Policy

RRHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants, and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, at the time of the turnover NSPIRE inspection or before. RRHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

Owner Responsibility

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills
- Caring for a unit and premises
- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy

PART VI: OCCUPANCY

18-VI.A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by RRHA, referred to an owner, and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

18-VI.B. LEASE [24 CFR 983.256; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter into a lease under state and local law. *Legal capacity* means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

The tenant and the owner must enter into a written lease agreement that is signed by both parties. The tenancy addendum must include, word-for-word, all provisions required by HUD.

Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provided by the owner; and
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

RRHA must include resident procedural rights for termination notification and grievance procedures in the owner's lease. These requirements are not part of the regular PBV program but are required under RAD. An example of language that may be included can be found in Attachment-1E of Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2.

Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements
- The composition of the household as approved by RRHA (the names of family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide)

All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be included in the lease. The terms of the tenancy addendum prevail over other provisions of the lease.

Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f); PBV Quick Reference Guide (15/14)]

Leases for residents who will remain in place (i.e., who will not be relocated solely as a result of conversion) must have an effective date that coincides with—and must be signed on or before—the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract.

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. The lease must provide for automatic renewal after the initial term of the lease in either successive definitive terms (e.g., month-to-month or year-to-year) or an automatic indefinite extension of the lease term. For automatic indefinite extension of the lease term, the lease terminates if any of the following occur:

- The owner terminates the lease for good cause
- The tenant terminates the lease
- The owner and tenant agree to terminate the lease
- RRHA terminates the HAP contract
- RRHA terminates assistance for the family

Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)]

If the tenant and owner agree to any change in the lease, the change must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give RRHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify RRHA in advance of any proposed change in the lease regarding the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may only be made if approved by RRHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. RRHA must redetermine reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The redetermined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

With two exceptions, the owner of a PBV unit may terminate tenancy for the same reasons an owner may in the tenant-based voucher program (see Section 12-III.B. and 24 CFR 982.310). In the PBV program, terminating tenancy for “good cause” does not include doing so for a business or economic reason, or a desire to use the unit for personal or family use or other non-residential purpose.

Projects converting from public housing to PBV under RAD have additional procedural rights that do not apply to the standard PBV program. These procedural rights must be included in the owner’s lease as well as RRHA’s administrative plan. In addition to the regulations at 24 CFR 983.257 related to project owner termination of tenancy and eviction (which MTW agencies may not alter) the termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBV will require that PHAs provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease which may not be less than:

- A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
 - If the health or safety of other tenants, PHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
 - In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction
- 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent
- 30 days in any other case, except that if a state or local law provides for a shorter period of time, such shorter period will apply

Unlike in the standard PBV program, residents in converted projects have the right to request an informal hearing for issues that adversely affect the resident’s rights, obligations, welfare, or status with both RRHA and the project owner. See Chapter 16 Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings for more information.

Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]

The lease may specify a maximum period of family absence from the unit that may be shorter than the maximum period permitted by RRHA Policy. According to program requirements, the family’s assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive days. PHA termination of assistance actions due to family absence from the unit are subject to 24 CFR 982.312, except that the unit is not terminated from the HAP contract if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.

**Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 983.258;
Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]**

Current residents living in the property prior to conversion are placed on and remain under the HAP contract when TTP equals or exceeds gross rent. In this case, until such time as the family's TTP falls below the gross rent, the family will pay the owner the lesser of their TTP minus the utility allowance or any applicable maximum rent under the LIHTC program. The family will continue to pay this amount until/if circumstances change and HAP is paid on their behalf. In other words, assistance may subsequently be reinstated if the tenant becomes eligible for assistance. In such cases, the resident is still considered a program participant. All of the family obligations and protections under RAD and standard PBV apply to the resident. Likewise, all requirements with respect to the unit, such as compliance with the NSPIRE requirements, apply as long as the unit is under HAP contract.

Following conversion, 24 CFR 983.53(d) applies, and any new families referred to the RAD PBV project must be initially eligible for a HAP payment at admission to the program. Further, for any new families admitted after the conversion, assistance will be terminated 180 days after the last housing assistance payment on their behalf. The cessation of housing assistance payments does not affect the family's other rights under its lease, nor does it preclude the resumption of payments as a result of later changes in income, rents, or other relevant circumstances if such changes occur within the 180 day window. If a family's assistance is terminated as a result of their zero HAP status, RRHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract. If the project is fully assisted, RRHA must reinstate the unit after the family has vacated the property. If the project is partially assisted, RRHA may substitute a different unit for the unit on the HAP contract in accordance with 24 CFR 983.207.

RRHA Policy

If a participating family who was admitted after the RAD conversion receive zero assistance and subsequently experiences a change in circumstances that would result in a HAP payment to the owner, the family must notify RRHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259; PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]

Owners are permitted to recognize security deposit amounts that have been previously provided by tenants who are in-place at the time of the RAD conversion. Otherwise the security deposit requirements for standard PBV apply.

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. RRHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will allow the owner to collect a security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate.

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. RRHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

18-VI.C. PUBLIC HOUSING FSS AND ROSS PARTICIPANTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Current PH FSS participants will continue to be eligible for FSS once their housing is converted under RAD, and PHAs will be allowed to use any PH FSS funds granted previously or pursuant to the current fiscal year (FY) PH FSS notice of funding availability (NOFA), to serve those FSS participants who live in units converted to RAD and who will as a result be moving to the HCV FSS program. RRHA must convert the PH FSS program participants at the covered project to their HCV FSS program.

Residents who were converted from the PH FSS program to the HCV FSS program through RAD may not be terminated from the HCV FSS program or have HCV assistance withheld due to the participant's failure to comply with the contract of participation. Consequently, 24 CFR 984.303(b)(5)(iii) does not apply to FSS participants in converted properties.

At the completion of the FSS grant, PHAs should follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. If RRHA continues to run an FSS program that serves PH and/or HCV participants, RRHA will continue to be eligible (subject to NOFA requirements) to apply for FSS funding and may use that funding to serve PH, HCV, and PBRA participants in its FSS program.

Current Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency–Service Coordinators (ROSS–SC) program grantees will be able to finish out their current ROSS–SC grants once their housing is converted under RAD. However, once the property is converted, it will no longer be eligible to be counted towards the unit count for future public housing ROSS–SC grants.

At the completion of the ROSS–SC grant, PHAs should follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. Please note that ROSS–SC grantees may be a non-profit or local resident association and this consequence of a RAD conversion may impact those entities.

18-VI.D. RESIDENT PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Residents of covered projects converting assistance to PBVs will have the right to establish and operate a resident organization for the purpose of addressing issues related to their living environment and be eligible for resident participation funding.

18-VI.E. MOVES

Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

All in-place tenants at the time of conversion are eligible to remain in the project. Over-housed families should be moved into appropriately sized units if such units are available in the new or rehabbed project. If appropriately sized units are not available, the existing tenants may continue to be over-housed until an appropriately sized unit becomes available or until the tenant leaves the project. Once the unit turns over, it must be leased to an appropriately sized family.

Following conversion, the standard PBV regulations apply. If RRHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong-size unit, based on RRHA's subsidy standards, or a unit with accessibility features that the family does not require, and the unit is needed by a family that does require the features, RRHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and RRHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will notify the family and the owner of the family's need to move based on the occupancy of a wrong-size or accessible unit within 15 business days of RRHA's determination. RRHA will offer the family the following types of continued assistance in the following order, based on the availability of assistance:

- PBV assistance in the same building or project
- PBV assistance in another project
- Tenant-based voucher assistance

If RRHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, RRHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-size or accessible unit at the earlier of the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, including any extension granted by RRHA, or the date upon which the family vacates the unit. If the family does not move out of the wrong-size unit or accessible unit by the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, RRHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract. If RRHA offers the family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, and the family does not accept the offer, does not move out of the PBV unit within a reasonable time as determined by RRHA, or both, RRHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by RRHA and remove the unit from the HAP contract.

RRHA Policy

When RRHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given 30 days from the date of the offer to accept the offer and move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, RRHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this +,9+,+30-day period.

RRHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261]

The family may terminate the lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give advance written notice to the owner in accordance with the lease and provide a copy of such notice to RRHA.

Choice Mobility [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact RRHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease. If the family terminates the lease in accordance with lease requirements, RRHA is required to offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a voucher or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance. If a voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance is not immediately available, RRHA must give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

RRHA Policy:

In accordance with HUD RAD requirements, RRHA seeks to provide residents with viable mobility options. RRHA will provide residents of RAD Developments with a choice-mobility option in accordance with the following:

- a. **Resident Eligibility:** Under the PBRA provisions, Residents will have a right to move with tenant-based rental assistance (e.g., Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)) the later of (a) 24 months from the date of execution of the HAP or (b) 24 months after the move-in date. Under PBV provisions, Residents will have a right to move with tenant-based rental assistance (e.g., Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)) the later of (a) 12 months from the date of execution of the HAP or (b) 12 months after the move-in date.
- b. **Voucher Inventory Turnover Cap:** Recognizing the limitation on the availability of turnover vouchers from year to year, RRHA will not, in any one year, provide more than one-third of its turnover voucher to the residents of RAD PBRA or PBV Developments, upon eligibility of vouchers.
- c. **Project Turnover Cap:** Also recognizing the limited availability of turnover vouchers and the importance of managing turnover in the best interest of the property, in any year, RRHA may limit the number of Choice-Mobility moves exercised by eligible households to 15 percent of the assisted units in the RAD Development.

Choice mobility waitlist: If the Voucher Inventory Turnover, Project Turnover Cap or there are no available vouchers, RRHA will create and maintain a waiting list in the order in which the requests from the eligible households were received. Eligible households is required to submit a written request. RRHA will maintain a combined, agency-wide waiting list for all standard PBV and RAD PBRA families wishing to exercise mobility. This list will be maintained separately from the tenant-based HCV list, will be organized by date and time of the family's written request to exercise choice mobility, and will identify whether families live in standard or RAD PBV. The family will remain eligible to request a choice mobility voucher as long as they continue living at the same covered project. If a family moves from one covered project to another covered project prior to completing their occupancy requirement, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance. If a family transfers to a different unit within the same covered project, the 12-month clock does not reset.

Turnover Cap

If as a result of RAD, the total number of PBV units (including RAD PBV units) administered by

RRHA exceeds 20 percent of RRHA's authorized units under its HCV ACC with HUD, RRHA may establish a turnover cap. RRHA is not required to provide more than three-quarters of its turnover vouchers in any single year to the residents of covered projects. If RRHA chooses to establish a turnover cap and the cap is implemented, RRHA must create and maintain a waiting list in the order requests from eligible households were received.

RRHA Policy

As a result of RAD, the total number of PBV units (including RAD PBV units) administered by RRHA exceeds 20 percent of RRHA's authorized units under its HCV ACC with HUD. Therefore, RRHA will establish a choice mobility cap. RRHA will not provide more than three-quarters of its turnover vouchers in a single year to residents of covered projects.

Families who requested a choice mobility voucher and are denied due to the cap will be given priority the following year when choice mobility vouchers are again issued since the choice mobility waiting list will be organized by the date and time of the family's request.

Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08]

Except where special consideration is needed for the project-based voucher program, RRHA will follow VAWA policies as outlined in Chapter 16 Part IX of this administrative plan, including using the Emergency Transfer Plan as the basis for PBV transfers under VAWA (Exhibit 16-4).

HUD requires that RRHA include policies that address when a survivor has been living in a unit for less than a year or when a survivor seeks to move sooner than a tenant-based voucher is available.

RRHA Policy

When the survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has lived in the unit for less than one year, RRHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

RRHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where RRHA has PBV units. RRHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the survivor in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to either tenant-based rental assistance (HCV) or assistance in RRHA's public housing program. Such a decision will be made by RRHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers and/or vacancies in public housing units. Such families must be selected from the waiting list for the applicable program. RRHA has adopted a waiting list preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in both its HCV and public housing programs in order to expedite this process. See Section 4-III.C. of this administrative plan.

If a survivor wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, RRHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where RRHA has PBV units. RRHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the survivor in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to RRHA's public housing program. RRHA has adopted a waiting list preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as part of the public housing ACOP in order to expedite this process.

18-VI.F. REEXAMINATIONS [PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]

A family living in a unit converted from public housing to RAD PBV may retain its certification date. Unless a family's annual reexamination is due at the same time as the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract, RRHA does not need to recertify tenants at the point of conversion. For each family residing in a unit undergoing conversion of assistance under RAD, the administering PHA will have to submit a form HUD-50058 reflecting the family's admission to the voucher program. The effective date of the new admission will be the same as the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract. The form should include the same information previously found on the public housing form 50058, including the next annual reexamination date.

18-VI.G. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Tenants who are employed and are currently receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion will continue to receive the EID after conversion, in accordance with regulations at 24 CFR 5.617. Upon the expiration of the EID for such families, the rent adjustment will not be subject to rent phase-in; instead, the rent will automatically rise to the appropriate rent level based upon tenant income at that time.

Under the HCV program, the EID exclusion is limited to only persons with disabilities [24 CFR 5.617(b)]. In order to allow all tenants (including non-disabled persons) who are employed and currently receiving the EID at the time of conversion to continue to benefit from this exclusion in the PBV project, the provision in section 5.617(b) limiting EID to only persons with disabilities is waived. The waiver and resulting alternative requirement only applies to tenants receiving the EID at the time of conversion. No other tenant, such as tenants who at one time received the EID but are not receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion (e.g., due to loss of employment), tenants that move into the property following conversion, etc., is covered by this waiver.

18-VI.H. RESIDENTS' PROCEDURAL RIGHTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

HUD is incorporating additional termination notification requirements for public housing projects that convert assistance under RAD to PBV beyond those for the standard PBV program. In addition to the regulations at 24 CFR 983.257 related to owner termination of tenancy and eviction (which MTW agencies may not alter) the termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBV require that PHAs provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease, which is no less than:

- A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
 - If the health or safety of other tenants, project owner employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
 - In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction.
- Not less than 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent
- Not less than 30 days in any other case, except that if a state or local law provides for a shorter period of time, such shorter period will apply

18-VI.I. INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Unlike in the standard PBV program, residents in converted projects have the right to request an informal hearing for issues that adversely affect the resident's rights, obligations, welfare, or status with both RRHA and the project owner.

In addition to reasons for an informal hearing listed at 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi) (See 16-III.C. Informal Hearings for Participants), an opportunity for an informal hearing must be given to residents for any dispute that a resident may have with respect to an owner action in accordance with the individual's lease or the contract administrator in accordance with RAD PBV requirements that adversely affect the resident's rights, obligations, welfare, or status.

- For any hearing required under 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi), the contract administrator will perform the hearing, as is the current standard in the program.
- For any additional hearings required under RAD, RRHA (as owner) will perform the hearing.

An informal hearing will not be required for class grievances or for disputes between residents not involving RRHA (as owner) or contract administrator. This hearing requirement does not apply to and is not intended as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes between a group or groups of residents and RRHA (as owner) or contract administrator.

RRHA (as owner) must give residents notice of their ability to request an informal hearing as outlined in 24 CFR 982.555(c)(1) for informal hearings that will address circumstances that fall outside of the scope of 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi). (See Chapter 16)

RRHA (as owner) must provide an opportunity for an informal hearing before an eviction.

PART VII: DETERMINING CONTRACT RENT

18-VII.A. INITIAL CONTRACT RENTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

RAD conversions are intended to be cost-neutral, and therefore, should not exceed current public housing funding as adjusted for unit size. Since public housing units do not currently have contract rents, HUD provides an estimate of current contract rents for each PHA's public housing units based on current funding as adjusted by bedroom size. Current funding includes operating subsidy, tenant rents, capital funds, replacement housing factor funds (RHF), and demolition disposition transitional funding (DDTF). The funding may limit the amount of initial rent for a property. A detailed explanation of the determination of current funding may be found in Attachment 1C of Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2. Once the current funding amount is calculated, the amount is adjusted by bedroom size to determine the current funding rent. HUD uses the same bedroom adjustment factors as in the metropolitan FMR schedules where the project is located.

PHAs may adjust subsidy (and contract rents) across multiple projects as long as RRHA does not exceed the aggregate subsidy for all of the projects RRHA has submitted for conversion under RAD. This use, which HUD refers to as "bundled" rents, is permissible when RRHA submits applications for two or more projects. There is no limit to the number of projects that RRHA may bundle.

Notwithstanding the current funding level, the initial rents are set at the lower of:

- 110 percent of the fair market rent (FMR) or RRHA's exception payment standard approved by HUD, or the alternate rent cap in RRHA's MTW agreement
 - Reasonable rent in comparison to the unassisted housing market
 - An amount determined by current funding
- Adjusted through rent bundling or reconfiguration of units

**18-VII.B. ADJUSTING CONTRACT RENTS [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3;
PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]**

Contract rents will be adjusted annually by HUD's operating cost adjustment factor (OCAF) at each anniversary of the HAP contract, subject to the availability of appropriations for each year of the contract term. As such, section 8(o)(13)(I) of the 1937 Act, and 24 CFR 983.301 and 983.302, concerning rent determinations, do not apply when adjusting rents. The rent to owner may at no time exceed the reasonable rent charged for comparable unassisted units in the private market, as determined by the contract administrator in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303.

Contract rents may not exceed the reasonable rent, with the exception that the contract rent for each unit may not be reduced below the initial contract rent under the initial HAP contract.

However, the rent to owner may fall below the initial contract rent in the following situations:

- To correct errors in calculations in accordance with HUD requirements
- If additional housing assistance has been combined with PBV assistance after the execution of the initial HAP contract and a rent decrease is required pursuant to 983.55 (prohibition of excess public assistance)
- If a decrease in rent to owner is required based on changes in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant

The contract rent adjustment will be the lesser of:

- The current contract rent increased by the operating cost adjustment factor (OCAF), which is published annually in the *Federal Register*; or
- The reasonable rent

The administering PHA (or independent entity, if the project is PHA-owned) is responsible for processing rent adjustments, at each contract anniversary date, in accordance with the prevailing OCAF.

At least 120 days before the contract anniversary date, HUD recommends that the owner submit the OCAF rent adjustment worksheet (Form HUD-9625) to RRHA administering the PBV assistance (or the independent entity). RRHA will validate the data on the form and determine whether the rent exceeds the reasonable rent charged for comparable unassisted units in the private market, in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303. If rents would be unreasonable following application of the requested OCAF, then the rent can only be increased up to the reasonable rent. The approved rent adjustment will go into effect and the new rents to owner will take effect on the date of the contract anniversary.

Rent Decrease

Rents must not be reduced below the initial rent except to correct errors, for additional subsidy to the property, or to realign utility responsibilities.

**18-VII.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3;
PBV Quick Reference Guide (10/14)]**

When contract rent amounts are set initially, the amount does not include a utility allowance. In general, the utility allowances that are used on the initial HAP contract at closing are the public housing utility allowances that are in effect prior to conversion. The CHAP must be updated prior to conversion to reflect current public housing utility allowances. At its discretion, RRHA may use the FMRs and utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract. RRHA may request a waiver from HUD in order to establish a site-specific utility allowance schedule.

After conversion, unless a waiver is requested and approved by HUD, RRHA must maintain a utility allowance schedule for tenant-paid utilities in accordance with standard PBV and HCV utility allowance regulations at 24 CFR 983.301(f)(2)(ii) and 24 CFR 982.517 respectively. These utility allowances are effective for in-place families at recertification.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use the HCV utility allowance schedule for the RAD developments.

18-VII.D. REASONABLE RENT [24 CFR 983.303]

At the time the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by RRHA, except rents must not be reduced below the initial rent except to correct errors, for additional subsidy to the property, or to realign utility responsibilities.

How to Determine Reasonable Rent

The reasonable rent of a unit receiving PBV assistance must be determined by comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. When making this determination, RRHA must consider factors that affect market rent. Such factors include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as the amenities, housing services maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner.

Comparability Analysis

For each unit, the comparability analysis must use at least three comparable units in the private unassisted market. This may include units in the premises or project that is receiving project-based assistance. The analysis must show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and must be retained by RRHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by PHA staff or by another qualified person or entity. Those who conduct these analyses or are involved in determining the housing assistance payment based on the analyses may not have any direct or indirect interest in the property.

PHA-Owned Units

For PHA-owned units, the amount of the reasonable rent must be determined by an independent agency approved by HUD in accordance with PBV program requirements. The independent entity must provide a copy of the determination of reasonable rent for PHA-owned units to RRHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located.

PART VIII: PAYMENTS TO OWNER

18-VIII.A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

During the term of the HAP contract, RRHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. During the term of the HAP contract, payments must be made for each month that a contract unit complies with NSPIRE and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment must be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and RRHA agree on a later date.

Except for discretionary vacancy payments, RRHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out of the unit (even if household goods or property are left in the unit).

The amount of the housing assistance payment by RRHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

18-VIII.B. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352]

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if RRHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

RRHA Policy

If RRHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and as a result is not entitled to the keep the housing assistance payment, RRHA will notify the landlord of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. RRHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

At the discretion of RRHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. RRHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives RRHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and identifies the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge);
- The owner certifies that the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and that the unit was vacant during the period for which payment is claimed;
- The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
- The owner provides any additional information required and requested by RRHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.

The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by RRHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by RRHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

RRHA Policy

If an owner's HAP contract calls for vacancy payments to be made, and the owner wishes to receive vacancy payments, the owner must have properly notified RRHA of the vacancy in accordance with the policy in Section 18-V.G. regarding filling vacancies.

In order for a vacancy payment request to be considered, it must be made within 15 business days of the end of the period for which the owner is requesting the vacancy payment. The request must include the required owner certifications and RRHA may require the owner to provide documentation to support the request. If the owner does not provide the information requested by RRHA within 15 business days of RRHA's request, no vacancy payments will be made.

18-VIII.C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER [24 CFR 983.353]

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by RRHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in RRHA notice to the family and owner.

The family is responsible for paying the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance). The amount of the tenant rent determined by RRHA is the maximum amount the owner may charge the family for rental of a contract unit. The tenant rent covers all housing services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities to be provided by the owner. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of the tenant rent as determined by RRHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

Tenant and PHA Responsibilities

The family is not responsible for the portion of rent to owner that is covered by the housing assistance payment and the owner may not terminate the tenancy of an assisted family for nonpayment by RRHA.

Likewise, RRHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. RRHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. RRHA may not use housing assistance payments or other program funds (including administrative fee reserves) to pay any part of the tenant rent or other claim by the owner.

Utility Reimbursements

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, RRHA must pay the amount of such excess to the tenant as a reimbursement for tenant-paid utilities, and the tenant rent to the owner must be zero.

RRHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If RRHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, RRHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will make utility reimbursements directly to the family.

18-VIII.D. PHASE-IN OF TENANT RENT INCREASES [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

For in-place tenants, if a tenant's monthly rent increases by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25 purely as a result of conversion, the rent increase will be phased in over three years. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act, as well as 24 CFR 983.3 (definition of *total tenant payment (TTP)*) only to the extent necessary to allow for phase-in of tenant rent increases. For families who were on EID at the time of conversion to RAD PBV, upon the expiration of the EID, the rent adjustment is not subject to rent phase-in.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will implement a three-year phase-in for in-place families whose rent increases by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25 as a result of the conversion as follows:

Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion: 33 percent of the difference between the most recently paid TTP and the calculated PBV TTP

Year 2: Year 2 annual recertification (AR) and any interim recertification (IR): 50 percent of the difference between the most recently paid TTP and the calculated PBV TTP

Year 3: Year 3 AR and all subsequent recertifications: Full calculated TTP

Once the standard TTP is equal to or less than the previous TTP, phase-in ends and tenants will pay full TTP from that point forward.

18. VIII.E. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES [24 CFR

983.354] Meals and Supportive Services

With the exception of PBV assistance in assisted living developments, the owner may not require the tenant to pay charges for meals or supportive services. Non-payment of such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.

In assisted living developments receiving PBV assistance, the owner may charge for meals or supportive services. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. However, non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in an assisted living development.

Other Charges by Owner

The owner may not charge extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

Chapter 19

SPECIAL PURPOSE VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

Special purpose vouchers are specifically funded by Congress in separate appropriations from regular HCV program funding in order to target specific populations. Special purpose vouchers include vouchers for the following programs:

- Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
- Mainstream
- Non-Elderly Disabled (NED)
- Stability Voucher program

RRHA Policy

RRHA may administer the following types of special purpose vouchers:

- Mainstream Disabled
- Mainstream Elderly
- Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
- Disaster Voucher Program/Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DVP/DHAP)
- Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Program

This chapter describes HUD regulations and RRHA policies for administering special purpose vouchers. The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into five sections, as follows:

Part I: Family Unification Program (FUP)

Part II: Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program

Part III: Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)

Part IV: Mainstream voucher program

Part V: Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) vouchers

Part VI: Stability Voucher program

Except as addressed by this chapter and as required under federal statute and HUD requirements, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to special purpose vouchers.

PART I: FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM (FUP)

19-1A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Fact Sheet, Housing Choice Voucher Program Family Unification Program (FUP)]

Overview

RRHA currently does not administer any vouchers under the Family Unification Program (FUP). Upon implementation the policies and procedures below will apply.

The Family Unification Program (FUP) was authorized by Congress in 1990 to help preserve and reunify families. PHAs that administer the program provide vouchers to two different populations—FUP families and FUP youth.

Families eligible for FUP are families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in:

- The imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care; or
- The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

There is no time limitation on FUP family vouchers, and the family retains their voucher as long as they are HCV-eligible.

There is no requirement for the provision of supportive services for FUP family vouchers.

Youth eligible for FUP are those who:

- Are at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years of age;
- Have left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act at age 16 and older; and
- Are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

FUP youth vouchers are limited by statute to a period between 36 and 60 months of housing assistance. Supportive services must also be provided to FUP-eligible youth by the Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA) or by another agency or organization under contract with the PCWA for the period of time defined in the notice or Notice of Funding Availability/Opportunity (NOFA/O) for which funding was made available.

PHAs that wish to administer FUP vouchers must apply to HUD by submitting an application under an active Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). While the FUP program is administered in accordance with HCV regulations, the FUP NOFOs issued by HUD provide specific program information and requirements.

In order to administer the program, the PHA must also form a partnership with a local PCWA who is responsible for determining the family or youth meets FUP eligibility requirements and referring them to the PHA. Once the referral is received, the PHA is responsible for placing the FUP family or youth on the PHA's waiting list and determining whether they are eligible to receive assistance under the PHA's HCV program.

Assigning Vouchers [FUP FAQs]

The PHA may, but is not required to, assign a specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers for FUP youths and FUP families. Unless the PHA assigns a specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers to a designated FUP population, the PHA must serve any referrals (youths or families) that meet all program eligibility requirements up to the PHA's designated FUP program size.

RRHA Policy

RRHA has not designated any specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers for youths or families. RRHA will serve all referrals that meet program eligibility requirements, up to the RRHA's FUP voucher allocation

19-1.B. PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCY (PCWA)

Families and youth do not apply directly to the PHA for FUP vouchers. They are instead referred by a PCWA with whom the PHA has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The partnering PCWA initially determines whether the family or youth meets the FUP program eligibility requirements listed in 19-1.C. and 19-1.D. and then refers those families or youths to the PHA.

HUD strongly encourages PHAs and PCWAs to make decisions collaboratively on the administration of the program and to maintain open and continuous communication. The PCWA must have a system for identifying FUP-eligible youth within the agency's caseload and for reviewing referrals from a Continuum of Care (COC) if applicable.

RRHA Policy

RRHA may enter into an MOU with partnering organizations upon implementation of FUP.

Supportive Services

The PCWA must provide supportive services for the period of time defined in the notice or NOFA/O for which the funding was made available to all FUP-eligible youth regardless of their age. The MOU between the PHA and the PCWA should identify the period of time in which supportive services will be provided.

RRHA Policy

Upon the implementation of FUP, the PCWA will provide supportive services for all FUP youth for a period of 36 months. Supportive services may be provided to FUP-eligible youth by the PCWA or by another agency or organization under agreement or contract with the PCWA, including the PHA. The organization providing the services and resources must be identified in the MOU. The following services must be offered:

- Basic life skills information or counseling on money management, use of credit, housekeeping, proper nutrition or meal preparation, and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services);
- Counseling on compliance with rental lease requirements and with HCV program participant requirements, including assistance or referrals for assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits;
- Providing such assurances to owners of rental property as are reasonable and necessary to assist a FUP-eligible youth to rent a unit with a FUP voucher;
- Job preparation and attainment counseling (where to look and how to apply, dress, grooming, relationships with supervisory personnel, etc.); and
- Educational and career advancement counseling regarding attainment of general equivalency diploma (GED), or attendance or financing of education at a technical school, trade school, or college, including successful work ethic and attitude models.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, additional supportive services will not be offered.

A FUP-eligible youth cannot be required to participate in these services as condition of receipt of the FUP voucher.

19-I.C. FUP FAMILY VOUCHER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIAFUP family assistance is reserved for eligible families that the PCWA has certified are a family for whom a lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in:

- The imminent placement of the family’s child or children in out-of-home care, or
- The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

Lack of adequate housing means the family meets any one of the following conditions:

- Living in substandard housing, which refers to a unit that meets any one of the following conditions:
 - Does not have operable indoor plumbing
 - Does not have a usable flush toilet inside the unit for the exclusive use of a family or youth
 - Does not have a usable bathtub or shower inside the unit for the exclusive use of a family or youth
 - Does not have electricity, or has inadequate or unsafe electrical service
 - Does not have a safe or adequate source of heat
 - Should, but does not, have a kitchen
 - Has been declared unfit for habitation by an agency or unit of government, or in its present condition otherwise endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the family or youth
 - Has one or more critical defects, or a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or to the extent that it requires considerable repair or rebuilding. The defects may result from original construction, from continued neglect or lack of repair, or from serious damage to the structure
- Being homeless as defined in 24 CFR 578.3
- Living in a unit where the presence of a household member with certain characteristics (i.e., conviction for certain criminal activities) would result in the imminent placement of the family’s child or children in out-of-home care, or the delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care
- Living in housing not accessible to the family’s disabled child or children due to the nature of the disability
- Living in an overcrowded unit, which is defined as living in a unit where one of the following conditions has been met:
 - The family is separated from its child or children and the parents are living in an otherwise standard housing unit, but, after the family is reunited, the parents’ housing unit would be overcrowded for the entire family and would be considered substandard; or
 - The family is living with its child or children in a unit that is overcrowded for the entire family and this overcrowded condition may result, in addition to other factors, in the imminent placement of its child or children in out-of-home care.
 - For purposes of this definition, the determination as to whether the unit is overcrowded is made in accordance with the PHA subsidy standards in Chapter 5, Part III of this policy.

Since HUD does not define *imminent placement*, the partnering PCWA may use its discretion to determine whether the potential out of home placement of the family’s child or children is imminent [FUP FAQs].

19-I.D. FUP YOUTH VOUCHER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

While FUP family vouchers operate as regular HCVs after the family is referred from the PCWA, there are several aspects of the FUP youth vouchers that make them distinct from the FUP family vouchers and from regular HCVs.

Eligibility Criteria

A FUP-eligible youth is a youth the PCWA has certified:

- Is at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years of age (has not yet reached their 25th birthday);
 - The FUP youth must be no more than 24 years old at the time the PCWA certifies them as eligible and at the time of HAP contract execution.
- Has left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act;
 - Foster care placement can include, but is not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions, and pre-adoptive homes in accordance with 24 CFR 5.576.
- Is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older;
 - *At risk of being homeless* is fully defined at 24 CFR 576.2.
 - This includes a person that is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a healthcare facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution).
 - Therefore, youth being discharged from an institution may be eligible for a FUP voucher [FUP FAQs].
- Has an annual income at or below 30 percent of area median income; and
- Does not have sufficient resources or support networks (e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks) immediately available to prevent them from moving to a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements.

19-IE. ASSISTANCE PERIOD [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Maximum Assistance Period

Although there is no time limit on FUP family vouchers, FUP youth vouchers are limited by statute. Unless the FUP youth meets an exception outlined below, after 36 months of assistance, the FUP youth voucher must be terminated. However, any period of time for which no subsidy (HAP) is being paid on behalf of the youth does not count toward the 36-month limitation.

If the FUP youth does meet the requirements outlined below, the statutory limit on FUP assistance is a total of 60 months of FUP voucher assistance [FR Notice 1/24/22].

Extension of Assistance

FUP youth who first leased or lease a unit after December 27, 2020, may be eligible for an extension of assistance up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit (for a total of 60 months of assistance).

While FUP youth cannot be required to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program as a condition of receipt of assistance, an eligible youth who participates in the FSS program and is in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of the program is entitled to receive assistance for up to an additional 24 months. A FUP youth must accept an FSS slot if it is offered to them prior to the 36-month mark in order to receive an extension of assistance (unless the youth meets one of the statutory exceptions described below).

Statutory Exceptions

A FUP youth will be entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit without participating in the PHA's FSS program if they certify that they meet one of the exceptions below:

- The FUP youth is a parent or other household member responsible for the care of a dependent child under the age of six or for the care of an incapacitated person.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will define *incapacitated person* as any adult who is impaired by reason of mental illness, intellectual disability, physical illness or disability, advanced age, or other causes to the extent that the adult lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make, communicate, or carry out responsible decisions concerning his or her well-being.

RRHA will apply this exception in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a PHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

The child or incapacitated person is not required to reside in the household in order for the youth to certify they meet this exception. For example, a child in a joint custody arrangement under the age of six who resides in the household only part-time may qualify the youth for this exception.

- The FUP youth is a person who is regularly and actively participating in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will define *regular and active participation* in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a PHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

- The FUP youth is a person who is incapable of complying with the requirement to participate in a FSS program as described above or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities as described below, as applicable, due to a documented medical condition.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will apply this requirement in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with statutory requirements.

The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a PHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

A FUP youth that meets one of the above exceptions must still be offered an opportunity to enroll in the PHA's FSS program (if it is available to them) and receive any supportive services available to FUP youth. A FUP youth may choose to participate in an FSS program or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities, even if they meet one of the above statutory exceptions.

Education, Workforce Development, or Employment Activities

If a PHA that carries out an FSS program is unable to offer a FUP youth an FSS slot during their first 36 months of receiving FUP youth assistance, the youth is considered to have been “unable to enroll” in the program and may have their voucher extended by meeting the education, workforce development, or employment criteria described below:

- The youth was engaged in obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will use the definitions of *recognized postsecondary credential* and *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). WIOA defines a *recognized postsecondary credential* as a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by the state involved or federal government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree (29 U.S.C. 3102). Examples of a recognized postsecondary credential include, but are not limited to, an associate’s degree, bachelor’s degree, occupational licensure, or occupational certification (see U.S. Department of Labor, Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 10–16, Change 1). For the purpose of WIOA, the U.S. Department of Labor defines a *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* as a secondary school diploma (or alternate diploma) that is recognized by a state and that is included for accountability purposes under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). A secondary school equivalency certification signifies that a student has completed the requirement for a high school education. Examples of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent include, but are not limited to, obtaining certification of attaining passing scores on a state-recognized high school equivalency test, earning a secondary school diploma or state-recognized equivalent, or obtaining certification of passing a state-recognized competency-based assessment.

- The youth was enrolled in an *institution of higher education*, as such term is defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) or an institution that meets the definition of a *proprietary institution of higher education* or a *postsecondary vocational institution* under sections 102(b)(1) and (c)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(b)(1) and (c)(1)), respectively.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, the Youth must be enrolled in education activities on at least a half-time basis, as defined by the institution that they attend. However, the PHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the youth is unable to enroll in a sufficient number of classes due to a lack of course offerings by the educational institution where the youth is enrolled.

- The youth was participating in a career pathway, as such term is defined in Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102). The term [career pathway](#) means a combination of rigorous and high-quality education, training, and other services that:
 - Aligns with the skill needs of industries in the economy of the [state](#) or regional economy involved;
 - Prepares an individual to be successful in any of a full range of secondary or postsecondary education options, including apprenticeships registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “[National Apprenticeship Act](#)”; [50 Stat. 664](#), chapter 663; [29 U.S.C. 50](#) et seq.) (referred to individually in this Act as an *apprenticeship*, except in [section 3226 of this title](#));
 - Includes counseling to support an individual in achieving the individual’s education and career goals;
 - Includes, as appropriate, education offered concurrently with and in the same context as [workforce preparation activities](#) and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster

- Organizes education, training, and other services to meet the particular needs of an individual in a manner that accelerates the educational and career advancement of the individual to the extent practicable;
- Enables an individual to attain a [secondary school](#) diploma or its recognized equivalent, and at least one [recognized postsecondary credential](#); and
- Helps an individual enter or advance within a specific occupation or occupational cluster.
- The youth was employed.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will consider the youth to be employed if they work a minimum of 20 hours per week. RRHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the youth's hours are reduced due to circumstances beyond their control or the youth must temporarily reduce their work hours due to a verified family emergency.

FSS Enrollment at 24 Months

If the FUP youth has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FUP assistance, HUD encourages the PHA to remind the youth at the 24-month reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above so that the youth has enough time to meet these requirements prior to the expiration of the 36-month time period for FUP assistance.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, if the FUP youth has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FUP assistance, RRHA will remind the youth at their second regular reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment Between 36 and 48 Months

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 36-month and 48-month mark:

- The PHA must offer the slot to a FUP youth who had their voucher extended based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirement listed above, or one of the statutory exceptions listed above (even if the youth previously declined an FSS slot because they met one of the statutory exceptions).
- The PHA must work with the youth to determine whether enrollment in FSS is feasible and in their best interest given any education, workforce development, or employment activities that the youth is engaged in and any statutory exceptions that apply to the youth, as well as the remaining time on their voucher.
- If the FUP youth accepts the FSS slot, the PHA must work with the youth to establish Contract of Participation goals and an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) that can be accomplished within the time period left on the voucher.

If the FUP youth is offered an FSS slot prior to the 36-month mark, the youth:

- Will be required to enroll in the FSS program in order to receive an extension of assistance at the end of the 36-month time period (unless they meet one of the statutory exceptions described above).

- Will not be considered to have been “unable to enroll” in the FSS program as described above, and as a result, will not be eligible to receive an extension of assistance based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment After 48 Months

The PHA may, but is not required to, offer a FUP youth an FSS slot that becomes available between the 48-month mark and the 60-month mark, since the youth will have already received their second and final extension.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, if an FSS slot becomes available between the 48 and 60-month marks, RRHA will not offer the FSS slot to a FUP youth.

Extensions of Assistance

At the 36-month and 48-month reexamination, the PHA must extend FUP youth assistance if the youth is participating in and in compliance with the FSS program as long as the youth is still eligible for the HCV program.

In any case, the FUP youth cannot receive more than a total of 60 months of FUP youth voucher assistance, even if the FSS Contract of Participation time period extends beyond the voucher 60- month mark.

No FSS Program or Unable to Enroll in FSS

If a PHA does not carry out an FSS program or the FUP youth has been unable to enroll in the program during the first 36 months of receiving FUP assistance, the FUP youth is entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to two successive 12-month periods beyond the 36-month time limit provided that the youth engaged in at least one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above for not less than nine months of the 12-month period preceding each extension. In order to meet the nine months out of the preceding 12 months requirement, the youth may have engaged in one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above or a combination of these activities.

Verification Prior to Annual Reexam

In order to provide an extension of assistance, the PHA must verify compliance with the above requirements at the end of the 36-month time period and the 48-month time periods. The PHA does not need to verify compliance with these requirements at the end of the 60-month time period since the maximum length of assistance is 60 months.

To verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement or one of the statutory exceptions, the PHA must provide the FUP youth written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FUP assistance and providing instructions on how the youth may demonstrate that they meet one of these conditions. This notification must be provided sufficiently in advance of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time periods, as applicable, to allow the FUP youth to demonstrate that they meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, and for the PHA to conduct an annual reexamination prior to the expiration of the FUP assistance.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, at the end of the 36-month and 48-month time periods prior to the FUP youth’s scheduled annual reexamination. RRHA will not verify compliance at the end of the 60-month time period.

RRHA will provide each FUP youth on the RRHA’s program with a written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FUP assistance if they meet conditions outlined in this chapter and providing them with instructions on how they may demonstrate compliance at least 60 days prior to their scheduled annual reexamination date. When necessary,

RRHA will provide this notification in a format accessible to FUP youth with disabilities and in a translated format for FUP youth with limited English proficiency in accordance with Chapter 2.

RRHA will use the following verification methods to verify a FUP youth's eligibility for voucher extensions:

To verify compliance with the FSS requirement, RRHA will examine its records to confirm, or obtain confirmation from RRHA's FSS program staff, that the FUP youth participant is in compliance with FSS program requirements and has not been terminated from the FSS program.

To meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, RRHA will verify that the FUP youth was engaged in at least one education, workforce development, or employment activity for at least nine months of the 12-month period immediately preceding the end of 36-month or 48-month time period, as applicable.

Due to the timing of when the RRHA verifies compliance and conducts the annual reexamination, the FUP youth may have not yet met the nine-month requirement but may be able to demonstrate that they will meet the nine-month requirement as of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period. In such cases, the FUP/FYI youth will still be considered to have met the requirements.

In order for the FUP youth to meet one of the statutory exceptions described above, the youth must submit a certification to the RRHA that they meet one of these exceptions. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit in order to demonstrate that they meet one of the statutory exceptions.

A FUP youth who received an extension of voucher assistance at the end of the 36-month time period based on meeting one of the conditions described in this chapter does not have to meet the same conditions when they reach the end of the 48-month time period. The FUP youth may demonstrate that they meet a different condition in order to receive an extension of their assistance.

If RRHA determines that the youth meets one of the statutory conditions, RRHA would then conduct an annual reexamination. If the annual reexamination determines that the youth is still eligible for the HCV program, RRHA must provide the FUP youth the extension of voucher assistance.

Termination of Assistance for Failure to Meet Conditions

Failure of the FUP youth to meet one of the above conditions will only impact their ability to receive subsequent extensions of assistance. It will not serve as a basis for terminating the FUP assistance prior to the annual reexam.

If the FUP youth does not meet any of the conditions described in in this chapter, the youth is subject to the statutory time limit of 36 months or the time limit of any extension that the youth has already received, and the FUP youth voucher must be terminated once the youth reaches this time limit. The calculation of the time limit begins from the date the first HAP contract is signed (for tenant-based vouchers) or from the date the youth entered into the initial lease agreement (for project-based vouchers). The number of months is calculated based on the number of months that HAP subsidy is being paid on behalf of the youth, not the number of months that the youth is in the FUP youth program. Prior to termination, the RRHA must offer the FUP youth the opportunity to request an informal hearing, in accordance with Chapter 16.

19-1F. REFERRALS AND WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT

Referrals

The PCWA must establish and implement a system to identify FUP-eligible families and youths within the agency's caseload and make referrals to the PHA. The PCWA must certify that the FUP applicants they refer to the PHA meet FUP eligibility requirements. The PHA is not required to maintain full documentation that demonstrates the family's or youth's FUP eligibility as determined by the PCWA but should keep the referral or certification from the PCWA.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, as part of the MOU, RRHA and PCWA have identified staff positions to serve as lead FUP liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of FUP referrals. The PCWA must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible families and youths are identified and determined eligible in a timely manner. When FUP vouchers are available, RRHA's liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the PCWA FUP liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate number of referrals. No more than 15 business days from the date the PCWA receives this notification, the PCWA liaison will provide RRHA with a list of eligible referrals include the name, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred; a completed release form for each adult family member; and a written certification for each referral indicating the youth or family is FUP-eligible.

RRHA will maintain a copy of the referral or certification from the PCWA in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork.

RRHA must serve any referrals (youths or families) that meet all program eligibility requirements. If RRHA determines that it has received a sufficient number of referrals from the PCWA so that RRHA will be able to lease all FUP vouchers awarded, RRHA may request that the PCWA suspend transmission of referrals. RRHA determines that additional referrals will be needed after it has made such a request, RRHA may request that the PCWA resume transmission of referrals [Notice PIH 2011-52].

Waiting List Placement

A family that is already participating in the regular HCV program cannot be transferred to a FUP voucher. Once a referral is made, the PHA must compare the list of PCWA referrals to its HCV waiting list to determine if any applicants on the PCWA's referral list are already on the PHA's HCV waiting list. Applicants already on the PHA's HCV waiting list retain the order of their position on the list. Applicants not already on the PHA's HCV waiting list must be placed on the HCV waiting list.

If the PHA's HCV waiting list is closed, the PHA must open its HCV waiting list in order to accept new FUP applicants. If necessary, the PHA may open its waiting list solely for FUP applicants, but this information must be included in the PHA's notice of opening its waiting list (see section 4-II.C., Opening and Closing the Waiting List of this administrative plan).

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, within 15 business days of receiving the referral from the PCWA, RRHA will review the HCV waiting list and will confirm whether or not referrals are on any of RRHA's waiting list.

Referrals who are already on the list will retain their position and the list will be notated to indicate the family or youth is FUP-eligible.

For those referrals not already on any of RRHA's waiting lists, RRHA will work with the PCWA to ensure they receive and successfully complete a pre-application or application, as applicable. Once the pre-application or application has been completed, RRHA will place the referral on the HCV waiting list with the date and time of the original referral and an indication that the referral is FUP-eligible.

Waiting List Selection

The PHA selects FUP-eligible families or youths based on the PHA's regular HCV waiting list selection policies in Chapter 4, including any preferences that may apply.

19-I.G. PHA HCV ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Once a FUP-eligible family or youth is selected from the HCV waiting list, the PHA must determine whether the family or youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements. Applicants must be eligible under both FUP family or youth eligibility requirements, as applicable, and HCV eligibility requirements as outlined in Chapter 3 of this policy. The PCWA may, but is not obligated to, provide information to the PHA on the family's criminal history.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, subject to privacy laws, the PCWA will provide any available information regarding the applicant's criminal history to the RRHA.

RRHA will consider the information in making its eligibility determination in accordance with the RRHA's policies in Chapter 3, Part III.

Additional FUP Eligibility Factors [FUP FAQs]

For FUP family vouchers, the family must remain FUP-eligible thorough lease-up.

- If, after a family is referred by the PCWA but prior to issuing a family FUP voucher, the PHA discovers that the lack of adequate housing is no longer a primary factor for the family not reunifying, the FUP voucher may not be issued to the family.
- Similarly, if the FUP voucher has already been issued before the PHA discovers that the reunification will not happen, but the family has not yet leased up under the voucher, the PHA must not execute the HAP contract, as the family is no longer FUP-eligible.

FUP-eligible youth must be no more than 24 years old both at the time of PCWA certification and at the time of the HAP execution. If a FUP youth is 24 at the time of PCWA certification but will turn 25 before the HAP contract is executed, the youth is no longer eligible for a FUP youth voucher.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, any applicant that does not meet the eligibility criteria for the HCV program listed in Chapter 3 or any eligibility criteria listed in this section will be notified by the PHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F., including stating the reasons the applicant was found ineligible and providing an opportunity for an informal review.

19.I.H. LEASE UP [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Once the PHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements, the family or youth will be issued a FUP voucher in accordance with PHA policies.

During the family briefing, PHAs must inform the FUP youth of:

- The extension of assistance provisions and requirements;
- The availability of the FSS program and offer them an FSS slot, if available, or offer to place them on the FSS waiting list (provided the PHA has an FSS program); and
- Supportive services available to them, the existence of any other programs or services, and their eligibility for such programs and services. However, participation in supportive services cannot be required as a condition of receiving FUP youth assistance.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, eligible applicants will be notified by RRHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F. of this administrative plan. FUP families will attend a standard HCV briefing in accordance with RRHA policies in Part I of Chapter 5 of this administrative plan. FUP youth will be briefed individually. The RRHA will provide all aspects of the written and oral briefing as outlined in Part I of Chapter 5 but will also provide an explanation of the required items listed above, as well as discussing supportive services offered by the PCWA.

For both FUP youth and FUP families, vouchers will be issued in accordance with RRHA policies in Chapter 5 Part II, except that RRHA will consider one additional 30-day extension beyond the first automatic extension for any reason, not just those listed in the policy in Section 5-II.E.

Once the family or youth locate a unit, RRHA conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration per HCV program regulations and the PHA's policies (including, but not limited to: NSPIRE inspections, determination of rent reasonableness, etc.).

19-II. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

General Requirements

With the exception of terminations of assistance for FUP youth after the statutorily required time period, terminations of FUP assistance are handled in the same way as the regular HCV program. Termination of a FUP voucher must be consistent with regulations for termination in 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart L and be in compliance with PHA policies (Chapter 12).

If the person who qualifies for the FUP voucher passes away, the family retains the FUP voucher. In the case of a FUP-youth voucher, assistance will terminate after the statutorily required time period, even if the FUP-eligible youth is no longer included in the household.

If the person who qualifies for the FUP voucher moves, the remaining family members may keep the FUP voucher based on RRHA Policy (see administrative plan, Section 3-I.C., Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family).

FUP Family Vouchers

If parents lose their parental rights or are separated from their children after voucher lease-up (or their children reach adulthood), the family is still eligible to keep their FUP assistance, as the regulations do not permit HCV termination for a family losing parental rights or the children reaching adulthood. However, the PHA may transfer the assistance of a FUP family voucher holder to regular HCV assistance if there are no longer children in the household.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will transfer the assistance of a FUP family voucher holder to regular HCV assistance if there are no longer children in the household and there is no prospect of any minor child being returned to the household.

RRHA has no regular HCV vouchers available at the time this determination is made, including if no vouchers are available due to lack of funding, RRHA will issue the family the next available regular HCV voucher after those being issued to families residing in PBV units claiming Choice Mobility.

FUP Youth Vouchers

A PHA cannot terminate a FUP youth's assistance for noncompliance with PCWA case management, nor may the PHA terminate assistance for a FUP youth for not accepting services from the PCWA.

The PHA may not transfer the assistance of a FUP youth voucher holder to regular HCV assistance upon the expiration of the

statutorily required time period. However, the PHA may issue a regular HCV to FUP youth if they were selected from the waiting list in accordance with PHA policies and may also adopt a preference for FUP youth voucher holders who are being terminated for this reason.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will not provide a selection preference on the PHA's HCV waiting list for FUP youth who are terminated due to the time limit on assistance.

Upon the expiration of the statutorily required time period, a FUP youth voucher holder who has children and who lacks adequate housing may qualify for a FUP family voucher provided they are referred by the PCWA as an eligible family and meet the eligibility requirements for the PHA's HCV program.

9-I.J. FUP PORTABILITY

Portability for a FUP family or youth is handled in the same way as for a regular HCV family. A PHA may not restrict or deny portability for a FUP family or youth for reasons other than those specified in the HCV program regulations, as reflected in Chapter 10 of the administrative plan.

A FUP family or youth does not have to port to a jurisdiction that administers FUP.

If the receiving PHA administers the FUP voucher on behalf of the initial PHA, the voucher is still considered a FUP voucher regardless of whether the receiving PHA has a FUP program.

If the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, the receiving PHA may absorb the incoming port into its FUP program (if it has one) or into its regular HCV program (if the receiving PHA has vouchers available to do so) and the family or youth become regular HCV participants. In either case, when the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, a FUP voucher becomes available to the initial PHA.

Considerations for FUP Youth Vouchers

If the voucher is a FUP youth voucher and remains such upon lease-up in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, termination of assistance must still take place once the youth has received assistance for the statutorily required time period. If the receiving PHA is administering the FUP youth voucher on behalf of the initial PHA, the two PHAs must work together to initiate termination upon expiration of the statutorily required time period.

19-I.K. PROJECT-BASING FUP VOUCHERS [Notice PIH 2017-21; FR Notice 1/24/22]

The PHA may project-base FUP vouchers without HUD approval in accordance with Notice PIH 2017-21, FR Notice 1/24/22, and all statutory and regulatory requirements for the PBV program. Project-based FUP vouchers are subject to the PBV program percentage limitation discussed in Section 17-I.A.

The PHA may limit PBVs to one category of FUP-eligible participants (families or youth) or a combination of the two. While FUP vouchers can be used for either families or youth, a PBV unit may only be counted towards the PHA's 10 percent exception authority under the program cap and the project's income-mixing requirement if the FUP PBV assistance is provided on behalf of an eligible youth. The PHA must amend its administrative plan to include the limitation of these FUP PBV units to eligible youth.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of FUP, RRHA will not provide project-based FUP vouchers. All FUP vouchers will be used to provide tenant-based assistance.

PART II: FOSTER YOUTH TO INDEPENDENCE INITIATIVE

19-II.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2020-28; Notice PIH 2023-04; FR Notice 1/24/22]

The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative was announced in 2019. The FYI initiative allows PHAs who partner with a Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA) to request targeted HCVs to serve eligible youth with a history of child welfare involvement that are homeless or at risk of being homeless. Rental assistance and supportive services are provided to qualified youth for a period of between 36 and 60 months.

Funding is available either competitively through an FYI NOFA or noncompetitively on a rolling basis in accordance with the application requirements outlined in Notice PIH 2020-28, Notice PIH 2021-26, or Notice PIH 2023-04, as applicable. Under the noncompetitive process, PHAs are limited to 25 vouchers in a fiscal year with the ability to request additional vouchers. Where the PHA has a combined FYI and/or FUP size of no more than 10 vouchers, the PHA may request FYI vouchers with at least 50 percent utilization of its FUP and/or FYI vouchers. Where the PHA has a combined FYI and/or FUP size of 11 or more vouchers, the PHA may request FYI vouchers with 90 percent or greater utilization of its FUP and/or FYI vouchers. For competitive awards, the number of vouchers is dependent on PHA program size and need.

19-II.B. PARTNERING AGENCIES [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar] Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA)

The PHA must enter into a partnership agreement with a PCWA in the PHA's jurisdiction in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or letter of intent. The PCWA is responsible for identifying and referring eligible youth to the PHA and providing or securing a commitment for the provision of supportive services once youth are admitted to the program.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will implement a Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program in partnership with the following public child welfare agency (PCWA): **City of Richmond Department of Social Services**.

The PCWA is responsible for:

- Identifying FYI-eligible youth;
- Developing a system of prioritization based on the level of need of the youth and the appropriateness of intervention;
- Providing a written certification to the PHA that the youth is eligible; and
- Providing or securing supportive services for 36 months.

Continuum of Care (CoC) and Other Partners

HUD strongly encourages PHAs to add other partners into the partnership agreement with the PCWA such as state, local, philanthropic, faith-based organizations, and the CoC, or a CoC recipient it designates.

RRHA Policy

In addition to the PCWA, RRHA may implement the FYI program in partnership with other agencies that can identify FYI-eligible youth.

19-II.C. YOUTH ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Q&As; FYI FAQs]

The PCWA is responsible for certifying that the youth has prior qualifying foster care involvement. As determined by the PCWA, eligible youth:

- Are at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age (have not yet reached their 25th birthday);

- Youth must be no more than 24 years of age at the time the PCWA certifies them as eligible and at the time of HAP contract execution.
- Have left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act;
- Placements can include, but are not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions, and pre-adoptive homes in accordance with 24 CFR 5.576;
- Are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 and older;
- *At risk of being homeless* is fully defined at 24 CFR 576.2.
 - This includes a person that is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a healthcare facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution). Therefore, youth being discharged from an institution may be eligible for an FYI voucher [FYI FAQs].

Eligibility is not limited to single persons. For example, pregnant and/or parenting youth are eligible to receive assistance assuming they otherwise meet eligibility requirements.

19-II.D. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar; FYI Q&As]

Supportive services may be provided by the PHA, PCWA, or a third party. The PCWA must provide or secure a commitment to provide supportive services for participating youth for the period of time defined in the NOFA/O for which the funding was made available. At a minimum, the following supportive services must be offered:

- Basic life skills information/counseling on money management, use of credit, housekeeping, proper nutrition/meal preparation, and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services);
- Counseling on compliance with rental lease requirements and with HCV program participant requirements, including assistance/referrals for assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits;
- Providing such assurances to owners of rental property as are reasonable and necessary to assist eligible youth to rent a unit with a voucher;
- Job preparation and attainment counseling (where to look/how to apply, dress, grooming, relationships with supervisory personnel, etc.); and
- Educational and career advancement counseling regarding attainment of general equivalency diploma (GED) or attendance/financing of education at a technical school, trade school, or college, including successful work ethic and attitude models.

RRHA Policy

Additional supportive services will not be offered.

Since participation in supportive services is optional, but strongly encouraged, an FYI participant may decline supportive services.

19-II.E. REFERRALS AND WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering

Opportunities Webinar FYI FAQs]

Referrals

The PCWA is responsible for certifying that the youth has prior qualifying foster care involvement. Once the PCWA sends the PHA the referral certifying the youth is program-eligible, the PHA determines HCV eligibility.

The PCWA must have a system for identifying eligible youth within the agency's caseload and reviewing referrals from other partners, as applicable. The PCWA must also have a system for prioritization of referrals to ensure that youth are prioritized for an FYI voucher based upon their level of need and appropriateness of the intervention.

Referrals may come from other organizations in the community who work with the population, but the PCWA must certify that the youth meets eligibility requirements, unless the PCWA has vested another organization with this authority.

The PHA is not required to maintain full documentation that demonstrates the youth's eligibility as determined by the PCWA but should keep the referral or certification from the PCWA. The PCWA is not required to provide the PHA with HCV eligibility documents.

RRHA Policy

RRHA and PCWA have identified staff positions to serve as lead FYI liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of referrals. The PCWA must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible youths are identified, prioritized, and determined eligible in a timely manner.

When vouchers are available, RRHA liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the PCWA liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate number of referrals. No more than 15 business days from the date the PCWA receives this notification, the PCWA liaison must provide RRHA with a list of eligible referrals, a completed release form, and a written certification for each referral indicating the referral is eligible. The list will include the name, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred.

RRHA will maintain a copy of each certification from the PCWA in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork.

Waiting List Placement [Notice PIH 2023-04 and FYI FAQs]

The PHA must use the HCV waiting list for the FYI program. Youth already on the HCV program may not be transferred to an FYI voucher since they are not homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

Once a referral is made, the PHA must compare the list of PCWA referrals to its HCV waiting list to determine if any applicants on the PCWA's referral list are already on the PHA's HCV waiting list. Applicants already on the PHA's HCV waiting list retain the order of their position on the list. Applicants not already on the PHA's HCV waiting list must be placed on the HCV waiting list.

If the PHA's HCV waiting list is closed, the PHA must open its HCV waiting list in order to accept new referrals. The PHA may reopen the waiting list to accept an FYI eligible youth without opening the waiting list for other applicants; however, the requirements at 24 CFR 982.206 for giving public notice when opening and closing the waiting list apply (see section 4-II.C., Opening and Closing the Waiting List of this administrative plan).

RRHA Policy

Within 15 business days of receiving the referral from the PCWA, RRHA will review the HCV waiting list and will send the PCWA a list confirming whether or not referrals are on the waiting list.

Referrals who are already on the list will retain their position and the list will be notated to indicate the applicant is FYI-eligible.

For those referrals not already on the waiting list, RRHA will work with the PCWA to ensure they receive and successfully complete a pre-application or application, as applicable. Once the pre-application or application has been completed, RRHA will place the referral on the HCV waiting list with the date and time of the original referral and an indication that the referral is FYI-eligible.

Waiting List Selection

RRHA will select eligible youths based on the PHA's regular HCV waiting list selection policies in Chapter 4, including any preferences that may apply.

19-II.F. PHA HCV ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION [FYI FAQs]

Once an eligible youth is selected from the HCV waiting list, the PHA must determine whether the youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements. Applicants must be eligible under both FYI eligibility requirements and HCV eligibility requirements as outlined in Chapter 3 of this policy.

The PCWA may, but is not obligated to, provide information to the PHA on the youth's criminal history.

RRHA Policy

Subject to privacy laws, the PCWA will provide any available information regarding the applicant's criminal history to the RRHA.

RRHA will consider the information in making its eligibility determination in accordance with the RRHA's policies in Chapter 3, Part III.

Additional Eligibility Factors

Youth must be no more than 24 years old both at the time of PCWA certification and at the time of the HAP execution. If a youth is 24 at the time of PCWA certification but will turn 25 before the HAP contract is executed, the youth is no longer eligible for a FYI voucher.

RRHA Policy

Any applicant that does not meet the eligibility criteria for the HCV program listed in Chapter 3 or any eligibility criteria listed in this section will be notified by RRHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F, including stating the reasons the applicant was found ineligible and providing an opportunity for an informal review.

19-II.G. LEASE UP [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Once the PHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements, the youth will be issued an FYI voucher in accordance with PHA policies.

During the family briefing, PHAs must inform the FYI voucher holder of:

- The extension of assistance provisions and requirements;
- The availability of the FSS program and offer them an FSS slot, if available, or offer to place them on the FSS waiting list (provided the PHA has an FSS program); and

- The supportive services available to them, the existence of any other programs or services, and their eligibility for such programs and services. However, participation in supportive services cannot be required as a condition of receiving FYI assistance.

RRHA Policy

Eligible applicants will be notified by RRHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F. of this policy. FYI youth will be briefed individually. The PHA will provide all aspects of the written and oral briefing as outlined in Part I of Chapter 5. Vouchers will be issued in accordance with RRHA policies in Chapter 5, Part II, except that RRHA will consider one additional 30-day extension beyond the first automatic extension for any reason, not just those listed in the policy in Section 5-II.E.

Once the youth locates a unit, RRHA conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration per HCV program regulations and the RRHA policy in Chapter 9. Should a youth fail to use the voucher, RRHA may issue the voucher to another eligible youth if one has been identified [Notice PIH 2023-04].

Turnover [Notice PIH 2023-04]

Awards of FYI Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) continue to be administered under the requirements of Notice PIH 2019-20. This includes turnover requirements and the requirement to inform HUD should a youth not use a voucher or leave the program. For example, FYI TPVs awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20 “sunset” when a youth leaves the program. This means that the PHA cannot reissue FYI TPV assistance issued under that notice to another youth when an initial youth exits the HCV program. HUD does not have the authority to allow the voucher to be used for a youth other than the one identified in the request.

19-II.H. MAXIMUM ASSISTANCE PERIOD [Notice PIH 2023-04 and FYI FAQs; FR Notice 1/24/22]

Vouchers are limited by statute to a total of between 36 months and 60 months of housing assistance. At the end of the statutory time period, assistance must be terminated. However, any period of time for which no subsidy (HAP) is being paid on behalf of the youth does not count toward the limitation. It is not permissible to reissue another FYI TPV to the same youth upon expiration of their FYI assistance.

Participants do not “age out” of the program. A participant may continue with the program until they have received the period of assistance for which they are eligible. Age limits are only applied for entry into the program.

Extension of Assistance

FYI voucher holders who first leased or lease a unit after December 27, 2020, may be eligible for an extension of assistance up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit (for a total of 60 months of assistance).

While FYI voucher holders cannot be required to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program as a condition of receipt of assistance, an eligible youth who participates in the FSS program and is in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of the program is entitled to receive assistance for up to an additional 24 months. A FYI voucher holders must accept an FSS slot if it is offered to them prior to the 36-month mark in order to receive an extension of assistance (unless the youth meets one of the statutory exceptions described below).

Statutory Exceptions

FYI voucher holders will be entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit without participating in the PHA’s FSS program if they certify that they meet one of the exceptions below:

- The FYI voucher holder is a parent or other household member responsible for the care of a dependent child under the age of six or for the care of an incapacitated person.

RRHA Policy

The RRHA defines *incapacitated person* as any adult who is impaired by reason of mental illness, intellectual disability, physical illness or disability, advanced age, or other causes to the extent that the adult lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make, communicate, or carry out responsible decisions concerning his or her well-being. RRHA will apply this exception in a manner that provides extensions of FYI assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a PHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

The child or incapacitated person is not required to reside in the household in order for the FYI voucher holder to certify they meet this exception. For example, a child in a joint custody arrangement under the age of six who resides in the household only part time may qualify the FYI voucher holder for this exception.

- The FYI voucher holder is a person who is regularly and actively participating in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will define *regular and active participation* in a manner that provides extensions of FYI voucher holder assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a PHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

- The FYI voucher holder is a person who is incapable of complying with the requirement to participate in a FSS program as described above or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities as described below, as applicable, due to a documented medical condition.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will apply this requirement in a manner that provides extensions of FYI voucher holder assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with statutory requirements.

The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a PHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

An FYI voucher holder that meets one of the above exceptions must still be offered an opportunity to enroll in the PHA's FSS program (if it is available to them) and receive any supportive services available to FYI voucher holders. An FYI voucher holder may choose to participate in an FSS program or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities, even if they meet one of the above statutory exceptions.

Education, Workforce Development, or Employment Activities

If a PHA that carries out an FSS program is unable to offer a FYI voucher holder an FSS slot during their first 36 months of receiving FYI assistance, the FYI voucher holder is considered to have been "unable to enroll" in the program and may have their voucher extended by meeting the education, workforce development, or employment criteria described below:

- The FYI voucher holder was engaged in obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will use the definitions of *recognized postsecondary credential* and *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). WIOA defines a *recognized postsecondary credential* as a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by the state involved or federal government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree (29 U.S.C. 3102). Examples of a recognized postsecondary credential include, but are not limited to, an associate's degree, bachelor's degree, occupational licensure, or occupational certification (see U.S. Department of Labor, Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 10-16, Change 1). For the purpose of WIOA, the U.S. Department of Labor defines a *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* as a secondary school diploma (or alternate diploma) that is recognized by a state and that is included for accountability purposes under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). A secondary school equivalency certification signifies that a student has completed the requirement for a high school education. Examples of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent include, but are not limited to, obtaining certification of attaining passing scores on a state-recognized high school equivalency test, earning a secondary school diploma or state-recognized equivalent, or obtaining certification of passing a state-recognized competency-based assessment.

- The FYI voucher holder was enrolled in an *institution of higher education*, as such term is defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) or an institution that meets the definition of a *proprietary institution of higher education* or a *postsecondary vocational institution* under sections 102(b)(1) and (c)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(b)(1) and (c)(1)), respectively.

RRHA Policy

The FYI voucher holder must be enrolled in education activities on at least a half-time basis, as defined by the institution which they attend. However, RRHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the FYI voucher holder is unable to enroll in a sufficient number of classes due to a lack of course offerings by the educational institution where they are enrolled.

- The FYI voucher holder was participating in a career pathway, as such term is defined in Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).
- The FYI voucher holder was employed.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will consider the FYI voucher holder to be employed if they work a minimum of 20 hours per week. RRHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the FYI voucher holder's hours are reduced due to circumstances beyond their control or the FYI voucher holder must temporarily reduce their work hours due to a verified family emergency.

FSS Enrollment at 24 Months

If the FYI voucher holder has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FYI assistance, HUD encourages the PHA to remind the FYI voucher holder at the 24-month reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above so that they have enough time to meet these requirements prior to the expiration of the 36-month time period for FYI assistance.

RRHA Policy

If the FYI voucher holder has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FYI assistance, RRHA will remind the FYI voucher holder at their second regular reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment Between 36 and 48 Months

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 36-month and 48-month mark:

- The PHA must offer the slot to an FYI voucher holder who had their voucher extended based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirement listed above, or one of the statutory exceptions listed above (even if the FYI voucher holder previously declined an FSS slot because they met one of the statutory exceptions).
- The PHA must work with the FYI voucher holder to determine whether enrollment in FSS is feasible and in their best interest given any education, workforce development, or employment activities that the FYI voucher holder is engaged in and any statutory exceptions that apply to the FYI voucher holder, as well as the remaining time on their voucher.
- If the FYI voucher holder accepts the FSS slot, the PHA must work with them to establish Contract of Participation goals and an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) that can be accomplished within the time period left on the voucher.

If the FYI voucher holder is offered an FSS slot prior to the 36-month mark, the FYI voucher holder:

- Will be required to enroll in the FSS program in order to receive an extension of assistance at the end of the 36-month time period (unless they meet one of the statutory exceptions described above).
- Will not be considered to have been “unable to enroll” in the FSS program, and as a result, will not be eligible to receive an extension of assistance based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment After 48 Months

The PHA may, but is not required, to offer an FYI voucher holder an FSS slot that becomes available between the 48-month mark and the 60-month mark, since the FYI voucher holder will have already received their second and final extension.

RRHA Policy

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 48 and 60-month marks, RRHA will not offer the FSS slot to an FYI voucher holder.

Extensions of Assistance

At the 36-month and 48-month reexamination, the PHA must extend FYI assistance if the FYI voucher holder is participating in and in compliance with the FSS program as long as the FYI voucher holder is still eligible for the HCV program.

In any case, the FYI voucher holder cannot receive more than a total of 60 months of FYI assistance even if the FSS Contract of Participation time period extends beyond the voucher 60-month mark.

No FSS Program or Unable to Enroll in FSS

If a PHA does not carry out an FSS program or the FYI voucher holder has been unable to enroll in the program during the first 36 months of receiving FYI assistance, the FYI voucher holder is entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to two successive 12-month periods beyond the 36-month time limit provided that the FYI voucher holder engaged in at least one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above for not less than nine months of the 12-month period preceding each extension. In order to meet the nine months out of the preceding 12 months requirement, the FYI voucher holder may have engaged in one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above or a combination of these activities.

Verification Prior to Annual Reexam

In order to provide an extension of assistance, the PHA must verify compliance with the above requirements at the end of the 36-month time period and the 48-month time periods. The PHA does not need to verify compliance with these requirements at the end of the 60-month time period since the maximum length of assistance is 60 months.

To verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement or one of the statutory exceptions, the PHA must provide the FYI voucher holder written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FYI assistance and providing instructions on how the FYI voucher holder may demonstrate that they meet one of these conditions. This notification must be provided sufficiently in advance of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time periods, as applicable, to allow the FYI voucher holder to demonstrate that they meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, and for the PHA to conduct an annual reexamination prior to the expiration of the FYI assistance.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, at the end of the 36-month and 48-month time periods prior to the FYI voucher holder's scheduled annual reexamination. RRHA will not verify compliance at the end of the 60-month time period.

RRHA will provide each FYI voucher holder on the RRHA's program with a written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FYI assistance if they meet conditions outlined in this chapter and providing them with instructions on how they may demonstrate compliance at least 60 days prior to their scheduled annual reexamination date. When necessary, RRHA will provide this notification in a format accessible to FYI voucher holders with disabilities and in a translated format for FYI voucher holders with limited English proficiency in accordance with Chapter 2.

RRHA will use the following verification methods to verify an FYI voucher holder's eligibility for voucher extensions: To verify compliance with the FSS requirement, RRHA will examine its records to confirm, or obtain confirmation from RRHA's FSS program staff, that the FYI participant is in compliance with FSS program requirements and has not been terminated from the FSS program.

To meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, RRHA will verify that the FYI voucher holder was engaged in at least one education, workforce development, or employment activity for at least nine months of the 12-month period immediately preceding the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period, as applicable.

Due to the timing of when RRHA verifies compliance and conducts the annual reexamination, the FYI voucher holder may have not yet met the nine-month requirement but may be able to demonstrate that they will meet the nine-month requirement as of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period. In such cases, the FYI voucher holder will still be considered to have met the requirements.

In order for the FYI voucher holder to meet one of the statutory exceptions described above, the FYI voucher holder must submit a certification to RRHA that they meet one of these exceptions. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit in order to demonstrate that they meet one of the statutory exceptions.

An FYI voucher holder who received an extension of voucher assistance at the end of the 36-month time period based on meeting one of the conditions described in this chapter does not have to meet the same conditions when they reach the end of the 48-month time period. The FYI voucher holder may demonstrate that they meet a different condition in order to receive an extension of their assistance.

If RRHA determines that the FYI voucher holder meets one of the statutory conditions, RRHA would then conduct an annual reexamination. If the annual reexamination determines that the FYI voucher holder is still eligible for the HCV program,

RRHA must provide the FYI voucher holder the extension of voucher assistance.

Termination of Assistance for Failure to Meet Conditions

Failure of the FYI voucher holder to meet one of the above conditions will only impact their ability to receive subsequent extensions of assistance. It will not serve as a basis for terminating the FYI assistance prior to the annual reexam.

If the FYI voucher holder does not meet any of the statutory conditions described in in this chapter, the youth is subject to the statutory time limit of 36 months or the time limit of any extension that the youth has already received, and the FYI voucher must be terminated once they reach this time limit. The calculation of the time limit begins from the date the first HAP contract is signed (for tenant-based vouchers) or from the date the FYI voucher holder entered into the initial lease agreement (for project-based vouchers). The number of months is calculated based on the number of months that HAP subsidy is being paid on behalf of the FYI voucher holder, not the number of months that they are in the FYI program. Prior to termination, the PHA must offer the FYI voucher holder the opportunity to request an informal hearing, in accordance with Chapter 16.

19-IL.I. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [FYI FAQs]

Termination of a FYI voucher is handled in the same way as with any HCV; therefore, termination of a FYI voucher must be consistent with HCV regulations at 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart L and PHA policies in Chapter 12. Given the statutory time limit that requires FYI vouchers to sunset, a PHA must terminate the youth's assistance once the limit on assistance has expired. A PHA cannot terminate a FYI youth's assistance for noncompliance with PCWA case management, nor may the PHA terminate assistance for a FYI youth for not accepting services from the PCWA.

The PHA may not transfer the assistance of FYI voucher holders to regular HCV assistance upon the expiration of the limit on assistance. However, the PHA may issue a regular HCV to FYI voucher holders if they were selected from the waiting list in accordance with PHA policies. The PHA may also adopt a waiting list preference for FYI voucher holders who are being terminated for this reason.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not provide a selection preference on the RRHA's HCV waiting list for FYI voucher holders who are terminated due to the time limit on assistance.

19-IL.J. PORTABILITY [FYI FAQs]

Portability for an FYI youth is handled in the same way as for a regular HCV family. A PHA may not restrict or deny portability for an FYI youth for reasons other than those specified in the HCV program regulations, as reflected in Chapter 10 of the administrative plan.

An FYI youth does not have to port to a jurisdiction that administers FYI vouchers.

If the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, the PHA may absorb the youth into its regular HCV program if it has vouchers available to do so. If the receiving PHA absorbs the youth into its regular HCV program, that youth becomes a regular HCV participant with none of the limitations of an FYI voucher.

The initial and receiving PHA must work together to initiate termination of assistance upon expiration of the time limit on assistance.

19-IL.K. PROJECT-BASING FYI VOUCHERS [FYI FAQs; FR Notice 1/24/22; Notice PIH 2024-03]

PHAs that have initiated the selection process to project-base FYI and/or FUP vouchers may be eligible to project-base FYI and FUP units formally identified for project basing in accordance with all applicable PBV regulations and PHA policies in

Chapter 17. This includes FYI vouchers awarded under Notices PIH 2020-28, PIH 2021-26, and PIH 2023-04. Assistance awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20 is prohibited from being project-based.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will not project-base FYI vouchers. All FYI vouchers will be used to provide tenant-based assistance.

PART III: VETERANS AFFAIRS SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (VASH) PROGRAM

19-III.A. OVERVIEW

Since 2008, HCV program funding has provided rental assistance under a supportive housing program for homeless veterans. The Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program combines HCV rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at VA medical centers (VAMCs) and Community-Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOCs), or through a designated service provider (DSP) as approved by the VA Secretary. Eligible families are homeless veterans and their families that agree to participate in VA case management and are referred to the VAMC's partner PHA for HCV assistance. The VAMC or DSP's responsibilities include:

- Screening homeless veterans to determine whether they meet VASH program participation criteria;
- Referring homeless veterans to the PHA;
- The term *homeless veteran* means a veteran who is homeless (as that term is defined in subsection (a) or (b) of Section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302)). See 38 U.S.C. 2002.
- Providing appropriate treatment and supportive services to potential VASH participants, if needed, prior to PHA issuance of a voucher.
- Providing housing search assistance to VASH participants;
- Identifying the social service and medical needs of VASH participants, and providing or ensuring the provision of regular ongoing case management, outpatient health services, hospitalization, and other supportive services as needed throughout the veterans' participation period; and
- Maintaining records and providing information for evaluation purposes, as required by HUD and the VA.

VASH vouchers are awarded noncompetitively based on geographic need and PHA administrative performance. Eligible PHAs must be located within the jurisdiction of a VAMC and in an area of high need based on data compiled by HUD and the VA. When Congress funds a new allocation of VASH vouchers, HUD invites eligible PHAs to apply for a specified number of vouchers.

Generally, the HUD-VASH program is administered in accordance with regular HCV program requirements. However, HUD is authorized to waive or specify alternative requirements to allow PHAs to effectively deliver and administer VASH assistance. Alternative requirements are established in the HUD-VASH Operating Requirements, which were originally published in the Federal Register on May 6, 2008, and updated September 27, 2021. Unless expressly waived by HUD, all regulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV program are applicable to VASH vouchers, including the use of all HUD-required contracts and other forms, and all civil rights and fair housing requirements. In addition, the PHA may request additional statutory or regulatory waivers that it determines are necessary for the effective delivery and administration of the program.

The VASH program is administered in accordance with applicable Fair Housing requirements since civil rights requirements cannot be waived under the program. These include applicable authorities under 24 CFR 5.105(a) and 24 CFR 982.53 including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title VI of the Civil Rights

Act of 1964, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Age Discrimination Act and all PHA policies as outlined in Chapter 2 of this document.

When HUD-VASH recipients include veterans with disabilities or family members with disabilities, reasonable accommodation requirements in Part II of Chapter 2 of this policy apply.

19-III.B. REFERRALS [FR Notice 9/27/21 and HUD-VASH Qs and As]

VAMC case managers will screen all families in accordance with VA screening criteria and refer eligible families to the PHA for determination of program eligibility and voucher issuance. The PHA has no role in determining or verifying the veteran's eligibility under VA screening criteria, including determining the veteran's homelessness status. The PHA must accept referrals from the partnering VAMC and must maintain written documentation of referrals in VASH tenant files. Upon turnover, VASH vouchers must be issued to eligible veteran families as identified by the VAMC.

RRHA Policy

In order to expedite the screening process, RRHA will provide all forms and a list of documents required for the VASH application to the VAMC. Case managers will work with veterans to fill out the forms and compile all documents prior to meeting with RRHA and submitting an application. When feasible, the VAMC case manager should email or fax copies of all documents to RRHA prior to the meeting in order to allow RRHA time to review them and start a file for the veteran.

After the VAMC has given RRHA a complete referral, the RRHA will perform an eligibility screening within 15 business days of receipt of a VAMC referral.

19-III.C. HCV PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY [FR Notice 9/27/21]

Eligible participants are homeless veterans and their families who agree to participate in case management from the VAMC.

- A *VASH Veteran* or *veteran family* refers to either a single veteran or a veteran with a household composed of two or more related persons. It also includes one or more eligible persons living with the veteran who are determined to be important to the veteran's care or well-being.
- A veteran for the purpose of VASH is a person whose length of service meets statutory requirements, and who served in the active military, naval, or air service, was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, and is eligible for VA health care.

Under VASH, PHAs do not have authority to determine family eligibility in accordance with HCV program rules and PHA policies. The only reasons for denial of assistance by the PHA are failure to meet the income eligibility requirements and/or that a family member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program. Under portability, the receiving PHA must also comply with these VASH screening requirements.

Social Security Numbers

When verifying Social Security numbers (SSNs) for homeless veterans and their family members, an original document issued by a federal or state government agency, which contains the name and SSN of the individual along with other identifying information of the individual, is acceptable in accordance with Section 7-II.B. of this policy.

In the case of the homeless veteran, the PHA must accept the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD-214) or the VA-verified Application for Health Benefits (10-10EZ) as verification of SSN and cannot require the veteran to provide a Social Security card. A VA-issued identification card may also be used to verify the SSN of a homeless veteran.

Proof of Age

The DD-214 or 10-10EZ must be accepted as proof of age in lieu of birth certificates or other PHA-required documentation as

outlined in Section 7-II.C. of this policy. A VA-issued identification card may also be used to verify the age of a homeless veteran.

Photo Identification

A VA-issued identification card must be accepted in lieu of another type of government-issued photo identification. These cards also serve as verification of SSNs and date of birth.

Income Eligibility

The PHA must determine income eligibility for VASH families in accordance with 24 CFR 982.201 and policies in Section 3-II.A. If the family is over-income based on the most recently published income limits for the family size, the family will be ineligible for HCV assistance.

While income-targeting does not apply to VASH vouchers, the PHA may include the admission of extremely low-income VASH families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

RRHA Policy

While income-targeting requirements will not be considered by RRHA when families are referred by the partnering VAMC, RRHA will include any extremely low-income VASH families that are admitted in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

Screening

The PHA may not screen any potentially eligible family members or deny assistance for any grounds permitted under 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553 with one exception: the PHAs is still required to prohibit admission if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program. Accordingly, with the exception of denial for registration as a lifetime sex offender under state law and PHA policies on how sex offender screenings will be conducted, RRHA Policy in Sections 3-III.B. through 3-III.E. do not apply to VASH. The prohibition against screening families for anything other than lifetime sex offender status applies to all family members, not just the veteran.

If a family member is subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program, the remaining family members may be served if the family agrees to remove the sex offender from its family composition. This is true unless the family member subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program is the homeless veteran, in which case the family would be denied admission to the program [New HCV GB, *HUD-VASH*, p. 6].

Denial of Assistance [Notice PIH 2008-37]

Once a veteran is referred by the VAMC, the PHA must either issue a voucher or deny assistance. If the PHA denies assistance, it must provide the family with prompt notice of the decision and a brief statement of the reason for denial in accordance with Section 3-III.F. Like in the standard HCV program, the family must be provided with the opportunity for an informal review in accordance with policies in Section 3-III.F. In addition, a copy of the denial notice must be sent to the VAMC case manager.

19-III.D. CHANGES IN FAMILY COMPOSITION

Adding Family Members [FR Notice 9/27/21]

When adding a family member after the family has been admitted to the program, PHA policies in Section 3-II.B. apply. Other than the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child, the PHA must approve additional family members and will apply its regular screening criteria in doing so.

Remaining Family Members [HUD-VASH Qs and As]

If the homeless veteran dies while the family is being assisted, the voucher would remain with the remaining members of the tenant family. The PHA may use one of its own regular vouchers, if available, to continue assisting this family and free up a VASH voucher for another VASH-eligible family. If a regular voucher is not available, the family would continue utilizing the VASH voucher. Once the VASH voucher turns over, however, it must go to a homeless veteran family.

Family Break Up [HUD-VASH Qs and As]

In the case of divorce or separation, since the set-aside of VASH vouchers is for veterans, the voucher must remain with the veteran. This overrides the PHA's policies in Section 3-I.C. on how to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up.

19-II.E. LEASING [FR Notice 9/27/21]

Waiting List

The PHA does not have the authority to maintain a waiting list or apply local preferences for HUD-VASH vouchers. Policies in Chapter 4 relating to applicant selection from the waiting list, local preferences, special admissions, cross-listing, and opening and closing the waiting list do not apply to VASH vouchers.

Exception Payment Standards

To assist VASH participants in finding affordable housing, especially in competitive markets, HUD allows PHAs to establish a HUD-VASH exception payment standard. PHAs may go up to but no higher than 120 percent of the published area-wide fair market rent (FMR) or small area fair market rent (SAFMR) specifically for VASH families. PHAs who want to establish a VASH exception payment standard over 120 percent must still request a waiver from HUD through the regular waiver process outlined in Notice PIH 2018-16.

Voucher Issuance

Unlike the standard HCV program which requires an initial voucher term of at least 60 days, VASH vouchers must have an initial search term of at least 120 days. PHA policies on extensions as outlined in Section 5-II.E. will apply.

RRHA Policy

All VASH vouchers will have an initial term of 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless RRHA grants an extension.

RRHA will track issuance of HCVs for families referred by the VAMC or DSP in PIC as required in Notice PIH 2011-53.

Initial Lease Term

Unlike in the standard the HCV program, VASH voucher holders may enter into an initial lease that is for less than 12 months. Accordingly, RRHA Policy in Section 9-I.E., Term of Assisted Tenancy, does not apply.

Ineligible Housing [FR Notice 6/18/14]

Unlike in the standard HCV program, VASH families are permitted to live on the grounds of a VA facility in units developed to house homeless veterans. This applies to both tenant-based assistance and PBV. Therefore, 24 CFR 982.352(a)(5) and 983.53(a)(2), which prohibit units on the physical grounds of a medical, mental, or similar public or private institution, do not apply to VASH for this purpose only. Accordingly, RRHA Policy in 9-I.D., Ineligible Units, does not apply for this purpose only.

Pre-Inspections

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that veterans may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units. If a VASH family selects a unit that passed an NSPIRE inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval (Form HUD-52517), the unit may be approved if it meets all other conditions under 24 CFR 982.305. However, the veteran must be free to select their unit and cannot be steered to these units.

RRHA Policy

To expedite the leasing process, RRHA may pre-inspect available units that veterans may be interested in leasing to maintain a pool of eligible units. If a VASH family selects a unit that passed a pre-inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the RFTA, the unit may be approved provided that it meets all other conditions under 24 CFR 982.305. The veteran will be free to select their unit.

When a pre-inspected unit is not selected, RRHA will make every effort to fast-track the inspection process, including adjusting the normal inspection schedule for both initial and any required reinspection.

19-III.F. PORTABILITY [FR Notice 9/27/21 and Notice PIH 2011-53]

General Requirements

Portability policies under VASH depend on whether the family wants to move within or outside of the initial VA facility's catchment area (the area in which the VAMC or DSP operates). In all cases, the initial VA facility must be consulted prior to the move and provide written confirmation that case management will continue to be provided in the family's new location. VASH participant families may only reside in jurisdictions that are accessible to case management services, as determined by case managers at the partnering VAMC or DSP.

Under VASH, applicant families may move under portability even if the family did not have legal residency in the jurisdiction of the initial PHA when they applied. As a result, PHA policies in Section 10-II.B. about nonresident applicants do not apply. If the family no longer requires case management, there are no portability restrictions. Normal portability rules apply. Portability within the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area

A VASH family can move within the VAMC's catchment area as long as case management can still be provided, as determined by the VA. If the initial PHA's partnering VAMC will still provide the case management services, the receiving PHA must process the move in accordance with portability procedures:

- If the receiving PHA has been awarded VASH vouchers, it can choose to either bill the initial PHA or absorb the family if it has a VASH voucher available to do so.
- If the PHA absorbs the family, the VAMC or DSP providing the initial case management must agree to the absorption and the transfer of case management.
- If the receiving PHA does not administer a VASH program, it must always bill the initial PHA.

Portability Outside of the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area

If a family wants to move to another jurisdiction where it will not be possible for the initial PHA's partnering VAMC or DSP to provide case management services, the initial VAMC or DSP must first determine that the VASH family could be served by another VAMC or DSP that is participating in the VASH program, and the receiving PHA has an available VASH voucher. In these cases, the family must be absorbed by the receiving PHA either as a new admission or as a portability move-in, as

applicable. Upon absorption, the initial PHA's VASH voucher will be available to lease to a new VASH-eligible family, and the absorbed family will count toward the number of VASH slots awarded to the receiving PHA.

Portability Outside of the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area under VAWA

Veterans who request to port beyond the catchment area of the VAMC or DSP where they are receiving case management to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, and who reasonably believes they are threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the unit may port prior to receiving approval from the receiving VAMC or DSP. The initial PHA must follow its emergency transfer plan (see Exhibit 16-3). PHAs may require verbal self-certification or a written request from a participant seeking a move beyond the catchment area of the VAMC or DSP.

The verbal self-certification or written request must include either a statement expressing why the participant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if they were to remain in the same unit or a statement that the tenant was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the participants request for the move.

The participant must still port to a PHA that has a VASH program. If the receiving PHA does not have a VASH voucher available to lease, they may bill the initial PHA until a VASH voucher is available, at which point the porting veteran must be absorbed into the receiving PHA's program.

19-III.G. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [FR Notice 9/27/21]

With the exception of terminations for failure to receive case management, HUD has not established any alternative requirements for termination of assistance for VASH participants. However, prior to terminating VASH participants, HUD strongly encourages PHAs to exercise their discretion under 24 CFR 982.552(c)(2) as outlined in Section 12-II.D. of this policy and consider all relevant circumstances of the specific case. This includes granting reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, as well as considering the role of the case manager and the impact that ongoing case management services can have on mitigating the conditions that led to the potential termination.

VASH participant families may not be terminated after admission for a circumstance or activities that occurred prior to admission and were known to the PHA but could not be considered at the time of admission due to VASH program requirements. The PHA may terminate the family's assistance only for program violations that occur after the family's admission to the program.

Cessation of Case Management

As a condition of receiving HCV rental assistance, a HUD-VASH-eligible family must receive case management services from the VAMC or DSP. A VASH participant family's assistance must be terminated for failure to participate, without good cause, in case management as verified by the VAMC or DSP.

However, a VAMC or DSP determination that the participant family no longer requires case management is not grounds for termination of voucher or PBV assistance. In such a case, at its option, the PHA may offer the family continued assistance through one of its regular vouchers. If the PHA has no voucher to offer, the family will retain its VASH voucher or PBV unit until such time as the PHA has an available voucher for the family.

VAWA [FR Notice 9/27/21]

When a veteran's family member is receiving protection under VAWA because the veteran is the perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the victim must continue to be assisted. Upon termination of the perpetrator's VASH assistance, the victim must be given a regular HCV if one is available, and the

perpetrator's VASH voucher must be used to serve another eligible veteran family. If a regular HCV is not available, the perpetrator must be terminated from assistance and the victim will continue to use the VASH voucher.

19-III.H. PROJECT-BASING VASH VOUCHERS

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2017-21 and FR Notice 9/27/21]

PHAs are authorized to project-base their tenant-based VASH vouchers without additional HUD review or approval in accordance with Notice PIH 2017-21 and all PBV program requirements provided that the VAMC will continue to make supportive services available. In addition, since 2010, HUD has awarded VASH vouchers specifically for project-based assistance in the form of PBV HUD-VASH set-aside vouchers. While these vouchers are excluded from the PBV program cap as long as they remain under PBV HAP contract at the designated project, all other VASH vouchers are subject to the PBV program percentage limitation discussed in Section 17-I.A. Note that VASH supportive services only need to be provided to VASH families receiving PBV assistance in the project, not all families receiving PBV assistance in the project. If a VASH family does not require or no longer requires case management, the unit continues to count as an excepted PBV unit as long as the family resides in the unit.

If the PHA project-bases VASH vouchers, the PHA must consult with the partnering VAMC or DSP to ensure approval of the project or projects. PHAs may project-base VASH vouchers in projects alongside other PBV units and may execute a single HAP contract covering both the VASH PBVs and the other PBVs. The PHA must refer only VASH families to PBV units exclusively made available to VASH families and to PBV units funded through a HUD set-aside award.

If a VASH family is referred to the PHA and there is an available PBV unit that is not exclusively made available to VASH families, the PHA may offer to refer the family to the owner if allowable under the selection policy for that project, and the owner and PHA may amend the HAP contract to designate the PBV unit as a VASH PBV unit.

The PHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to redesignate a regular PBV unit as a unit specifically designated for VASH families so long as the PHA first consults with the VAMC or DSP. Additionally, the PHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to redesignate a unit specifically designated for VASH families as a regular PBV unit, so long as the unit is not funded through a VASH PBV set-aside award and is eligible for regular PBV (i.e., the unit is not on the grounds of a medical facility and the unit is eligible under the PHA's program and project caps).

Policies for VASH PBV units will generally follow PHA policies for the standard PBV program as listed in Chapter 17, with the exception of the policies listed below.

Failure to Participate in Case Management [FR Notice 9/27/21]

Upon notification by the VAMC or DSP of the family's failure to participate, without good cause, in case management, the PHA must provide the family a reasonable time period to vacate the unit. The PHA must terminate assistance to the family at the earlier of either the time the family vacates or the expiration of the reasonable time period given to vacate.

RRHA Policy

Upon notification by the VAMC or DSP that a VASH PBV family has failed to participate in case management without good cause, RRHA will provide written notice of termination of assistance to the family and the owner within 15 business days. The family will be given 60 days from the date of the notice to move out of the unit.

RRHA may make exceptions to this 60-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the owner may evict the family. If the owner does not evict the family, RRHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract or amend the HAP contract to substitute a different unit in the project if the project is partially assisted. RRHA may add the removed unit to the HAP contract after the ineligible family

vacates the property.

Moves [HUD-VASH Qs and As, FR Notice 9/27/21]

When a VASH PBV family is eligible to move from its PBV unit in accordance with Section 17-VIII.C. of this policy, but there is no other comparable tenant-based rental assistance, the following procedures must be implemented:

- If a VASH tenant-based voucher is not available at the time the family wants (and is eligible) to move, the PHA may require a family who still requires case management to wait for a VASH tenant-based voucher for a period not to exceed 180 days;
- If a VASH tenant-based voucher is still not available after that period, the family must be allowed to move with its VASH voucher. Alternatively, the PHA may allow the family to move with its VASH voucher without having to meet this 180-day period. In either case, the PHA is required to replace the assistance in the PBV unit with one of its regular vouchers, unless the PHA and owner agree to temporarily remove the unit from the HAP contract; and
- If a VASH veteran is determined to no longer require case management, the PHA must allow the family to move with the first available tenant-based voucher if no VASH voucher is immediately available and cannot require the family to wait for a VASH voucher to become available.

PART IV: MAINSTREAM VOUCHER PROGRAM

19-IV.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2020-01]

Mainstream vouchers assist non-elderly persons with disabilities and their families in the form of either project-based or tenant-based voucher assistance.

Aside from separate funding appropriations and serving a specific population, Mainstream vouchers follow the same program requirements as standard vouchers. The PHA does not have special authority to treat families that receive a Mainstream voucher differently from other applicants and participants. For example, the PHA cannot apply different payment standards, establish conditions for allowing portability, or apply different screening criteria to Mainstream families.

The Mainstream voucher program, (previously referred to as the Mainstream 5-Year program or the Section 811 voucher program) was originally authorized under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. Mainstream vouchers operated separately from the regular HCV program until the passage of the Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2010. Funding for Mainstream voucher renewals and administrative fees was first made available in 2012. In 2017 and 2019, incremental vouchers were made available for the first time since the Melville Act (in addition to renewals and administrative fees), and PHAs were invited to apply for a competitive award of Mainstream vouchers under the FY17 and FY19 NOFAs. In 2020, Notice PIH 2020-22 provided an opportunity for any PHA administering an HCV program to apply for Mainstream vouchers noncompetitively, while Notice PIH 2020-09 authorized an increase in Mainstream voucher units and budget authority for those PHAs already awarded Mainstream vouchers under the FY17 and FY19 NOFAs.

Funds for Mainstream vouchers may be recaptured and reallocated if the PHA does not comply with all program requirements or fails to maintain a utilization rate of 80 percent for the PHA's Mainstream vouchers.

19-IV.B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION [Notice PIH 2020-01 and Notice PIH 2020-22]

All Mainstream vouchers must be used to serve non-elderly persons with disabilities and their families, defined as any family that includes a person with disabilities who is at least 18 years old and not yet 62 years old as of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. The eligible disabled household member does not need to be the head of household.

The definition of person with disabilities for purposes of Mainstream vouchers is the statutory definition under section 3(b)(3)(E) of the 1937 Act, which is the same as is used for allowances and deductions in the HCV program and is provided in Exhibit 3-1 of this policy.

Existing families receiving Mainstream vouchers, where the eligible family member is now age 62 or older, will not "age out" of the program as long as the family was eligible on the day it was first assisted under a HAP contract.

The PHA may not implement eligibility screening criteria for Mainstream vouchers that is different from that of the regular HCV program.

19-IV.C. PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES [Notice PIH 2020-01]

PHAs are encouraged but not required to establish formal and informal partnerships with a variety of organizations that assist persons with disabilities to help ensure eligible participants find and maintain stable housing.

RRHA Policy

RRHA has implemented a Mainstream program in partnership with the Greater Richmond Continuum of Care.

19-IV.D. WAITING LIST ADMINISTRATION

General Waiting List Requirements [Notice PIH 2020-01 and Mainstream Voucher Basics Webinar, 10/15/20]

PHAs must not have a separate waiting list for Mainstream voucher assistance since the PHA is required by the regulations to maintain one waiting list for tenant-based assistance [24 CFR 982.204(f)]. All PHA policies on opening, closing, and updating the waiting list, as well as waiting list preferences in Chapter 4, apply to the Mainstream program.

When the PHA is awarded Mainstream vouchers, these vouchers must be used for new admissions to the PHA's program from the waiting list. The PHA must lease these vouchers by pulling the first Mainstream-eligible family from its tenant-based waiting list. PHAs are not permitted to reassign existing participants to the program in order to make regular tenant-based vouchers available. Further, the PHA may not skip over Mainstream-eligible families on the waiting list because the PHA is serving the required number of Mainstream families.

Upon turnover, vouchers must be provided to Mainstream-eligible families. If a Mainstream turnover voucher becomes available, the PHA must determine if the families at the top of the waiting list qualify under program requirements. Admission Preferences [Notice PIH 2020-01; FY17 Mainstream NOFA; FY19 Mainstream NOFA]

If the PHA claimed points for a preference in a NOFA application for Mainstream vouchers, the PHA must adopt a preference for at least one of the targeted groups identified in the NOFA.

RRHA Policy

RRHA claimed a preference for a targeted group as part of an application for Mainstream vouchers under a NOFA. RRHA will offer the following preference:

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.**

19-IV.E. PORTABILITY [Notice PIH 2020-01 and Mainstream Voucher Basics Webinar, 10/15/20]

Mainstream voucher participants are eligible for portability under standard portability rules and all PHA policies regarding portability in Chapter 10, Part II apply to Mainstream families.

The following special considerations for Mainstream vouchers apply under portability:

- If the receiving PHA has a Mainstream voucher available, the participant may remain a Mainstream participant.
 - If the receiving PHA chooses to bill the initial PHA, then the voucher will remain a Mainstream voucher.
 - If the receiving PHA chooses to absorb the voucher, the voucher will be considered a regular voucher, or a Mainstream voucher if the receiving PHA has a Mainstream voucher available, and the Mainstream voucher at the initial PHA will be freed up to lease to another Mainstream-eligible family.
- If the receiving PHA does not have a Mainstream voucher available, the participant may receive a regular voucher.

19-IV.F. PROJECT-BASING MAINSTREAM VOUCHERS [FY19 Mainstream Voucher NOFA Q&A]

The PHA may project-base Mainstream vouchers in accordance with all applicable PBV regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 17. PHAs are responsible for ensuring that, in addition to complying with project-based voucher program requirements, the project complies with all applicable federal nondiscrimination and civil rights statutes and requirements. This includes, but is not limited to, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), Titles II or III of the Americans with Disabilities (ADA), and the Fair Housing Act and their implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 8; 28 CFR Parts 35 and 36; and 24 CFR Part 100. Mainstream vouchers are subject to the PBV program percentage limitation discussed in Section 17-I.A.

PART V: NON-ELDERLY DISABLED (NED) VOUCHERS

19-V.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2013-19]

RRHA currently does not administer any Non-elderly Disabled (NED) vouchers. Upon implementation of NED vouchers the policies and procedures below will apply.

NED vouchers help non-elderly disabled families lease suitable, accessible, and affordable housing in the private market. Aside from separate funding appropriations and serving a specific population, NED vouchers follow the same program requirements as standard vouchers. The PHA does not have special authority to treat families that receive a NED voucher differently from other applicants and participants.

Some NED vouchers are awarded to PHAs through competitive NOFAs. The NOFA for FY2009 Rental Assistance for NED made incremental funding available for two categories of NED families:

- Category 1 vouchers enable non-elderly persons or families with disabilities to access affordable housing on the private market.
- Category 2 vouchers enable non-elderly persons with disabilities currently residing in nursing homes or other healthcare institutions to transition into the community. PHAs with NED Category 2 vouchers were required to partner with a state Medicaid or health agency or the state Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration agency.

Since 1997, HCVs for NED families have been also awarded under various special purpose HCV programs: Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities in Support of Designated Housing Plans (Designated Housing), Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities Related to Certain Types of Section 8 Project-Based Developments (Certain Developments), One-Year Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and the Project Access Pilot Program (formerly Access Housing 2000).

- Designated Housing vouchers enable non-elderly disabled families, who would have been eligible for a public housing unit if occupancy of the unit or entire project had not been restricted to elderly families only through an approved Designated Housing Plan, to receive rental assistance. These vouchers may also assist non-elderly disabled families living in a designated unit/project/building to move from that project if they so choose. The family does not have to be listed on the PHA's voucher waiting list. Instead, they may be admitted to the program as a special admission. Once the impacted families have been served, the PHA may begin issuing these vouchers to non-elderly disabled families from their HCV waiting list. Upon turnover, these vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from the PHA's HCV waiting list.
- [Certain Developments](#) vouchers enable non-elderly families having a person with disabilities, who do not currently receive housing assistance in certain developments where owners establish preferences for, or restrict occupancy to, elderly families, to obtain affordable housing. These non-elderly families with a disabled person do not need to be listed on the PHA's HCV waiting list in order to be offered and receive housing choice voucher rental assistance. It is sufficient that these families' names are on the waiting list for a covered development at the time their names are provided to the PHA by the owner. Once the impacted families have been served, the PHA may begin issuing these vouchers to non-elderly disabled families from their HCV waiting list. Upon turnover, these vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from the PHA's HCV waiting list.
- One-Year Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (One-Year Mainstream) vouchers enable non-elderly disabled families on the PHA's waiting list to receive a voucher. After initial leasing, turnover vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from the PHA's voucher waiting list.

19-V.B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Only eligible families whose head of household, spouse, or cohead is non-elderly (under age 62) and disabled may receive a NED voucher. Families with only a minor child with a disability are not eligible.

In cases where the qualifying household member now qualifies as elderly due to the passage of time since the family received the NED voucher, existing NED participant families do not “age out,” as the family was eligible on the day it was first assisted under a housing assistance payments (HAP) contract.

The definition of person with disabilities for purposes of NED vouchers is the statutory definition under Section 3(b)(3)(E) of the 1937 Act, which is the same as is used for allowances and deductions in the HCV program and is provided in Exhibit 3-1 of this policy.

The PHA may not implement eligibility screening criteria for NED vouchers that is different from that of the regular HCV program.

NED Category 2 [Notice PIH 2013-19 and NED Category 2 FAQs]

In addition to being eligible for the PHA’s regular HCV program and a non-elderly person with a disability, in order to receive a Category 2 voucher, the family’s head, spouse, cohead, or sole member must be transitioning from a nursing home or other healthcare institution and provided services needed to live independently in the community.

Nursing homes or other healthcare institutions may include intermediate care facilities and specialized institutions that care for those with intellectual disabilities, developmentally disabled, or mentally ill, but do not include board and care facilities (e.g., adult homes, adult day care, adult congregate living).

The PHA cannot limit who can apply to just those persons referred or approved by a Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration agency or state health agency. Other individuals could be placed on the waiting list if they can show, with confirmation by an independent agency or organization that routinely provides such services (this can be the MFP or partnering agency, but need not be), that the transitioning individual will be provided with all necessary services, including care or case management.

For each Category 2 family, there must be documentation (e.g., a copy of a referral letter from the partnering or referring agency) in the tenant file identifying the institution where the family lived at the time of voucher issuance.

19-V.C. WAITING LIST

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Families must be selected for NED vouchers from the PHA’s waiting list in accordance with all applicable regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 4.

Regardless of the number of NED families the PHA is required to serve, the next family on the waiting list must be served. Further, the PHA may not skip over NED-eligible families on the waiting list because the PHA is serving the required number of NED families.

NED Category 2 Referrals [NED Category 2 FAQs]

For NED Category 2 families, the partnering agency may make referrals of eligible families to the PHA for placement on the waiting list. The PHA will then select these families from the waiting list for voucher issuance. Because language in the NOFA established that vouchers awarded under the NOFA must only serve non-elderly disabled families transitioning from

institutions, the PHA does not need to establish a preference in order to serve these families ahead of other families on the PHA's waiting list.

PHAs must accept applications from people living outside their jurisdictions or from people being referred from other Medicaid or MFP service agencies in their state.

If the PHA's waiting list is closed, the PHA must reopen its waiting list to accept referrals from its partnering agency. When opening the waiting list, PHAs must advertise in accordance with 24 CFR 982.206 and PHA policies in Section 4-II.C. In addition, the PHA must ensure that individuals living in eligible institutions are aware when the PHA opens its waiting list by reaching out to social service agencies, nursing homes, intermediate care facilities and specialized institutions in the local service area.

Reissuance of Turnover Vouchers [Notice PIH 2013-19]

All NED turnover vouchers must be reissued to the next NED family on the PHA's waiting list with the following exception: A Category 2 voucher must be issued to another Category 2 family upon turnover if a Category 2 family is on the PHA's waiting list. If there are no Category 2 families on the PHA's waiting list, the PHA must contact its partnering agency as well as conduct outreach through appropriate social service agencies and qualifying institutions to identify potentially eligible individuals. Only after all means of outreach have been taken to reach Category 2 families can the PHA reissue the voucher to another Category 2 NED family on the PHA's waiting list. Any subsequent turnover of that voucher must again be used for a Category 2 family on the PHA's waiting list, and the PHA is under the same obligation to conduct outreach to Category 2 families if no such families are on the PHA's waiting list.

For PHAs that received both Category 1 and Category 2 vouchers, if at any time the PHA is serving fewer Category 2 families than the number of Category 2 HCVs awarded under the NOFA, when a Category 2 family applies to the waiting list and is found eligible, the PHA must issue the next NED voucher to that family. HUD monitors the initial leasing and reissuance of Category 2 HCVs. These vouchers may be recaptured and reassigned if not leased properly and in a timely manner.

All NED vouchers should be affirmatively marketed to a diverse population of NED-eligible families to attract protected classes least likely to apply. If at any time following the turnover of a NED HCV a PHA believes it is not practicable to assist NED families, the PHA must contact HUD.

19-V.D. LEASE UP [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Briefings

In addition to providing families with a disabled person a list of accessible units known to the PHA, HUD encourages, but does not require, PHAs to provide additional resources to NED families as part of the briefing.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of NED vouchers, in addition to providing families with a disabled person a list of accessible units known to the RRHA, RRHA will provide a list of local supportive service and disability organizations that may provide such assistance as counseling services and funding for moving expenses or security deposits in the briefing packet. These organizations include state protection and advocacy agencies, Centers for Independent Living, state Medicaid agencies, and disability advocacy groups that represent individuals with a variety of disabilities.

Further, if other governmental or non-governmental agencies provide available resources such as housing search counseling, moving expenses, security deposits, and utility deposits, RRHA will include this information in the briefing packet.

RRHA will also offer specialized housing search assistance to families with a disabled person to locate accessible units if requested. Trained RRHA staff or a local supportive service or disability organization may be able to provide this service.

Voucher Term

While the PHA is not required to establish different policies for the initial term of the voucher for NED vouchers, HUD has encouraged PHAs with NED vouchers to be generous in establishing reasonable initial search terms and subsequent extensions for families with a disabled person.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of NED vouchers, all NED vouchers will have an initial term of 120 calendar days. The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless RRHA grants an extension.

All other RRHA policies on extensions and suspension of vouchers in Section 5-II.E. will apply.

Special Housing Types [Notice PIH 2013-19 and NED Category 2 FAQs]

In general, a PHA is not required to permit families to use any of the special housing types and may limit the number of families using such housing. However, the PHA must permit the use of a special housing type if doing so provides a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities. Such special housing types include single room occupancy housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperative housing, and manufactured homes when the family owns the home and leases the manufactured home space. Persons with disabilities transitioning out of institutional settings may choose housing in the community that is in a group or shared environment or where some additional assistance for daily living is provided for them on site. Under HUD regulations, group homes and shared housing are considered special housing types and are not excluded as an eligible housing type in the HCV program. Assisted living facilities are also considered eligible housing under the normal HCV program rules, as long as the costs for meals and other supportive services are not included in the housing assistance payments (HAP) made by the PHA to the owner, and as long as the person does not need continual medical or nursing care.

19-V.E. PORTABILITY [NED Category 2 FAQs]

NED voucher participants are eligible for portability under standard portability rules and all PHA policies regarding portability in Chapter 10, Part II apply to NED families. However, the PHA may, but is not required to, allow applicant NED families to move under portability, even if the family did not have legal residency in the initial PHA's jurisdiction when they applied.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of NED vouchers, if neither the head of household nor the spouse or cohead of a NED applicant family had a domicile (legal residence) in the RRHA's jurisdiction at the time that the family's initial application for assistance was submitted, the family must lease a unit within the initial RRHA's jurisdiction for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

The RRHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2) or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

PART VI: STABILITY VOUCHER PROGRAM

19-VI.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2022-24]

RRHA currently does not administer a Stability Voucher Program. Upon implementation of the program the policies and procedures below will apply.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) (2021 Act) provided new incremental funding for voucher assistance through Stability Vouchers (SVs) for households who are:

- Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a));
- At-risk of homelessness;
- Those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
- Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the above criteria.

HUD may waive certain statutory and regulatory provisions to administer the SVs (except for requirements related to tenant rights and protections, rent setting, fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards and the environment) upon a finding that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary to facilitate the use of funds made available for SVs. Unless expressly waived below, all statutory and regulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV program are applicable to SVs, including the use of all HUD required contracts and other forms. A PHA may request additional good cause regulatory waivers as established in Notice PIH 2018-16 in connection with the use of the SVs, which HUD will consider and assess upon the request of the PHA.

19-VI.B. PARTNERING ORGANIZATION [Notice PIH 2022-24]

SV funding is only awarded to PHAs that partner with eligible Continuums of Care (CoCs) or other entities that serve the targeted population, such as Victim Service Providers (VSPs) and Veteran Service Organizations (VSOs) serving the targeted population in the PHA's jurisdiction to implement coordinated approaches to reduce the prevalence of homelessness, improve service engagement, and promote housing stability while ensuring geographical need of assistance.

The PHA must enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CoC to establish a partnership with the CoC to pair SVs with CoC-funded supportive services, and to collaborate with the CoC and other stakeholders to develop a prioritization plan for these vouchers.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, RRHA may enter into an MOU partnering organization that can offer assistance to families.

19-VI.C. REFERRALS [Notice PIH 2022-24]

In general, families are issued SVs as the result of either:

- The direct referral process from the CoC or other partnering organizations; or
- A situation where the PHA makes an SV available in order to facilitate an emergency transfer for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking.

CoC Referrals

The primary responsibility of the CoC under the MOU is to make direct referrals of qualifying individuals and families to the PHA and to identify any CoC-funded available supportive services that may be paired with SVs.

The CoC or other partnering agency must certify that the SV applicants they refer to the PHA meet the definition of a qualifying individual or family for SV assistance.

The referring agency must provide documentation to the PHA of the referring agency's verification that the family meets one of the four eligible categories for SV assistance. The PHA must retain this documentation as part of the family's file.

RRHA Policy

The CoC or partnering agency must establish and implement a system to identify SV-eligible individuals and families within the agency's caseload and make referrals to the PHA.

The CoC or other partnering agency must certify that the SV applicants they refer to the PHA meet SV eligibility criteria. The PHA will maintain a copy of the referral or certification from the CoC or other partnering agency in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork. Homeless service providers may, but are not required to, use the certification form found in Exhibit 19-1 of this chapter. Victim services providers may, but are not required to, use the certification form found in Exhibit 19-2 of this chapter when identifying eligible families who qualify as victims of human trafficking.

As part of the MOU, the PHA and CoC or other partnering agency will identify staff positions to serve as lead SV liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of referrals. The CoC or partnering agency must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible individuals and families are identified and determined eligible in a timely manner.

The PHA liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the CoC or partnering agency liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate number of referrals. No more than five business days from the date the CoC or partnering agency receives this notification, the CoC or partnering agency liaison will provide the PHA with a list of eligible referrals including the name, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred; a completed release form for each adult family member; and a written certification for each referral indicating they are SV-eligible.

Referrals from Outside the CoC

The PHA must also take direct referrals from outside the CoC process if:

- The CoC does not have a sufficient number of eligible families to refer to the PHA; or
- The CoC does not identify families that may be eligible for SV assistance because they are fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

If a direct referral is taken from outside of the CoC, the PHA must enter into a partnership to receive direct referrals from another entity, assuming there are such additional organizations that can certify that an individual or family is eligible for an SV.

The PHA must enter into an MOU with a partnering referral agency or may add the partnering referral agency to the MOU between the PHA and CoC.

19-VI.D. WAITING LIST [Notice PIH 2022-24]

HCV Waiting List

The regulation that requires the PHA to admit applicants as waiting list admissions or special admissions in accordance with admission policies in Chapter 4 does not apply to PHAs operating the SV program. Direct referrals are not added to the PHA's HCV waiting list.

The PHA must inform families on the HCV waiting list of the availability of SVs by, at a minimum, either by posting the information to their website or providing public notice in their respective communities in accordance with the requirements listed in Notice PIH 2022-24.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, the RRHA will post information about the SV program for families on the RRHA's HCV waiting list on their website. The notice will:

Describe the eligible populations to which SVs are limited.

Clearly state that the availability of these SVs is managed through a direct referral process.

Advise the family to contact any RRHA referral partner, if applicable, if the family believes they may be eligible for SV assistance.

The RRHA will ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, and other communication-related disabilities in accordance with Chapter 2. RRHA will also take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) in accordance with Chapter 2.

SV Waiting List

The HCV regulations requiring the PHA to operate a single waiting list for admission to the HCV program do not apply to PHAs operating the SV program. Instead, when the number of applicants referred by the CoC or partnering agency exceeds the SVs available, the PHA must maintain a separate waiting list for SV referrals. Upon turnover, SV vouchers must continue to remain available for eligible families.

Further, the SV waiting list is not subject to PHA policies in Chapter 4 regarding opening and closing the HCV waiting list. The PHA will work directly with its CoC and other referral agency partners to manage the number of referrals and the size of the SV waiting list.

HCV Waiting List Preferences

If local preferences are established by the PHA for HCV in Chapter 4, they do not apply to SVs. However, if the PHA has a homelessness preference or a preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking for the regular HCV program, the PHA must refer any applicant on the waiting list that indicated they qualified for this preference to the CoC, or the applicable partnering referral agency.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program,, RRHA will not offer either a homelessness or VAWA preference for the HCV waiting list.

SV Waiting List Preferences

With the exception of a residency preference, which may not be applied to the PHA's SV waiting list, the PHA may choose, in coordination with the CoC and other referral partners, to establish separate local preferences for SVs, or may simply choose to

not establish any local preferences for the SV waiting list. The preference system may not prohibit SV admissions from any of the four qualifying categories of eligibility.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, no local preferences will be established for the SV waiting list.

19-VI.E. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY [Notice PIH 2022-24]

Referring Agency Determination of Eligibility

The CoC or referring agency determines whether the individual or family meets any one of the eligibility criteria described in Notice PIH 2022-24 and then refers the family to the PHA. The PHA determines that the family meets other eligibility criteria for the HCV program, as modified for the SV program and outlined below.

In order to be eligible for an SV, a household must meet one of four eligibility criteria:

- Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a)) and 24 CFR 578.3;
- At-risk of homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 5.78.3;
- Those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
- Veterans [as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2); 38 CFR 3.1(d)] and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the above criteria.

Mandatory Denials

HUD waived 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553 in part for the SV applicants and established alternative requirements for mandatory and permissive prohibitions of admissions. Except where applicable, PHA policies regarding denials in Chapter 3 of this policy do not apply to screening individuals and families for eligibility for an SV. Instead, the SV alternative requirement listed in this section will apply to all SV applicants.

The mandatory and permissive prohibitions listed in Notice PIH 2022-24 and in this chapter, however, apply only when screening the individual or family for eligibility for an SV. When adding a family member after the family has been placed under a HAP contract with SV assistance, the regulations at 24 CFR 982.551(h)(2) apply. Other than the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child, the PHA must approve additional family members and may apply its regular HCV screening criteria in Chapter 3 in doing so.

Under alternative requirements for the SV program, mandatory denials for SV applicants include:

- 24 CFR 982.553(a)(1)(ii)(C), which prohibits admission if any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
- 24 CFR 982.553(a)(2)(i), which prohibits admission to the program if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

The PHA will also deny assistance to household members already receiving assistance from another program.

The PHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining

information as required by 24 CFR 982.552(b)(3) but should notify the family of the limited SV grounds for denial of admission first.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, while RRHA will deny admission to the program if any adult member (or head of household or spouse, regardless of age) fails to sign and submit consent forms, RRHA will first notify the family of the limited SV grounds for denial of admission as part of the notice of denial that will be mailed to the family.

Permissive Denial

Notice PIH 2022-24 lists permissive prohibitions for which the PHA may, but is not required to, deny admission to SV families. The notice also lists prohibitions that, while allowable under the HCV program, may not be used to deny assistance for SV families.

If the PHA intends to establish permissive prohibition policies for SV applicants, the PHA must first consult with its CoC partner to understand the impact that the proposed prohibitions may have on referrals and must take the CoC's recommendations into consideration.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, in consultation with partnering organizations, RRHA will apply permissive prohibition to the screening of SV applicants. Determinations using permissive prohibitions will be made based on an individualized assessment of relevant mitigating information in accordance with policies in Section 3-III.E. of the administrative plan.

The PHA will establish the following permissive prohibitions:

If the PHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in within the previous 12 months:
Violent criminal activity

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

If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program within the previous 12 months.

If the family engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel within the previous 12 months. Prohibitions based on criminal activity for the eligible SV populations regarding drug possession will be considered apart from criminal activity against persons (i.e., violent criminal activity).

In compliance with PIH 2022-24, the PHA will not deny an SV applicant admission regardless of whether:

Any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five years

A PHA has ever terminated assistance under the program for any member of the family

The family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA or to another PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act

The family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or

other amounts owed by the family under the lease

The family breached an agreement with the PHA to pay amounts owed to a PHA, or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA
The family would otherwise be prohibited admission under alcohol abuse standards established by the PHA in accordance with 24 CFR 982.553(a)(3)

The PHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in or has engaged in during a reasonable time before the admission, drug-related criminal activity

Self-Certification of Income at Admission

The requirement to obtain third-party verification of income in accordance with Notice PIH 2018-18 does not apply to the SV program applicants at admission, and alternatively, PHAs may consider self-certification the highest form of income verification at admission. As such, PHA policies related to the verification of income in Section 7-I.B. do not apply to SV families at admission. Instead, applicants must submit an affidavit attesting to their reported income, assets, expenses, and other factors that would affect an income eligibility determination.

Additionally, applicants may provide third-party documentation that represents the applicant's income within the 60-day period prior to admission or voucher issuance but is not dated within 60 days of the PHA's request.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, any documents used for verification must be the original (not photocopies) and dated within the 60-day period prior to admission. The documents must not be damaged, altered, or in any way illegible. Printouts from webpages are considered original documents.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

The PHA will incorporate additional procedures to remind families of the obligation to provide true and complete information in accordance with Chapter 14. The PHA will address any material discrepancies (i.e., unreported income or a substantial difference in reported income) that may arise later. The PHA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the excess subsidy, the PHA will terminate the family's assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

Recently Conducted Income Determinations

PHAs may accept income calculations and verifications from third-party providers or from an examination that the PHA conducted on behalf of the family for another subsidized housing program in lieu of conducting an initial examination of income as long as:

- The income was calculated in accordance with rules outlined at 24 CFR Part 5 and within the last six months; and
- The family certifies there has been no change in income or family composition in the interim.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, the RRHA will accept income calculations and verifications from third-party providers provided they meet the criteria outlined above.

The family certification must be made in a format acceptable to RRHA and must be signed by all adult family members whose information or status is being verified.

At the time of the family's annual reexamination, RRHA must conduct the annual reexamination of income as outlined at 24 CFR 982.516 and the PHA policies in Chapter 11.

EIV Income Validation

Once HUD makes the EIV data available to PHAs under this waiver and alternative requirement, the PHA must:

- Review the EIV Income and Income Validation Tool (IVT) reports to confirm and validate family-reported income within 90 days of the PIC submission date;
- Print and maintain copies of the EIV Income and IVT Reports in the tenant file; and
- Resolve any income discrepancy with the family within 60 days of the EIV Income or IVT Report dates.

Prior to admission, PHAs must continue to use HUD's EIV system to search for all household members using the Existing Tenant Search in accordance with PHA policies in Chapter 3.

If a PHA later determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA must take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with Chapter 12.

Social Security Number and Citizenship Status Verification

For the SV program, the PHA is not required to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status before admitting the family to the SV program. Instead, PHAs may adopt policies to admit SV applicants who are unable to provide the required SSN or citizenship documentation during the initial eligibility determination. As an alternative requirement, such individuals must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to be eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless the PHA provides an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC or other partnering agency that the family has made a good-faith effort to obtain the documentation.

If a PHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA must take steps to terminate that family from the program.

RRHA Policy

RRHA will admit SV applicants who are unable to provide the required SSN or citizenship documentation during the initial eligibility determination. These individuals must provide the required documentation in accordance with policies in Chapter 7 within 180 days of admission. RRHA may provide an additional 60-day extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC or other partnering agency that the family has made a good-faith effort to obtain the documentation.

If RRHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, RRHA will take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with policies in Chapter 12.

Age and Disability Verifications

PHAs may accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher level of verification is not immediately available. If self-certification is used, the PHA must obtain a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission or verify the information in EIV.

If a PHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA must take steps to terminate that family from the program.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, RRHA will not accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher form of verification is not immediately available.

If RRHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, RRHA will take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with policies in Chapter 12.

Income Targeting

The PHA must determine income eligibility for SV families in accordance with 24 CFR 982.201 and RRHA Policy in Chapter 3; however, income targeting requirements do not apply for SV families. The PHA may still choose to include the admission of extremely low-income SV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, RRHA will not include the admission of extremely low-income SV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

19-VI.F. HOUSING SEARCH AND LEASING

Initial Voucher Term

Unlike the standard HCV program, which requires an initial voucher term of at least 60 days, SV vouchers must have an initial search term of at least 120 days. PHA policies on extensions as outlined in Section 5-II.E. will apply.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, all SVs will have an initial term of 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless the PHA grants an extension.

Pre-Inspections

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that SV families may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, to expedite the leasing process, RRHA may pre-inspect available units that SV families may be interested in leasing to maintain a pool of eligible units. If an SV family selects a unit that passed a pre-inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval, the unit may be approved provided that it meets all other conditions under 24 CFR 982.305. The family will be free to select his or her unit. When a pre-inspected unit is not selected, RRHA will make every effort to fast-track the inspection process, including adjusting the normal inspection schedule for any required reinspections.

Initial Lease Term

Unlike in the standard the HCV program, SV voucher holders may enter into an initial lease that is for less than 12 months, regardless of the RRHA Policy in Section 9-I.E., Term of Assisted Tenancy.

Portability

The normal HCV portability procedures and requirements outlined in Chapter 10 generally apply to SVs. Exceptions are addressed below.

- Under SV, applicant families may move under portability even if the family did not have legal residency in the jurisdiction of the initial PHA when they applied, regardless of RRHA Policy in Section 10-II.B.
- A receiving PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming SV family, regardless of whether the PHA administers SVs under its own ACC.
- If the SV family moves under portability to another PHA that administers SVs under its own ACC:
 - The receiving PHA may only absorb the incoming SV family with an SV (assuming it has an SV voucher available to do so).
 - If the PHA does not have an SV available to absorb the family, it must bill the initial PHA. The receiving PHA must allow the family to lease the unit with SV assistance and may not absorb the family with a regular HCV when the family leases the unit.
 - Regardless of whether the receiving PHA absorbs or bills the initial PHA for the family's SV assistance, the SV administration of the voucher is in accordance with the receiving PHA's SV policies.
- If the SV family moves under portability to another PHA that does not administer SVs under its own ACC, the receiving PHA may absorb the family into its regular HCV program or may bill the initial PHA.

Family Briefing

In addition to the applicable family briefing requirements at 24 CFR 982.301(a)(2) as to how portability works and how portability may affect the family's assistance, the initial PHA must inform the family how portability may impact the special SV services and assistance that may be available to the family.

The initial PHA is required to help facilitate the family's portability move to the receiving PHA and inform the family of this requirement in writing, taking reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, in addition to following RRHA policy on briefings in Chapter 5, as part of the briefing packet for SV families, RRHA will include a written notice that RRHA will assist the family with the portability process.

For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, RRHA will provide interpretation services in accordance with the PHA's LEP plan (See Chapter 2).

19-VI.G. PAYMENT STANDARDS

Overview

For the SV program, HUD has waived the regulation requiring a single payment standard for each unit size. Instead, the PHA may, but is not required to, establish separate higher payment standards for SVs. Lower SV payment standards are not permitted. If the PHA is increasing the regular HCV payment standard, the PHA must also increase the SV payment standard if it would be otherwise lower than the new regular HCV payment standard. The separate SV payment standard must comply with all other HCV requirements with the exception of the alternative requirements discussed below.

Further, if the PHA chooses to establish higher payments standards for SVs, HUD has provided other regulatory waivers:

- Defining the “basic range” for payment standards as between 90 and 120 percent of the published Fair Market Rent (FMR) for the unit size (rather than 90 to 110 percent).
- Allowing a PHA that is not in a designated Small Area FMR (SAFMR) area or has not opted to voluntarily implement SAFMRs to establish exception payment standards for a ZIP code area above the basic range for the metropolitan FMR based on the HUD-published SAFMRs. The PHA may establish an exception payment standard up to 120 percent (as opposed to 110 percent) of the HUD published Small Area FMR for that ZIP code area. The exception payment standard must apply to the entire ZIP code area.

RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, RRHA will not establish a higher payment standard amount for SVs. RRHA will use the same payment standards for HCV and SV.

All rent reasonableness requirements apply to SV units, regardless of whether RRHA has established an alternative or exception SV payment standard.

Increases in Payment Standards

The requirement that the PHA apply increased payment standards at the family’s first regular recertification on or after the effective date of the increase does not apply to SV. The PHA may, but is not required to, establish an alternative policy on when to apply the increased payment standard, provided the increased payment standard is used to calculate the HAP no later than the effective date of the family’s first regular reexamination following the change.

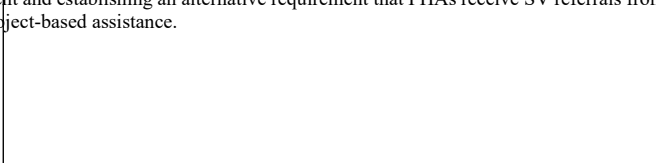
RRHA Policy

Upon implementation of the SV program, RRHA will not establish an alternative policy for increases in the payment standard. RRHA policy in Section 11-III.B. governing increases in payment standards will apply to SVs.

19-VI.H. PROJECT-BASED UNITS

All tenant-based SV awards can be converted to Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) at any time after award without HUD approval provided all the established PBV regulations and requirements are followed.

All PBV requirements in 24 CFR Part 983 and in Chapter 17 apply to project-based SVs with the exception of 24 CFR 983.251(c)(1), which requires PHAs to select families for project-based units from its HCV or PBV waiting list. HUD is waiving this requirement and establishing an alternative requirement that PHAs receive SV referrals from CoC partners for vouchers as well as project-based assistance.



GLOSSARY

A. ACRONYMS USED IN THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM

AAF	Annual adjustment factor (published by HUD in the <i>Federal Register</i> and used to compute annual rent adjustments)
ACC	Annual contributions contract
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
BR	Bedroom
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (Program)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (published federal rules that define and implement laws; commonly referred to as “the regulations”)
CPI	Consumer price index (published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator)
EID	Earned income disallowance
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (HUD Office of Housing)
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (HUD Office of)
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act (established Social Security taxes)
FMR	Fair market rent
FR	Federal Register
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency (Program)
FY	Fiscal year
FYE	Fiscal year end
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GR	Gross rent
HA	Housing authority or housing agency
HAP	Housing assistance payment
HCV	Housing choice voucher
NSPIRE	National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUDCLIPS	HUD Client Information and Policy System

IPA	Independent public accountant
IRA	Individual retirement account
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LBP	Lead-based paint
LEP	Limited English proficiency
MSA	Metropolitan statistical area (established by the U.S. Census Bureau)
MTCS	Multi-family Tenant Characteristics System (now the Form HUD-50058 submodule of the PIC system)
MTW	Moving to Work
NOFA	Notice of funding availability
OGC	HUD's Office of General Counsel
OIG	HUD's Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan to Achieve Self-Support
PHA	Public housing agency
PIC	PIH Information Center
PIH	(HUD Office of) Public and Indian Housing
PS	Payment standard
QC	Quality control
REAC	(HUD) Real Estate Assessment Center
RFP	Request for proposals
RFTA	Request for tenancy approval
RIGI	Regional inspector general for investigation (handles fraud and program abuse matters for HUD at the regional office level)
SEMAP	Section 8 Management Assessment Program
SRO	Single room occupancy
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental security income
SWICA	State wage information collection agency

TANF	Temporary assistance for needy families
TPV	Tenant protection vouchers
TR	Tenant rent
TTP	Total tenant payment
UA	Utility allowance
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
UIV	Upfront income verification
URP	Utility reimbursement payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022

B. GLOSSARY OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING TERMS

Absorption. In portability (under subpart H of this part 982): the point at which a receiving PHA stops billing the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of a portability family. The receiving PHA uses funds available under the receiving PHA consolidated ACC.

Accessible. The facility or portion of the facility can be approached, entered, and used by persons with disabilities.

Adjusted income. Annual income, less allowable HUD deductions and allowances.

Administrative fee. Fee paid by HUD to RRHA for administration of the program. See §982.152.

Administrative plan. The plan that describes PHA policies for administration of the tenant-based programs. The Administrative Plan and any revisions must be approved by RRHA's board and included as a supporting document to RRHA Plan. See §982.54.

Admission. The point when the family becomes a participant in the program. The date used for this purpose is the effective date of the first HAP contract for a family (first day of initial lease term) in a tenant-based program.

Affiliated individual. With respect to an individual, a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that individual stands in loco parentis (in the place of a parent), or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual

Amortization payment. In a manufactured home space rental: The monthly debt service payment by the family to amortize the purchase price of the manufactured home.

Annual. Happening once a year.

Annual contributions contract (ACC). The written contract between HUD and RRHA under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and RRHA agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program.

Annual income. All amounts not specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b), received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household, spouse or cohead, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age.

Applicant (applicant family). A family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program.

Area exception rent. An amount that exceeds the published FMR. See 24 CFR 982.504(b).

As-paid states. States where the welfare agency adjusts the shelter and utility component of the welfare grant in accordance with actual housing costs.

Assets. (See *net family assets*.)

Auxiliary aids. Services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

Bifurcate. With respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.

Budget authority. An amount authorized and appropriated by the Congress for payment to PHAs under the program. For each funding increment in RRHA program, budget authority is the maximum amount that may be paid by HUD to RRHA over the ACC term of the funding increment.

Child. A member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

Child care expenses. Amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.

Citizen. A citizen or national of the United States.

Co-head. An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the head of household. A family may have a co-head or spouse but not both. A co-head never qualifies as a dependent. The co-head must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

Common space. In shared housing, the space available for use by the assisted family and other occupants of the unit.

Computer match. The automated comparison of databases containing records about individuals.

Confirmatory review. An on-site review performed by HUD to verify the management performance of RRHA.

Consent form. Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants to obtain income information from employers and SWICAs; return information from the Social Security Administration (including wages, net earnings from self-employment, and retirement income); and return information for unearned income from the IRS. Consent forms expire after a certain time and may authorize the collection of other information to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Congregate housing. Housing for elderly persons or persons with disabilities that meets the NSPIRE for congregate housing. A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.606–609.

Contiguous MSA. In portability (under subpart H of part 982): An MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial PHA is located.

Continuously assisted. An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the voucher program.

Contract authority. The maximum annual payment by HUD to RRHA for a funding increment.

Cooperative (term includes mutual housing). Housing owned by a nonprofit corporation or association, and where a member of the corporation or association has the right to reside in a particular apartment, and to participate in management of the housing. A special housing type (see 24 CFR 982.619).

Covered families. Statutory term for families who are required to participate in a welfare agency economic self-sufficiency program and who may be subject to a welfare benefit sanction for noncompliance with this obligation. Includes families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance under a program for which federal, state or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for the assistance.

Dating violence. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Day laborer. An individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future.

De minimis error. An error that results in a difference in the determination of a family's adjusted income of \$30 or less per month.

Dependent. A member of the family (except foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Dependent child. In the context of the student eligibility restrictions, a dependent child of a student enrolled in an institution of higher education. The dependent child must also meet the definition of *dependent* as specified above.

Disability assistance expenses. Reasonable expenses that, when combined with health and medical care expenses, exceed 10 percent of annual income and are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member, and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

Disabled family. A family whose head, co-head, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; two or more persons with disabilities living together; or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

Disabled person. See *person with disabilities*.

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Displaced family. A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to federal disaster relief laws.

Domestic violence. Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the survivor., by a person with whom the survivor shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the survivor as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the survivor under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth survivor who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Domicile. The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with state and local law.

Drug-related criminal activity. The illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

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

Economic self-sufficiency program. Any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate the economic independence of assisted families, or to provide work for such families. Can include job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, Workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, or any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as treatment for drug abuse or mental health treatment). Includes any work activities as defined in the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 607(d)). Also see 24 CFR 5.603(c).

Elderly family. A family whose head, co-head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together; or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

Elderly person. An individual who is at least 62 years of age.

Eligible family A family that is income eligible and meets the other requirements of the 1937 Act and Part 5 of 24 CFR. See also *family*.

Employer identification number (EIN). The nine-digit taxpayer identifying number that is assigned to an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.

Evidence of citizenship or eligible status. The documents which must be submitted as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. See 24 CFR 5.508(b).

Extremely low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the median income for the area, whichever number is higher. Area median income is determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of median income if HUD finds such variations are necessary due to unusually high or low family incomes. See 24 CFR 5.603.

Facility. All or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling

stock, or other real or personal property or interest in the property.

Fair Housing Act. Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

Fair market rent (FMR). The rent, including the cost of utilities (except telephone), as established by HUD for units of varying sizes (by number of bedrooms), that must be paid in the housing market area to rent privately owned, existing, decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. See periodic publications in the *Federal Register* in accordance with 24 CFR Part 888.

Family. Includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, and can be further defined in RRHA Policy.

Family includes a single person, who may be:

- An elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person;
- An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or

Family also includes a group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:

- A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
- An elderly family;
- A near-elderly family;
- A disabled family;
- A displaced family; and
- The remaining member of a tenant family
-

Family rent to owner. In the voucher program, the portion of rent to owner paid by the family.

Family self-sufficiency program (FSS program). The program established by RRHA in accordance with 24 CFR part 984 to promote self-sufficiency of assisted families, including the coordination of supportive services (42 U.S.C. 1437u).

Family share. The portion of rent and utilities paid by the family. For calculation of family share, see 24 CFR 982.515(a).

Family unit size. The appropriate number of bedrooms for a family, as determined by RRHA under RRHA subsidy standards.

Federal agency. A department of the executive branch of the federal government.

Foster adult. A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental

condition and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster child. A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster child care payment. A payment to eligible households by state, local, or private agencies appointed by the state to administer payments for the care of foster children.

Full-time student. A person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis (carrying a subject load that is considered full-time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended). See 24 CFR 5.603.

Funding increment. Each commitment of budget authority by HUD to RRHA under the consolidated annual contributions contract for RRHA program.

Gender identity. Actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

Gross rent. The sum of the rent to owner plus any utility allowance.

Group home. A dwelling unit that is licensed by a state as a group home for the exclusive residential use of two to twelve persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities (including any live-in aide). (A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.615–614.)

Disable. Any condition or characteristic that renders a person an individual with disabilities. (See *person with disabilities*.)

HAP contract. The housing assistance payments contract. A written contract between RRHA and an owner for the purpose of providing housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of an eligible family.

Head of household. The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Health and medical care expenses. Any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body. Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.

Household. A household includes additional people other than the family who, with RRHA's permission, live in an assisted unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

Housing assistance payment. The monthly assistance payment by RRHA, which includes: (1) A payment to the owner for rent to the owner under the family's lease; and (2) An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner.

Housing agency (HA). See *public housing agency*.

Housing quality standards. The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the voucher program.

HUD. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Human trafficking. A crime involving the exploitation of a person for labor, services, or commercial sex. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations recognize and define two primary forms of human trafficking:

- Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(A).
- Forced labor is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(B).

Imputed asset. An asset disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years preceding examination or reexamination.

Imputed asset income. RRHA-established passbook rate multiplied by the total cash value of assets. The calculation is used when net family assets exceed \$5,000.

Imputed welfare income. An amount of annual income that is not actually received by a family as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, but is included in the family's annual income and therefore reflected in the family's rental contribution.

Income. Income from all sources of each member of the household, as determined in accordance with criteria established by HUD.

Income for eligibility. Annual income.

Income information means information relating to an individual's income, including:

- All employment income information known to current or previous employers or other income sources
- All information about wages, as defined in the state's unemployment compensation law, including any social security number; name of the employee; quarterly wages of the employee; and the name, full address, telephone number, and, when known, employer identification number of an employer reporting wages under a state unemployment compensation law
- Whether an individual is receiving, has received, or has applied for unemployment compensation, and the amount and the period received
- Unearned IRS income and self-employment, wages, and retirement income
- Wage, social security, and supplemental security income data obtained from the Social Security Administration.

Independent contractor. An individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax. In general, an individual is an independent contractor if

the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.

Individual with disabilities. See *person with disabilities*.

Inflationary index. An index based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) used to make annual adjustments to the deduction for elderly disabled families, the cap for imputing returns on assets, the restriction on net family assets, the amount of net assets the PHA may determine based on self-certification by the family, and the dependent deduction.

Initial PHA. In portability, the term refers to both: (1) RRHA that originally selected a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting PHA; and (2) RRHA that absorbed a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing PHA.

Initial payment standard. The payment standard at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Initial rent to owner. The rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Inside. Under NSPIRE, the inside of HUD housing (or “inside areas”) refers to the common areas and building systems that can be generally found within the building interior and are not inside a unit. Examples of “inside” common areas may include, basements, interior or attached garages, enclosed carports, restrooms, closets, utility rooms, mechanical rooms, community rooms, day care rooms, halls, corridors, stairs, shared kitchens, laundry rooms, offices, enclosed porches, enclosed patios, enclosed balconies, and trash collection areas. Examples of building systems include those components that provide domestic water such as pipes, electricity, elevators, emergency power, fire protection, HVAC, and sanitary services.

Institution of higher education. An institution of higher education as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1501 and 1502. See Exhibit 3-2 in this Administrative Plan.

Jurisdiction. The area in which RRHA has authority under state and local law to administer the program.

Landlord. Either the owner of the property or his/her representative, or the managing agent or his/her representative, as shall be designated by the owner.

Lease. A written agreement between an owner and a tenant for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the tenant. The lease establishes the conditions for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a family with housing assistance payments under a HAP contract between the owner and RRHA.

Life Threatening deficiency. Under NSPIRE, the life-threatening category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of death or severe illness or injury to a resident.

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

- Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons;
- Is not obligated for the support of the persons; and
- Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

Living/sleeping room. A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more

than two persons may occupy the space. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least one window and two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. See HCV GB p. 15-6 and 24 CFR 982.401.

Local preference. A preference used by RRHA to select among applicant families.

Low deficiency. Under NSPIRE, deficiencies critical to habitability but not presenting a substantive health or safety risk to resident.

Low-income family. A family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80 percent for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

Manufactured home. A manufactured structure that is built on a permanent chassis, is designed for use as a principal place of residence, and meets the NSPIRE. (A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.620 and 982.621.)

Manufactured home space. In manufactured home space rental: A space leased by an owner to a family. A manufactured home owned and occupied by the family is located on the space. See 24 CFR 982.622 to 982.624.

Health and medical care expenses. Health and medical care expenses, including medical insurance premiums that are anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed, and that are not covered by insurance (a deduction for elderly or disabled families only). These allowances are given when calculating adjusted income for health and medical care expenses in excess of 3 percent of annual income.

Minor. A member of the family household other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Mixed family. A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Moderate deficiency. Under NSPIRE, this includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised.

Monthly adjusted income. One twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly income. One twelfth of annual income.

Mutual housing. Included in the definition of *cooperative*.

National. A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession.

National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate. HUD's housing inspection approach. NSPIRE is a single inspection standard for all units under the Public Housing, HCV, Multifamily, and Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs. NSPIRE's focus is on the areas that impact residents the most, such as the dwelling unit.

Near-elderly family. A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62 living with one or more live-in aides.

Net family assets. The net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment. In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, must include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives consideration not measurable in dollar terms. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the owner from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

Noncitizen. A person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States.

Notice of funding availability (NOFA). For budget authority that HUD distributes by competitive process, the *Federal Register* document that invites applications for funding. This document explains how to apply for assistance and the criteria for awarding the funding.

Office of General Counsel (OGC). The General Counsel of HUD.

Outside. Under NSPIRE, outside of HUD housing (or “outside areas”) refers to the building site, building exterior components, and any building systems located outside of the building or unit. Examples of “outside” components may include fencing, retaining walls, grounds, lighting, mailboxes, project signs, parking lots, detached garage or carport, driveways, play areas and equipment, refuse disposal, roads, storm drainage, non-dwelling buildings, and walkways. Components found on the exterior of the building are also considered outside areas, and examples may include doors, attached porches, attached patios, balconies, car ports, fire escapes, foundations, lighting, roofs, walls, and windows.

Overcrowded. A unit that does not have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Owner. Any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant.

PHA Plan. The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by RRHA and approved by HUD.

PHA’s quality control sample. An annual sample of files or records drawn in an unbiased manner and reviewed by RRHA supervisor (or by another qualified person other than the person who performed the original work) to determine if the work documented in the files or records conforms to program requirements. For minimum sample size see CFR 985.3.

Participant (participant family). A family that has been admitted to RRHA program and is currently assisted in the program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by RRHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

Payment standard. The maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family).

Person with disabilities. *For the purposes of program eligibility.* A person who has a disability as defined under the Social Security Act or Developmental Disabilities Care Act, or a person who has a physical or mental impairment expected to be of long and indefinite duration and whose ability to live independently is substantially impeded by that impairment but could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. This includes persons with AIDS or conditions arising from AIDS but excludes persons whose disability is based solely on drug or alcohol dependence. *For the purposes of reasonable accommodation.* A person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person regarded as having such an impairment, or a person with a record of such an impairment.

Portability. Renting a dwelling unit with a Section 8 housing choice voucher outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA.

Premises. The building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Previously unemployed. With regard to the earned income disallowance, a person with disabilities who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 15 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Private space. In shared housing, the portion of a contract unit that is for the exclusive use of an assisted family.

Processing entity. The person or entity that, under any of the programs covered, is responsible for making eligibility and related determinations and any income reexamination. In the HCV program, the “processing entity” is the “responsible entity.”

Project owner. The person or entity that owns the housing project containing the assisted dwelling unit.

Public assistance. Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, which are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments.

Public housing agency (PHA). Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body, or agency or instrumentality of these entities, that is authorized to engage or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the 1937 Act.

Qualified family (under the earned income disallowance). A family participating in an applicable assisted housing program or receiving HCV assistance:

- Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;
- Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
- Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a

family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance--provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

Qualified census tract. With regard to certain tax credit units, any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income of less than 60 percent of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or where the poverty rate is at least 25 percent, and where the census tract is designated as a qualified census tract by HUD.

Real property. Real property has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located.

Reasonable rent. A rent to owner that is not more than rent charged: (1) For comparable units in the private unassisted market; and (2) For comparable unassisted units in the premises.

Reasonable accommodation. A change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service to allow a person with disabilities to fully access RRHA's programs or services.

Receiving PHA. In portability: RRHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA issues a voucher and provides program assistance to the family.

Recertification. Sometimes called *reexamination*. The process of securing documentation of total family income used to determine the rent the tenant will pay for the next 12 months if there are no additional changes to be reported.

Remaining member of the tenant family. The person left in assisted housing who may or may not normally qualify for assistance on their own circumstances (i.e., an elderly spouse dies, leaving widow age 47 who is not disabled).

Rent to owner. The total monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease for the unit (also known as contract rent). Rent to owner covers payment for any housing services, maintenance, and utilities that the owner is required to provide and pay for.

Residency preference. RRHA preference for admission of families that reside anywhere in a specified area, including families with a member who works or has been hired to work in the area (See *residency preference area*).

Residency preference area. The specified area where families must reside to qualify for a residency preference.

Responsible entity. For the public housing and the Section 8 tenant-based assistance, project-based voucher assistance, and moderate rehabilitation programs, the responsible entity means RRHA administering the program under an ACC with HUD. For all other Section 8 programs, the responsible entity means the Section 8 owner.

Seasonal worker. An individual who is hired into a short-term position and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry.

Secretary. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Section 8. Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Section 8 covered programs. All HUD programs which assist housing under Section 8 of the 1937 Act, including Section 8 assisted housing for which loans are made under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959.

Section 214. Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended.

Section 214 covered programs. The collective term for the HUD programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply. These programs are set forth in 24 CFR 5.500.

Security deposit. A dollar amount (maximum set according to the regulations) which can be used for unpaid rent or damages to the owner upon termination of the lease.

Set-up charges. In a manufactured home space rental, charges payable by the family for assembling, skirting, and anchoring the manufactured home.

Severe deficiency. Under NSPIRE, the severe category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of permanent disability, or serious injury or illness, to a resident; or the physical security or safety of a resident or their property would be seriously compromised.

Sexual assault. Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the survivor lacks capacity to consent (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).

Sexual orientation. Homosexuality, heterosexuality or bisexuality.

Shared housing. A unit occupied by two or more families. The unit consists of both common space for shared use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family. (A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.615–982.618.)

Single person. A person living alone or intending to live alone.

Single room occupancy housing (SRO). A unit that contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or contains either, but not both, types of facilities. (A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.602–982.605.)

Social security number (SSN). The nine-digit number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration and that identifies the record of the person's earnings reported to the Social Security Administration. The term does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary.

Special admission. Admission of an applicant that is not on RRHA waiting list or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Special housing types. See subpart M of part 982. Subpart M states the special regulatory requirements for: SRO housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperatives (including mutual housing), and manufactured homes (including manufactured home space rental).

Specified welfare benefit reduction. Those reductions of welfare benefits (for a covered family) that may not result in a reduction of the family rental contribution. A reduction of welfare

benefits because of fraud in connection with the welfare program, or because of welfare sanction due to noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

Spouse. The marriage partner of the head of household.

Stalking. To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

State wage information collection agency (SWICA). The state agency, including any Indian tribal agency, receiving quarterly wage reports from employers in the state, or an alternative system that has been determined by the Secretary of Labor to be as effective and timely in providing employment-related income and eligibility information.

Subsidy standards. Standards established by RRHA to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions.

Suspension. The term on the family's voucher stops from the date the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy, until the date RRHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied. This practice is also called *tolling*.

Tax credit rent. With regard to certain tax credit units, the rent charged for comparable units of the same bedroom size in the building that also receive the low-income housing tax credit but do not have any additional rental assistance (e.g., tenant-based voucher assistance).

Tenancy addendum. For the housing choice voucher program, the lease language required by HUD in the lease between the tenant and the owner.

Tenant. The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant rent to owner. See *family rent to owner*.

Term of lease. The amount of time a tenant agrees in writing to live in a dwelling unit.

Total tenant payment (TTP). The total amount the HUD rent formula requires the tenant to pay toward rent and utilities.

Unearned income. Any annual income, as calculated under 24 CFR 5.609, that is not earned income.

Unit. Under NSPIRE, a unit (or "dwelling unit") of HUD housing refers to the interior components of an individual unit. Examples of components included in the interior of a unit may include the balcony, bathroom, call-for-aid (if applicable), carbon monoxide devices, ceiling, doors, electrical systems, enclosed patio, floors, HVAC (where individual units are provided), kitchen, lighting, outlets, smoke detectors, stairs, switches, walls, water heater, and windows.

Utilities. Water, electricity, gas, other heating, refrigeration, cooking fuels, trash collection, and sewage services. Telephone service is not included.

Utility allowance. If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an

assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by RRHA or HUD of the monthly cost of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment.

Utility reimbursement. In the voucher program, the portion of the housing assistance payment which exceeds the amount of rent to owner.

Utility hook-up charge. In a manufactured home space rental: Costs payable by a family for connecting the manufactured home to utilities such as water, gas, electrical and sewer lines.

Very low-income family. A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50 percent of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. This is the income limit for the housing choice voucher program.

Veteran. A person who has served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2022. Prohibits denying admission to the program to an otherwise qualified applicant or terminating assistance on the basis that the applicant or program participant is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Violent criminal activity. Any illegal criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.

Voucher (housing choice voucher). A document issued by RRHA to a family selected for admission to the housing choice voucher program. This document describes the program and the procedures for PHA approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states obligations of the family under the program.

Voucher holder. A family holding a voucher with an unexpired term (search time).

Voucher program. The housing choice voucher program.

Waiting list. A list of families organized according to HUD regulations and RRHA Policy who are waiting for a unit to become available.

Waiting list admission. An admission from RRHA waiting list.

Welfare assistance. Income assistance from federal or state welfare programs, including assistance provided under TANF and general assistance. Does not include assistance directed solely to meeting housing expenses, nor programs that provide health care, child care or other services for working families. For the FSS program (984.153(b)), *welfare assistance* includes only cash maintenance payments from federal or state programs designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs, but does not include food stamps, emergency rental and utilities assistance, SSI, SSDI, or social security.