

Erie County PHA Consortium

Town of Amherst
Lead PHA

Section 8 Renters Assistance Programs

Administrative Plan
(Revised June 2023)

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INTRODUCTION

ERIE COUNTY PHA CONSORTIUM

A. HISTORY & PURPOSE

The New York State Constitution grants the authority to perform housing activities to each city, town and village. It further authorizes local municipalities to band together and contract jointly for the provision of low income housing. In keeping with this grant of authority, and in recognition of the serious need for housing assistance for low and moderate income households, the Erie County PHA Consortium was established in 1976. Its boundaries and the extent of its scope were the same as that of the already existing Erie County Community Development Consortium. Individual municipalities established local public housing agencies (PHAs) and entered into a cooperative arrangement for participation in the Section 8 rent assistance program for "Existing Housing", as it was then called. The Erie County Department of Planning initially organized the program and submitted the first funding application. The Town of Amherst volunteered to meet the HUD requirement that one municipality act as "Applicant PHA". Over the years, the Erie County Department of Planning's role has changed to that of member of the advisory steering committee.

B. OBJECTIVES

The Consortium's Policy Statement (12/76) states that Operation of the Erie County cooperative program for Section 8 Existing Housing shall be guided by the following objectives:

- A) To provide housing assistance to low income families and elderly or handicapped households in keeping with the Erie County Housing Assistance Plan goals for Section 8 Existing Housing assistance,
- B) To provide relatively equal geographic access to the program for all residents of the Erie County consortium area,
- C) To encourage the greatest possible locational choice in housing for its residents throughout Erie County,
- D) To promote greater administrative efficiencies than would be possible under individual municipal participation,

- E) To establish close working relationships between landlords, the Administering Agency, and municipalities as well as sensitive, fair procedure for working with applicants for assistance,
- F) To determine the extent of need for rental assistance and the degree to which the existing housing supply satisfies the demand,
- G) To safeguard the anonymity of those being assisted,
- H) To utilize the full HUD allocation with a one year period,
- I) To maintain a high degree of renter/landlord satisfaction (95%) as measured by an annual review survey.

C. DELINEATION OF ROLES (as defined in the 12/76 policy statement)

1) PHA Consortium

The Consortium is responsible for making major policy decisions for program operation, to participate in periodic review of the program, provide space in municipal buildings as needed on an intermittent basis, be generally helpful to the Administering Agency (i.e. in outreach to landlords or tenants), and ultimate program policy responsibility rests with the PHA Consortium. Ultimate legal responsibility rests with the Applicant PHA.

2) Erie County CD Housing Steering Committee

This advisory committee is responsible for review of the program and to make policy recommendations to the PHA Consortium and the Applicant PHA.

3) Applicant PHA

The "Applicant PHA", the Town of Amherst, is responsible for signing the application for Section 8 funds, signing the Annual Contributions Contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and signing the contract with the Administering Agency, all on behalf of the PHA Consortium.

4) Administering Agency

Belmont Housing Resources for WNY is the Administering Agency under contract to the Town of Amherst on behalf of the PHA Consortium. As such, its responsibilities are to prepare the application(s) for Section 8 program funds, work with HUD and the Erie County Department of Planning(D/P) in preparing the ACC, administer the program in keeping with HUD requirements and the policies established by the Consortium, submit reports as determined by the D/P, provide information relative to periodic review of the program upon request and establish accounting procedures with HUD and the Applicant PHA, for operation of the program.

D. ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP

Since 1977, the Applicant PHA (the Town of Amherst) has contracted on behalf of the PHA Consortium with Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, a not-for-profit entity initially organized for the sole purpose of administering the Section 8 programs. While administration of housing programs is still the major activity, Belmont has added development and management of affordable housing and technical assistance to communities to preserve their existing housing stock to its list of activities.

Belmont uses the Section 8 computer software, *HAPPY Housing Pro*, to effectively manage program participant data, disperse and track housing assistance payments, and maintain and manage the waiting list.

All of the program administration and day-to-day operations, including intake, certification, orientation, unit search, landlord negotiations, and inspections are performed by Housing Programs staff under the supervision of the Vice President for Housing Programs. The Finance and Administration unit, under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, handles all accounting, financial and computer functions associated with the programs including housing assistance payments, budgets, requisitions, audits, and reporting to HUD.

E. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS OFFERED

The following Section 8 Programs are administered by Belmont on behalf of The Erie County PHA Consortium:

Housing Choice Voucher Program
Moderate Rehabilitation Program
Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS)
Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH)
Family Unification Program (FUP)
Mainstreaming Opportunities for People with Disabilities (MS5)
Near-Elderly Disabled Program (NED)

The PHA has also a preference limited number of vouchers to be used to assist homeless families and individuals.

F. MEMBER COMMUNITIES

There are 41 communities within Erie County which participate in the Consortium:

Akron	Depew	Marilla
Alden (Town)	East Aurora	Newstead
Alden (Village)	Eden	N. Collins (Town)
Amherst	Elma	N. Collins (Village)
Angola	Evans	Orchard Park (Town)
Aurora	Farnham	Orchard Pk. (Village)
Blasdell	Gowanda	Sardinia
Boston	Grand Island	Sloan
Brant	Hamburg (Town)	Springville
Cheektowaga	Hamburg (Village)	Tonawanda (Town)
Clarence	Holland	Tonawanda (City)
Colden	Lackawanna	West Seneca
Collins	Lancaster (Town)	Williamsville
Concord	Lancaster (Village)	

Belmont Housing Resources for WNY
Administrative Agent

Note: This plan refers throughout to “Public Housing Agency” or “PHA” as the entity administering the Section 8 programs. Since Belmont Housing Resources for WNY administers the programs on behalf of the Erie County PHA Consortium, “Public Housing Agency” and “PHA” mean Belmont Housing Resources for WNY unless otherwise noted.

Chapter 1

STATEMENT OF POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

INTRODUCTION

The Section 8 Program was enacted as part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, which recodified the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. The Act has been amended from time to time and its requirements, as they apply to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, are described in and implemented through this Administrative Plan.

Administration of the Section 8 Program and the functions and responsibilities of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) staff shall be in compliance with the PHA’s Personnel Policy and the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Section 8 Regulations as well as all Federal, State and local Fair Housing Laws and Regulations.

The Erie County PHA Consortium (through Amherst, the lead town in the Consortium) has contracted with Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, a not-for-profit corporation, for the purpose of administering the Section 8 programs. While administration of Section 8 Programs is still a major activity, Belmont has added to its list of activities the development and management of affordable housing, homeownership counseling and financial education, and technical assistance to communities to preserve their existing housing stock.

Belmont uses *HousingPro* Section 8 computer software to effectively manage program participant data, produce documents and correspondence, disperse and track housing assistance payments, and maintain and manage the waiting list.

All of the program's day-to-day operations, including housing information, application-taking, income determinations, orientation, housing search, landlord negotiations, and inspections are performed by Housing Programs staff under the supervision of the Vice President for Housing Programs. The Finance and Administration unit, under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, handles all accounting, financial and computer functions associated with the programs including housing assistance payments, budgets, requisitions, audits, and reporting to HUD.

A. LOCAL OBJECTIVES

The Section 8 Program is designed to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for very low income families while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level. The PHA also uses the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program in support of homeownership, and the PHA promotes the development of financial independence in participant-families through the Family Self-Sufficiency Program

B. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the Administrative Plan is to establish discretionary policies for carrying out the programs in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local objectives. The Plan covers both admission and continued participation in these programs. Policies are applied consistently to all Section 8 Programs administered by this PHA, unless otherwise noted.

The PHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to these programs. If such changes conflict with this Plan, HUD regulations will take precedence until such time as the Plan can be revised to comply with the new regulations. The Administrative Plan and any substantive changes will be reviewed and adopted by the Town of Amherst as the Lead Town in the Erie County PHA Consortium.

There may be places where this Plan also describes procedures (as opposed to policies) that will be followed by the PHA staff. These procedures may change from time to time and do not necessarily require approval or adoption by the Town of Amherst.

C. CODE OF CONDUCT

Belmont prides itself on the high standards embodied by our operating principles. We expect our employees to personify these ideals when dealing with people both inside and outside the company. The following code of conduct provides our employees with guidelines for professional, ethical, legal and socially responsible behavior.

Since it is impossible to anticipate and address every situation that might arise in the course of conducting our business, we advise employees to consult a supervisor should they have a question regarding proper conduct. In those rare cases when a supervisor is not available, employees are encouraged to use their common sense and good judgment when determining their response or conduct. This code of conduct is subject to amendment and may be reviewed and updated periodically.

1. Employees must conduct all business dealings and relationships with integrity, honesty and respect for others, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
2. Belmont clients are entitled to privacy. Employees must not reveal the names of clients or other client information to people outside of Belmont unless authorized to do so by the client or the President of Belmont, or required to do so by law or regulation.

3. Employees of Belmont may be in a position to influence decisions regarding the provision of benefits to certain clients. Therefore, Belmont has instituted a “conflict of interest” policy which each employee is made aware of upon hire. Among other things, this policy requires employees to disclose any relationships they may have with Section 8 applicants, tenants or landlords participating in the Section 8 Program.
4. Employees of Belmont may become aware of plans to engage in projects, to acquire property, or to enter into contracts. Since it would be improper for an employee to use such information to his or her advantage, no employee may have an interest, direct or indirect, in any project, contract or acquisition of Belmont, during or within one year of the termination of any employment by Belmont. Should an employee violate this provision of the code, they shall be required to return to Belmont any proceeds resulting from the transaction along with reasonable attorney’s fees paid by Belmont to collect such proceeds.
5. Employees, officers, contractors, subcontractors and agents of Belmont may not solicit or accept gifts or gratuities in excess of \$50 from individuals or firms with which Belmont does business as it creates the appearance of impropriety.

We will investigate all allegations of violation of the code of conduct promptly, thoroughly and as confidentially as practicable. Remedies for proven violations may be verbal warning, written warning, financial restitution, suspension without pay or termination of employment. We will base termination decisions on an assessment of all relevant factors.

D. FAIR HOUSING POLICY

It is the policy of the PHA to comply to the extent possible with all Federal, State, and local nondiscrimination laws and with the rules and regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity in housing and employment.

The PHA shall not deny any family or individual the opportunity to apply for or receive assistance under the Section 8 Programs on any legally recognized basis including but not limited to race, color, sex, religion, creed, national or ethnic origin, age, family status, handicap or disability.

To further its commitment to full compliance with applicable Civil Rights laws, the PHA will provide Federal/State/local information to participants regarding discrimination and any recourse available to them if they are victims of discrimination. Such information will be made available during the family briefing session, and applicable Fair Housing Information and Discrimination Complaint Forms will be made a part of the family's briefing packet.

Except as otherwise provided in 24 CFR 8.21(c)(1), 8.24(a), 8.25, and 8.31, no individual with disabilities shall be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be

subjected to discrimination because the PHA's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by persons with disabilities.

The offices of Belmont at 1195 Main Street, Buffalo, NY are accessible to persons with physical (mobility) disabilities. Accessibility for the hearing-impaired is provided through e-mail and local relay service. Housing information and applications for Section 8 assistance are available through the mail, via Belmont's website (www.belmonthousingwny.org), and in Belmont's offices in such manner as to be readily available to someone in a wheelchair.

E. IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING; PHA RESPONSE

Erie County and the Amherst/Cheektowaga/Tonawanda (ACT) Community Development Consortium periodically conduct an *Impediments to Fair Housing* study and publish the results. While the most recent study identified the availability of affordable housing, it also reported incidents of discrimination and NIMBYism as impediments to fair housing, and it singled out income, or the lack thereof, as the over-riding impediment to housing choice.

In response to the impediments identified in the ACT study, as well as other barriers (e.g. lack of public transportation) that have been mentioned by clients, Belmont has conducted the following activities and taken the following steps to affirmatively further Fair Housing:

Training & Information

1. Those administering the HCV Programs receive fair housing training on an on-going basis. This training enables staff to identify possible infractions and make referrals as necessary to Housing Opportunities Made Equal, a local fair housing organization, or HUD for investigation.
2. New employees are required to complete Fair Housing training during their orientation to the agency. This training involves reading relevant regulations and housing articles followed by a discussion with a manager.
3. Recipients of Section 8 renter's assistance attend an orientation prior to receiving their voucher. During that orientation everyone receives printed information on fair housing and housing discrimination. When available, an Education Specialist from Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) discusses fair housing issues with the clients and fields whatever questions or concerns the new voucher-holders may have.
4. Clients have access to the Housing Resource Center at our Buffalo office, which provides information on tax prep services, education and employment opportunities, rental assistance and rental housing, reverse mortgages, home purchase assistance programs, mortgage products, HUD programs, HUD homes, subsidized new builds and existing rehabilitated units, financial education materials, etc.

We also provide information on housing-related issues such as lead based paint hazards, energy star, carbon monoxide poisoning, and housing quality standards. We make available to the public *Tenant's Rights Guide* and *A Housing Guide for Senior Citizens*, both of which are produced by the NYS Office of the Attorney General.

There is an inventory of Community Profiles to give clients some idea of the services, job opportunities, schools, churches, etc. available in areas with which they may not be familiar. Apartment listings are abundant and clients can pick up copies of bus schedules and local maps.

5. Clients are also free to use the Resource Center's phones and computers to help in their search for affordable housing. The Center is usually staffed by two (2) full time experienced Housing Specialists or Housing Counselors. Our goal is to educate clients about the benefits of living in non-impacted areas and to help them access that housing.
6. Belmont created a Home Ownership and Self Sufficiency Resource Center in the Buffalo office. This room has a lending library with books, videos, DVDs, and magazines on career planning, pre- and post-purchase home ownership education, GED programs, post-secondary education and other skill development opportunities. The room is utilized by our Section 8 Family Self Sufficiency Counselors and Home Ownership Counselors to perform individual counseling.
7. Belmont developed and continues to update the Affordable Housing Opportunities Lists for the eight counties that include and surround the City of Buffalo. This list is available in all of Belmont's offices, may be downloaded from the website and may be requested by phone.
8. In designing letterhead, brochures and general correspondence we consulted www.lighthouse.com for guidance on creating legible products for sight-impaired people. What we learned caused us to replace green print on envelopes and letterhead with black print and to switch to a larger, more easily-read font.

Location & Lack of Adequate Transportation

1. Erie and Niagara Counties, where most of the Belmont-serviced voucher-holders make use of their assistance, are comprised of urban, suburban and rural communities. While the cities are fairly well-served by public transportation, the suburban and rural portions of the counties are not.

Belmont's main office was purposely situated in the City of Buffalo on a main thoroughfare accessible by subway and bus. A Niagara County office, located in the City of North Tonawanda, serves Niagara County residents as well as those living in the northern reaches of Erie County.

2. Also in response to a perceived lack of transportation, Belmont's Section 8 Program policies permit clients to complete the application and eligibility determination processes entirely through the mail. Even when it comes time for the HUD-required orientation, clients may request that the orientation be conducted somewhere other than Belmont's office, somewhere closer to the client's home.
3. Several years ago Belmont created a user-friendly web site to increase the public's access to a wide variety of affordable housing resources. The website has been particularly helpful to clients with personal mobility limitations as well as those living in outlying areas. Clients need not travel to one of Belmont's offices in order to apply for assistance; just about everything is available through the website, over the phone or through the mail.

More recently, a web-based program... www.waitlistcheck.com ... was added which allows applicants to check the status of their applications 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year.

Staff / Services / Programs

1. For a number of years, Belmont employed a full-time Landlord Relations Specialist whose primary objective was to increase affordable housing opportunities by recruiting landlords to participate in the Section 8 Program and by encouraging those landlords to make available their properties that are located in areas of opportunity; areas of low poverty and low minority concentration. When funding permits we intend to reinstate this position.
2. Belmont employs several bi-lingual staff to facilitate the delivery of services to people for whom English is not their primary language. Bi-lingual employees are paid a premium for the services they are able to provide to clients.
3. Belmont is a HUD-Certified Housing Counseling Agency and as such provides countless services and programs to individuals and groups; financial education, debt and credit repair, pre-and post purchase counseling, and default, predatory lending and reverse mortgage counseling. In addition, we sponsor and support a Home Buyer Club for Section 8 Participants working toward the purchase of a home. All workshops include information on fair housing and predatory lending.
4. In partnership with the NYS Developmental Disability Services Office, Aspire of WNY and the Self Advocacy Association, Belmont provides a Homebuyer Club dedicated to people with developmental disabilities. The club meets monthly to educate, encourage and support clients as they seek to achieve self-sufficiency and homeownership. The club is available in combination with individualized pre-purchase and financial counseling services.
5. One of Belmont's Housing Programs Managers serves on the board of the Erie County Fair Housing Partnership. Belmont is a member of the Homeless Coalition of WNY,

Housing Opportunities Made Equal, Southtowns Human Services Coalition and Human Services Coalition of the Tonawandas.

6. Because the waiting period for the Erie County PHA Consortium's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is estimated to be ten years or more, we had to make the difficult decision (in August 2011) to close the waiting list to new applications. We didn't want to do this because we feel that closing the waiting list further limits people's opportunity to access housing information, other affordable housing options and referrals. However, we could no longer justify adding any more applicants to the waiting list.
7. Given the housing instability that many low-income renters experience coupled with an extremely long wait for Section 8 assistance, a significant percentage of applicants are no longer living at the address-of-record when they are finally selected. Lest they lose their chance of receiving assistance, Belmont instituted a very liberal policy of reinstatement for applicants who fail to respond to our offer of assistance; applicants have up to one year from the date of their selection letter to respond. Most PHAs terminate the application if there has been no response within 30 days.
8. Belmont makes every attempt to accommodate people with disabilities so that they can make use of the Section 8 Program. We routinely approve requests to use an exception payment standard of up to 120% of FMR to allow a person with disabilities to rent housing that meets their needs. We also understand the particular difficulty that people with disabilities often experience while searching for safe, accessible, affordable housing and therefore employ liberal voucher extension policies.

Affordability

1. Belmont administers several IDA programs funded through grants from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assets for Independence Program. These grants allow families to accumulate funds for down payment and/or closing costs when they get ready to purchase their first home. A percentage of the IDAs are also available to further one's education or start a small business.
2. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program quite obviously addresses the issue of housing affordability for renters. The Erie County PHA Consortium also promotes the Section 8 homeownership option for renters who wish to become homeowners. The option is presented during the initial orientation to the Section 8 Program and on an annual basis thereafter. We try to "grow" at least ten (10) Section 8 homeowners per year.
3. Belmont has always vigorously marketed the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program to Section 8 participants, particularly its ability to help families accumulate funds for down payment and closing costs. The FSS Program is a prerequisite for those planning to purchase a home using their Section 8 subsidy. It is not uncommon for FSS participants to accumulate anywhere from a couple of thousand dollars to well over \$10,000 during

their years in the program. These funds are often the difference between an affordable and unaffordable mortgage.

4. The PHA's primary service area, Erie County, covers a large geographic area with a very diverse demographic. While a Section 8 Payment Standard (PS) based on 90-100% of the fair market rent (FMR) affords most voucher-holders the opportunity to rent modest housing in the urban areas, it is often inadequate for those looking to rent in the suburban and rural areas. Keeping in mind that these higher-cost areas are typically areas of low poverty and low minority concentration... areas of opportunity... the PHA wants to ensure that families can also access the housing that might be available in these outlying areas. Therefore, the PHA established Exception Payment Standards (ExPS) of up to 110% of FMR for use in the majority of suburban and rural communities. This has greatly expanded housing opportunities for many families.
5. Belmont's homeownership counselors are tuned into the many first-time homebuyer programs and services that are offered throughout Erie County. They ensure that homebuyers know which banks are offering the most competitive mortgage rates and which ones have matched-savings homebuyer clubs; they offer clients pre-purchase counseling and financial education and, most importantly, they direct potential homebuyers to any down payment and closing cost assistance programs that may be funded in the jurisdiction(s) where the client is seeking housing.

Miscellaneous Activities

1. Belmont is a free tax preparation site. Every year during tax season Belmont employees and community volunteers complete tax returns for low income households, many of which previously used (expensive) "rapid refund" sites. The savings to the clients in terms of fees that they don't have to pay is tremendous, not to mention the number of clients who benefit from the EITC.
2. Belmont staff assisted the City of Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency in developing and enacting anti-predatory lending policy guidelines which are now applied to all City of Buffalo Home Buyer and Rehabilitation Loan Programs.
3. Belmont has partnered in the past with the Independent Living Center of WNY and NYS Housing Trust Fund to provide funds to persons with disabilities so that they might be able to make accessibility modifications to their home. Participants of the program are eligible for a forgivable loan to make repairs such as wheel chair lifts, stair glides, bathroom modifications and entrance ramps. When funds are available, the program is open to renters and home owners in Erie County.
4. Although Belmont administers the Section 8 Program on behalf of primarily the suburban communities of Erie County, low income residents of the entire county, including the City of Buffalo, receive equal preference when it comes to placement on or selection

from the wait list. Voucher-holders may use their voucher in any community they choose.

Although the impact that these activities and services have on recipients is difficult to assess, the PHA tracks the number of clients who visit the Housing Resource Center, attend workshops, receive reasonable accommodation, visit our website, request an exception payment standard, etc. in an attempt to at least measure the ongoing need for these services.

E. SERVICE POLICY /ACCOMMODATIONS

This policy is applicable to all situations described in this Administrative Plan when a family initiates contact with the PHA, when the PHA initiates contact with a family including when a family applies, and when the PHA schedules or reschedules appointments of any kind.

It is the policy of this PHA to be service-directed in the administration of our housing programs, and to exercise and demonstrate a high level of professionalism while providing housing services to families and individuals.

Persons with Disabilities

The PHA's policies and practices will be designed to provide assurances that all persons with disabilities will be provided with reasonable accommodation so that they may fully access and utilize the housing program and related services. The availability of specific accommodations will be made known by including notices on PHA forms and letters to all families, and all requests will be verified so that the PHA can properly accommodate the need presented by the disability.

Section 504

This regulation states that no otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States... shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program, service or activity receiving Federal financial assistance or under any program or activity conducted by any Executive agency or the USPS. 24 CFR Part 8 applies to all applicants for, and recipients of, HUD financial assistance in the operation of programs or activities receiving such assistance.

Section 504 defines an individual with a disability as any person who has a physical or mental disability that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such an impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment. Major life activities include walking, talking, hearing, seeing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, and caring for oneself. The law also applies to individuals who have a history of such impairments as well as those who are perceived as having such an impairment.

A person who meets the above definition, and who is otherwise qualified for the program, service or activity, is covered under Section 504. To be otherwise qualified means the individual

meets the essential eligibility requirements, including, for example, requirements for tenancy, if the program is a housing program.

A qualified person with a disability:

- Must be afforded an opportunity equal to that afforded to others, and/or
- Must be provided housing or benefits as effective as those afforded to others, and/or
- May not be provided different or separate housing or benefits unless necessary to provide the person with a handicap with housing or benefits that are as effective as those provided to others.

The law is designed to afford people with disabilities an equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement as those who do not have disabilities. The PHA is obligated to administer the tenant-based assistance program in the most integrated setting possible that is appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals rather than to separate the individual from the general population. In any case, a participant with a disability *must ask* for an accommodation of their disability before the housing agency treats them differently.

Undue Hardship

Requests for reasonable accommodation from persons with disabilities will be granted upon verification that they meet the need presented by the disability, assuming the accommodation does not create “undue financial and administrative hardship” for the PHA.

In determining whether an accommodation creates undue hardship, the PHA will consider:

The nature and cost of the accommodation;

The overall financial resources of the facility or facilities involved in the provision of the reasonable accommodation; and

The number of persons employed at such facility, the number of families likely to need such accommodation, the effect on expenses and resources, or the likely impact on the operation of the facility as a result of the accommodation.

G. TRANSLATIONS OF DOCUMENTS

Belmont can access bi-lingual translators as necessary. Most documents and forms are currently available in English (Several HUD forms are available in Spanish, Russian and other languages.) In determining whether it is feasible to translate documents into other languages, the PHA will consider the following factors:

Number of applicants and participants who do not speak English and speak the other language.

Cost of translation into the other language per/client who speaks the language.

The availability of organizations to translate documents, letters and forms for non-English speaking families.

Availability of bi-lingual staff to explain untranslated documents to clients.

H. OUTREACH

The PHA publicizes and disseminates information to make known the availability of housing assistance and related services for very low income families on a regular basis. Since the waiting list is currently closed, we cannot offer any additional families rental assistance right now. When we are once again able to accept Section 8 applications, we will publicize the availability and nature of the housing assistance for very low income families in a newspaper of general circulation, minority media, and by other suitable means.

The PHA communicates the status of housing availability to other service providers in the community, advises them of housing eligibility factors and guidelines in order that they can make proper referral of their clients for housing assistance.

The PHA has also been working to make the community aware of its website at www.belmonthousingwny.org as it affords the public 24-hour access to current and valuable housing information

I. OWNER OUTREACH

The PHA makes a concerted effort to keep private owners informed of legislative changes in the tenant-based program, especially those changes that are designed to make the program more attractive to owners.

The PHA encourages owners of decent, safe and sanitary housing units to lease to Section 8 families. The PHA subscribes to www.nyhousingsearch.org in order to provide landlords with an opportunity to list their vacancies and for tenants to locate available units. The PHA also provides the public with an Affordable Housing Opportunity List and a list of "Section 8 Friendly" apartment complexes throughout Erie and Niagara Counties.

Belmont staff seeks listings of apartments, especially those located in non-impacted areas, by initiating contact with rental property owners and managers and by conducting formal and informal discussions and meetings. Printed material is offered to acquaint owners with the opportunities available under the program.

J. PRIVACY RIGHTS

Applicants and participants, including all adults in their households, are required to sign the HUD 9886 Authorization for Release of Information. This document incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes the conditions under which HUD will release family information. The PHA has a policy of protecting to the best of its ability the anonymity of those being assisted.

Any and all information which would lead one to determine the nature and/or severity of a person's disability is kept confidential. This personal information is not released except on an "as needed" basis in cases where an accommodation is under consideration. All requests for accommodation based on a disability are considered and approved by the Vice President for Housing Programs.

In accordance with HUD requirements, the PHA will furnish prospective owners with the family's current address as shown in the PHA's records and, if known to the PHA, the name and address of the landlord at the family's current and prior address. A statement of the PHA's policy on release of information to prospective landlords is included in the family's briefing packet.

The PHA also responds to inquiries from law enforcement agencies in accordance with PIH 2003-27 (HA), issued 10/24/2003.

K. MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The PHA operates its housing assistance program with efficiency and can demonstrate to HUD and independent auditors that the PHA is using its resources in a manner that reflects its commitment to quality and service. The PHA's policies and practices are consistent with the goals and objectives of the HUD-established SEMAP performance indicators.

L. RECORDS FOR MONITORING PHA PERFORMANCE

In order to demonstrate compliance with HUD and other pertinent regulations, the PHA will maintain records, reports and other documentation for a time that is in accordance with HUD requirements. These records, reports and documents will be kept in a manner that will allow an auditor, housing professional or other interested party to follow, monitor and/or assess the PHA's operational procedures objectively and accurately.

M. ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE

Pursuant to the terms of the PHA's contract for administrative services, the contract fee for each project is equal to the Total Operating Receipts Available for the Regular Costs of Administration. This results in a zero balance in the Administrative Fee Reserve account.

In the event that this would change, HUD requires that a formal policy be included in the administrative plan establishing a threshold for the amount of expenditures which may be made

from the Operating Reserve account for “other housing purposes” (i.e. other than the Section 8 program) without prior approval of the supervisory entity of the PHA. Therefore the threshold is hereby set at \$1,000.

N. TERMINOLOGY

The Erie County PHA Consortium is the housing agency referred to throughout this document. Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, as the agent, is the entity administering these programs.

“Family” is used interchangeably with “Household”, “Applicant” or “Participant” and can refer to a single person family.

“Tenant” is used to refer to participants in terms of their relationship to landlords.

“Landlord” and “Owner” are used interchangeably.

“Noncitizens Rule” refers to the regulation effective June 19, 1995 restricting assistance to U.S. citizens and eligible immigrants.

“SEMAP” refers to the Section 8 Management Assessment Program. HUD uses SEMAP indicators to assess the PHA’s administrative performance.

Chapter 2

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter defines both HUD's and the PHA's criteria for admission and denial of admission to the program. The policy of this PHA is to strive for objectivity and consistency in applying these criteria to evaluate the eligibility of families who apply. The PHA staff will review all information provided by the family carefully and without regard to factors other than those defined in this Chapter. Families will be provided the opportunity to explain their circumstances, to furnish additional information, if needed, and to receive an explanation of the basis for any decision made by the PHA pertaining to their eligibility.

A. ELIGIBILITY FACTORS

When the PHA's voucher program is open to new/additional applicants, an applicant will be placed on the waiting list if their initial application indicates that they meet the following eligibility criteria. Eligibility will not be verified at this point; the applicant's certification that they meet the criteria is sufficient at the initial application stage.

- An applicant must be a "family" (see Section B for definition)
- An applicant must be income eligible (see Section C)
- An applicant must furnish Social Security Numbers (see Section D)
- An applicant must consent to the collection and use of certain information.(see Section E)
- An applicant must furnish a Declaration of Citizenship/Eligible Immigrant Status, and verification of citizenship when required. (see Section F)
- At least one member of the applicant family must be a U.S. citizen or have eligible immigrant status. (see Section F)
- And, in 2006, HUD implemented a rule which places restrictions on certain students who are seeking assistance on their own, separate from their parents. (see Section G)

The applicant must submit verification of their eligibility once they are selected from the waiting list. If they cannot verify eligibility at the point of selection, their application for assistance is denied and their name is removed from the waiting list.

B. FAMILY COMPOSITION

The applicant must meet the definition of "Family". A Family may be two or more persons who intend to share residency and whose income and resources are available to meet the household's needs; one or more elderly or disabled persons; a single elderly, disabled or displaced person; or any other single person except certain students (see Section F of this Chapter).

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 partially responsible for paying the rent, and has the legal capacity to enter into a lease under State/local law.

A family may designate an elderly or disabled adult family member as head of household solely to qualify the family as an elderly household (and thereby eligible for medical expense deduction), provided that the elderly or disabled adult is at least partially responsible for paying the rent. (This means the person must have or anticipate having some source of income in order to contribute to the tenant share of rent and thereby be designated as head of household.)

Spouse

The husband or wife of the head. A spouse never qualifies as a dependent.

For proper application of the Noncitizens Rule, the definition of spouse is: the *marriage partner* who, in order to dissolve the relationship, 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 along with the head of household for complying with the lease and paying the rent. A family may have a spouse **or** a co-head but never both. Like a spouse, a co-head never qualifies as a dependent. You may also have an adult member of the household who is not necessarily designated as co-head.

Other Adult

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.

Dependent

A family member who is under 18 years of age or a person of any age who is disabled or a full-time student. The head, spouse, co-head, foster adults, foster children and live-in aides can never be considered as dependents.

Full-Time Student

A person attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis as defined by the educational institution.

Foster Child / Adult

A person under the legal guardianship of the state, county or other agency and being cared for by an individual other than the parent, through an arrangement with the custodial agency. While foster children do not qualify as dependents, child care expenses that may accrue for them are deductible to the same extent as they are for other children.

Children in Out-of-Home Care

A child who is temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family. This provision only pertains to the child's temporary absence from the home, and is not intended to artificially enlarge the space available for other family members. If the placement agency cannot reasonably anticipate a return date for the child, the child's absence is not considered temporary and the child is not considered a member of the household for purposes of voucher size or subsidy. Generally the agency must anticipate the return within one year for the absence to be temporary.

Live-In Attendants

A household may include a live-in aide provided that such live-in aide:

Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of an elderly person or a person with disabilities, (based on written statement from a medical / counseling professional familiar with the individual's disability and needs).

Is not obligated for the support of the person(s), and

Would not be living in the unit except to provide care for the person(s).

The key is "live-in". If the aide has some other residence and does not actually reside with the family he/she is not considered a live-in aide. This rules out a "team" of care-givers who may share responsibility for providing assistance (and may or may not actually live in the assisted unit). Additional sleeping space is not subsidized in such a case.

A live-in aide is treated differently than other household members in that:

1. Income of the live-in aide is not 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 may not be considered as a remaining member of the tenant family.

Relatives are not automatically excluded as live-in aides, but they must meet all of the elements in the live-in aide definition described above.

Family members of a live-in attendant may also reside in the unit providing doing so does not increase the subsidy by the cost of an additional bedroom and that the presence of the live-in's family members does not overcrowd the unit.

A live-in aide may only reside in the unit with the approval of the PHA. Written verification of the need for a live-in aide will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional, such as a doctor, social worker or case worker. The verification must state the services to be provided by the live-in aide.

At any time, the PHA may refuse to approve a particular person as a live-in aide or withdraw such approval if the person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program; is subject to lifetime registration as a sex offender; commits drug-related or violent criminal activity; or owes rent or other amounts to the PHA or to any other PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing program.

Change in Head of Household / Family Composition Prior to Selection or Issuance

The wait for Section 8 assistance is lengthy and it is reasonable to assume that the composition of the applicant-family may change during the waiting period. Members may come to the household through birth, adoption, marriage, etc. Similarly, members may leave the household through divorce, death, maturation, etc. The head of household may request that the PHA add or delete members at any time while the applicant is on the waiting list. The PHA will take appropriate steps to ensure that the person requesting the changes is the head of household.

The head of household may also ask the PHA to delete him/her from the application and designate some other household member *who was accounted for on the application* as the new head of household. This happens occasionally at the point of selection but could also happen while the applicant is still on the waiting list. If the request is made while the applicant is waiting for assistance, the PHA will verify the identity of the person making the request and, if satisfied that the request is from the head of household (as listed on the application), will make the change. The PHA will document the circumstances and date the change was made.

If the request to delete the head of household and designate another comes after the date of the Waitlist Selection Letter, the PHA will only grant the request if the person to be designated head of household *was accounted for on the initial application* and can provide proof that he/she was a member of the household prior to the date of the Waitlist Selection Letter.

Split Households Prior to Voucher Issuance

When a family on the waiting list splits into two otherwise eligible families due to divorce or legal separation, one of the “new families” will retain the original waiting list position while the other must submit a new application. If the new families both claim the same placement on the waiting list, and there is no court determination, the PHA will decide who keeps the original position by considering the following factors:

- Which family retains the children or any disabled or elderly members.
- Whether domestic violence was involved in the split.
- Recommendations of social services staff or qualified professionals from an agency like child protection.
- Which family member originally applied as head of household.

Documentation of these factors is the responsibility of the applicant families. If either or both of the families do not provide the documentation, they may be denied placement on the waiting list for failure to supply information requested by the PHA.

If there is a legal determination of custody and both new households include children, both new households may remain on the waitlist as applicants, with the same date and time of application, as long as both families remain eligible.

Multiple Families in the Same Household

When an initial application lists two families living together (such as a mother and father, and a daughter with her own husband or children), they will be considered as one applicant...one family. This family may not split into two families prior to selection from the waiting list, with both new families expecting to retain their place on the waiting list. The applicant will have to decide which part of the family is going to retain their place on the waiting list and which will submit a new application.

Joint Custody of Children

Children who are subject to a joint custody agreement but live with one parent at least 51% of the time will be considered members of that parent’s household. “51% of the time” is defined as 183 days of the year, which do not have to run consecutively.

If both parents are on the waiting list and both are trying to claim the child, it is the responsibility of the parent(s) to provide verification as to the percentage of time they have custody. School records may provide acceptable verification of custody; i.e.; which parent’s address is listed as the child’s address. In any case, only one parent may claim the children for purposes of voucher size and subsidy.

C. INCOME LIMITATIONS

In order to be eligible for assistance, an applicant must have an income at the time of admission that does not exceed the very low income limits for occupancy as established by HUD or be a low-income family in one of the following categories:

“Continuously assisted” under the 1937 Housing Act; (“continuously assisted” means that the family has received assistance under the 1937 Act within 120 days of voucher issuance; public housing, all Section 8 and Section 23 Programs included);

Physically displaced by rental rehabilitation activity under Part 511;

Qualified for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 or HOPE 2 project;

Displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on eligible low-income housing under 24CFR 248.165; in some cases the family may have moderate income as opposed to low income.

Qualified for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a resident homeownership program under 24 CFR 248.173.

To determine if the family is income-eligible, the PHA compares the Annual Income of the family to the applicable income limit for the family’s size. Families whose Annual Income exceeds the limit will be denied admission and offered an informal review.

The applicable income limit to be used at initial issuance of a voucher is the income limit of the PHA where the family initially leases a unit. Families who exercise portability prior to initial lease-up must be within the very low income limit of the receiving PHA.

Income Targeting

While eligible applicants must have incomes at or below 50% of area median income, the PHA must also meet income targeting requirements stated at 24 CFR 982.201:

At least 75% of the PHA's new admissions each fiscal year (January 1-December 31) must be of “extremely low income” (ELI), which is defined by HUD as the higher of 30% of area median income or the federal poverty level.

This means that some applicants may be temporarily returned to the waiting list (RWL) because the income determination shows their income to be greater than the ELI limit but less than 50% of area median income. These applicants will be re-selected once a sufficient number of ELI applicants have been admitted.

D. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

Applicants are required to provide verification of Social Security Numbers (SSN) for all household members prior to admission.

A temporary exception may be made for an applicant-household that includes a member under the age of six whose SSN cannot be verified in a timely manner. It may be that the SSN has not been assigned but it could also be that a SSN was assigned but the head of household doesn't have verification of the SSN (perhaps the child is a foster child or was recently adopted). As long as all other members submit the required SSN verification, the family may be admitted to the Program. The PHA will then provide the family with a 90-day grace period to obtain the required SSN verification. If necessary, the PHA may grant one additional 90-day extension if it determines that the applicant's failure to provide the SSN verification is due to circumstances beyond their control. During these extensions, the child is entitled to all the program benefits afforded to the other family members.

If at the end of the extensions, the family is still unable to provide SSN verification for all members, the PHA must deny eligibility or terminate the family's participation.

The family need not provide the actual Social Security card to meet the verification requirement, but failure to furnish some acceptable form of verification of SSN is grounds for denial or termination of assistance.

Refer to 24 CFR 5.216 for more specific requirements relative to SSN verification

E. CONSENT TO COLLECT AND USE FAMILY INFORMATION

Every adult member of the household, and the head, spouse or co-head must sign HUD-9886 and any other consent/verification form as requested by the PHA.

If any member fails to sign and submit consent/verification forms when requested, the family may be denied admission or have their assistance terminated.

F. CITIZENSHIP/ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS

In order to receive assistance, a family member must be a U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant. The immigration status of each individual member of the family is determined before the family's overall status is determined.

Mixed Families. A family is eligible for assistance as long as at least one member is a citizen or eligible immigrant. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are called "Mixed Families." Such applicant families will be given notice that their assistance will be pro-rated and that they may request a hearing if they disagree with 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.

Appeals. For this eligibility requirement only, the applicant is entitled to a hearing exactly like those provided for participants.

Verification of Eligible Immigrant Status before Admission

The PHA will not provide assistance to any family prior to the verification of eligibility for at least one member of the family pursuant to this section.

G. STUDENTS ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Restrictions apply to certain post-secondary students who apply for or are receiving assistance as single persons. The restrictions do not apply to a student who is still a member of a parent's assisted household. The restrictions are intended to ensure that Section 8 assistance goes to those who are truly in need and eligible for such assistance.

The restrictions apply to a student enrolled in an institution of higher education who is under the age of 24, not a veteran, not married, and who does not have a dependent child. The restriction does not apply to the single individual/student if he/she is 24 years of age or older, or a veteran, or married, or the custodial parent of a dependent child (which would mean the student is not a single person).

Applicants determined to be subject to this restriction must pass an additional income eligibility test; the student and the student's parents must be income eligible in order for the student to receive assistance, unless the student can verify his/her independence from the parents.

Definitions

For purposes of determining which students may be subject to these restrictions HUD provided and the PHA adopted the following definitions:

- **Dependent Child** – (of a student enrolled in an institution of higher education) as defined in 5.603; a member of the assisted family other than the head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student; foster children and foster adults are not considered dependents.
- **Independent Student** - as defined by the Department of Education; a student who meets at least one of these conditions: is at least 24 years of age, was an orphan or ward of the court through 18 years of age, is a veteran of the U.S. military, has a dependent other than a spouse, is a graduate student, or is married.
- **Institution of Higher Education** - as defined in the Higher Education Act of 1965 at 20 U.S.C. 1001 & 1002. Generally, these are colleges, universities and post-secondary technical and vocational schools.
- **Parents** - the biological or adoptive parent(s) or guardian(s) of the student.
- **Student** - any person enrolled full-time or part-time at an institution of higher education; the law does not exempt part-time students.
- **Veteran** - as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2) and used by the Department of Veteran Affairs; a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.

Independence from Parents

When determination of independence from parents is necessary, the PHA will consider all of the following criteria:

- The student is of legal contract age under state law.
- The student has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year prior to application for assistance.
- The student meets the Department of Education's definition of independent student.
- The student was not claimed as a dependent on his/her parents' most recent tax form.

The student who is determined to be independent must provide a certification of the amount of financial assistance that will be provided by his/her parents, even if the amount is zero. The certification must be signed by the individual providing the support.

H. SUITABILITY OF FAMILY

The PHA may take into consideration any of the additional criteria for admission, such as debts to any PHA, drug use, criminal activity, etc., but will not otherwise screen for factors which relate to the suitability of the applicant family as tenants; see Chapter 15 for details on Denial and Termination. It is the responsibility of the owner to screen the applicants as to their suitability for tenancy.

The PHA will advise families how to file a complaint if they feel they have been discriminated against by an owner. The PHA will advise the family to make a Fair Housing complaint. The PHA may also report the owner to HUD (Fair Housing/Equal Opportunity) or the local fair housing organization.

I. CHANGES IN ELIGIBILITY PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE CONTRACT

Changes that occur during the period between issuance of a voucher and lease-up may affect the family's eligibility or Total Tenant Payment. For example, if a family's income increases such that it exceeds the applicable income limit prior to lease up, the applicant will no longer be eligible for the program. They will be notified in writing of their ineligible status and their right to an informal review.

J. NOTICE OF INELIGIBILITY

Families who are determined to be ineligible will be notified in writing of the reason for denial and given an opportunity to request an informal review, or an informal hearing if they were denied due to noncitizen status. See Chapter 19, "Complaints and Appeals" for additional information about reviews and hearings.

Chapter 3

APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

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

The PHA is required to adopt 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 the PHA 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 the PHA affirmatively further fair housing goals in the administration of the program [24 CFR 982.53, HCV GB p. 4-1]. Adherence to the selection policies described in this chapter ensures that the PHA will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements..

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

Part I: The Application Process. This part provides an overview of the application process, and discusses how applicants can obtain and submit applications. It also specifies how the PHA will handle the applications it receives.

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

PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Families may obtain application forms from the PHA's office during normal business hours and if applicable PHA's Website. Families may also request – by telephone or by mail – that an application be mailed to them via first class mail. PHA reserves the right to require all applicants to apply on line via PHA's website, app or application portal. See section 4-I.C for reasonable accommodation considerations.

Applications must be complete in order to be accepted by the PHA for processing. If an application is incomplete, the PHA will notify the family of the additional information required.

3-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

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

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]. PHA has established language Access Plan that will be followed.

3-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST-

The PHA will utilize the lottery approach for placement on waitlist. Under this approach, the waiting list is not established based on date and time of application. Instead, the PHA randomly orders applications to form its waiting list. If the PHA anticipates receiving far more applications than it can assist in a reasonable period of time, the lottery rules may be established in advance with a limit to the number of applications that will be placed on the waiting list. When the application deadline has passed, the PHA randomly selects the number of applications from a pool of all applications submitted. Those selected are randomly ordered on a waiting list.

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

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

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

If the PHA can determine from the information provided that a family is ineligible, the family will not be placed on the waiting list. Where a family is determined to be ineligible, the PHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a complete application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility and will inform the family of its right to request an informal review and explain the process for doing so .

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

The PHA will send written notification of the preliminary eligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a complete application.

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 applicable preference(s) for which they qualify.

PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

3-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain a single waiting list for the HCV program.

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

3-II.C. OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 982.206]

Closing the Waiting List

A PHA is permitted to close the waiting list if it has an adequate pool of families to use its available HCV assistance. Alternatively, the PHA may elect to continue to accept applications only from certain categories of families that meet particular preferences or funding criteria. Lottery approach will be utilized(see section 3-I.D.).

PHA Policy

The PHA will close the waiting list when the estimated waiting period for housing assistance for applicants on the list reaches 24 months for the most current applicants. Where the PHA has particular preferences or funding criteria that require a specific category of family, the PHA may elect to continue to accept applications from these applicants while closing the waiting list to others.

Reopening the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will announce the reopening of the waiting list at least 10 business days prior to the date applications will first be accepted. If the list is only being reopened for certain categories of families, this information will be contained in the notice.

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

Buffalo News, Challenger, Social Media Outlets in which PHA has an account and share announcements with partner service providers serving low-income families and individuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

3-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Purging the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

circumstances beyond the family's control, as a result of a family member's disability, or as a direct result of status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, including an adverse factor resulting from such abuse.

Removal from the Waiting List

PHA Policy

If at any time an applicant family is on the waiting list, the PHA determines that the family is not eligible for assistance the family will be removed from the waiting list.

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

Chapter 4

HCV SELECTION FOR ASSISTANCE

4-IV.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 the PHA 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.

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

3-III.B. SELECTION AND HCV FUNDING SOURCES

Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203]

HUD may award funding for specifically named families living in specified types of units (e.g., a family that is displaced by demolition of public housing; a non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 or 2 projects). In these cases, the PHA may admit 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. The PHA must maintain records showing that such families were admitted with special program funding.

Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)]

HUD may award a PHA funding for a specified category of families on the waiting list. The PHA must use this funding only to assist the families within the specified category. In order to assist families within a targeted funding category, the PHA 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 this plan.

PHA Policy

The PHA administers the following types of targeted funding:

Family Unification Program (FUP), a committee, made up of representatives from ECDSS and other human service agencies, refers eligible families to the PHA. Those families complete the income determination process immediately and, if determined income-eligible, are offered assistance without the usual lengthy wait.

VASH applicants are referred to the PHA by homeless outreach staff and social workers employed by the Veterans Administration. PHA staff determines income-eligibility and issues HCVs.

If an applicant for one of these set-asides, except for VASH, is found to have been previously terminated from any Section 8 Program, the PHA may deny admission to one of these special programs for at least one year following the date of termination. If the applicant owes any amounts to the PHA, those debts must be paid in full before re-admission.

The PHA also administers targeted vouchers under the Mainstreaming People w/ Disabilities Program, Non-Elderly Disabled Program, and Nursing Home Transition Program. Applicants for the first two programs are selected from the regular Section 8 waiting list, while NHT vouchers are issued to individuals referred to the PHA by Headways of WNY.

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 this plan.

4-IV.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the PHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the following local preferences:

1. **Residency Preference:** This preference is extended to applicants who live, work or have notice of hire to work anywhere in Erie County. The applicant is afforded the preference no matter how long they live or work in the County and regardless of whether or not they are living or working in the County at the point of selection.
2. The PHA will offer a preference to families that include victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking who have either been referred by a partnering service agency or consortia or are seeking an emergency transfer under VAWA from the PHA's public housing program or other covered housing program operated by the PHA.
3. The PHA will work with the following partnering service agencies:
 - a. The Erie County Department of Social Services and their subcontractors.
 - b. The applicant must certify that the abuser will not reside with the applicant unless the PHA gives prior written approval.
4. In order to help to end homelessness in our community, the PHA has established a limited homeless preference for 225 housing choice vouchers. In accordance with HUD PIH Notice 2013-15, this preference is specifically for eligible people experiencing homelessness who are referred by a qualifying homeless organization (see below). This addendum is intended to address those areas of program administration that may be handled differently than they are for regular vouchers. The changes or exceptions discussed in this addendum apply only to the homeless preference. (See Homeless Preferences Addendum)
5. The PHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding.

a. Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)]

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Order of Selection

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

PHA Policy

Once the Erie County preference is applied, applicants fall into one of two categories on the waiting list:

1. Applicants with a residency preference
2. Applicants without a residency preference

Within each category applicants are ordered by date and time of initial application and virtually all selections are made from the first category. If an applicant's circumstances change such that they qualify for a residency preference when initially they did not, and upon receipt of verification of such change in residency, their application will be moved from the second category to the first, retaining the original date of application.

The waiting list will be maintained in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. Applicants will be placed on the waiting list based on the preference claimed.
2. Applicants must indicate on their initial application that their household income is at or below the very low income limit for their household size in order to be placed on the waiting list. Any exception to the very low income requirement, must have been approved previously by the HUD Field Office.
3. Applicants with a residency preference who are eligible for non-targeted assistance will be selected from the waiting list when vouchers are available.
4. Applicants with a residency preference who are eligible for non-targeted assistance will be selected from the waiting list when vouchers are available.
5. Applicants who are selected and determined income-eligible, but are not issued a voucher immediately due to HUD's targeting requirements (i.e., 75% of admissions must be applicants with incomes below 30% of area median income), will be returned to the top of the waiting list. They will be issued vouchers as soon as the PHA is sure that the targeting requirement will be met for the current year.

4-IV.D. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

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

PHA Policy

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

They have been selected and completed application included in the notification.
Return the application within 10 business days.

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

4-IV.E. THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

Reasonable accommodation must be made for persons with disabilities.

PHA Policy

Families selected from the waiting list are required to complete the application and supply documentation.

The head of household or spouse/cohead must provide acceptable documentation of legal identity. If the family representative does not provide the required documentation at the time of the application, they will be required to provide it within 10 business days.

Pending disclosure and documentation of social security numbers, the PHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for **10 business days**. If not all household members have disclosed their SSNs at the next time the PHA is issuing vouchers, the PHA will issue a voucher to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

The family must provide the information necessary to establish the family's eligibility and determine the appropriate level of assistance, and must complete required forms, provide required signatures, and submit required documentation. If any materials are missing, the PHA will provide the family with a written list of items that must be submitted.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of application must be provided within 10 business days of the request (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.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family with the application process.

The application process will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, the PHA will provide translation services in accordance with the PHA's LEP plan.

Applicants who fail to provide requested documentation 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 the policies in this plan.

4-IV.F. COMPLETING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

The PHA must verify all information provided by the family. Based on verified information, the PHA must make a final determination of eligibility 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.

PHA Policy

If the PHA determines that the family is ineligible, the PHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of the determination. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal review.

If a family fails to qualify for any criteria that affected the order in which it was selected from the waiting list (e.g. targeted funding, extremely low-income), the family will be returned to its original position on the waiting list. The PHA will notify the family in writing that it has been returned to the waiting list, and will specify the reasons for it.

If the PHA determines that the family is eligible to receive assistance, the PHA will invite the family to attend a briefing in accordance with

Chapter 5

SUBSIDY STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

HUD guidelines require that PHAs establish subsidy standards for the determination of voucher size, and that such standards provide for a minimum commitment of subsidy while avoiding overcrowding. The standards used for the voucher size also must be within the minimum unit size requirements of HUD's Housing Quality Standards. This chapter explains the subsidy standards which will be used to determine the voucher size for various sized families when they are selected from the waiting list, as well as the PHA's procedures when a family's size changes, or a family selects a unit size that is different from the voucher size.

A. DETERMINING VOUCHER SIZE

The PHA does not determine who shares a bedroom/sleeping room, but there must be at least one person per bedroom on the voucher. The PHA's subsidy standards for determining voucher size shall be applied in a manner consistent with fair housing guidelines.

All standards in this section relate to the number of bedrooms on the voucher, not the family's actual living arrangements. The unit size on the voucher remains the same as long as the family composition remains the same, regardless of the actual unit size rented.

Generally, the PHA assigns one bedroom for two people. However, the following factors are also taken into consideration in the determination of voucher size:

A family consisting of only the head and spouse/co-head is issued a 1-bdrm voucher.

Families with children are issued a voucher that provides assistance for one additional bedroom for every two children of the same sex, and separate bedrooms for opposite-sex children if at least one of the children is six years of age. Note: When a family has joint rather than sole custody of a child, the child is considered a household member (for purposes of determining voucher size) if the family submits verification that the child resides with the family at least 51% of the time.

An unborn child, foster child, or a child in *temporary* foster care is considered an existing family member for purposes of determining voucher size.

A child attending college out of town may be considered a family member for purposes of determining voucher size. In making this determination the PHA will consider whether or not the child has been emancipated for financial aid reasons and whether or not he/she returns to the residence when school is not in session.

A family member who will be absent for an extended period of time, such as a member who is incarcerated or away in the military, is not considered an existing family member. (Exception: A head of household who is away in the military is considered a household member and his/her income is included in determining total household income.)

Live-in attendants will generally be provided a separate bedroom but no additional bedrooms will be provided for the attendant's family members.

An adult is not expected to share a bedroom with a child, and adults of different generations may warrant additional bedrooms on the voucher.

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING VOUCHER SIZE

Voucher Size	Persons in Household (Minimum #)	Persons in Household (Maximum #)
0 Bedroom	1	1
1 Bedroom	1	2
2 Bedrooms	2	4
3 Bedrooms	3	6
4 Bedrooms	4	8
5 Bedrooms	6	10
6 Bedrooms	8	12

B. CHANGES IN VOUCHER SIZE

Changes for Applicants

The voucher size is determined prior to the briefing by comparing the reported family composition to the PHA subsidy standards.

If an applicant requires an increase in the voucher size before or after the voucher is issued, the applicant must submit a written request which describes their circumstances. The PHA will grant exceptions to the standards if it determines the exceptions are justified by the relationship, age, sex, health or disability of family members, or other individual circumstances. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a medical professional.

If an applicant's circumstances change such that they no longer qualify for the voucher size issued, but instead qualify for a lesser voucher size, the applicant must notify the PHA of the change in a timely manner. If the applicant fails to correct the voucher size and proceeds to lease a unit that is unaffordable based on the lesser voucher size, the PHA is under no obligation to approve the request to lease that unit or execute a HAP Contract for the unit. The applicant will be responsible for any rent due on the unit.

If the PHA errs in the bedroom size designation, the error will be corrected upon adequate notice to the family so as to avoid any undue hardship for the family.

Changes for Participants

The members of the household, including a live-in aide, must be reported to and approved by the PHA and the owner. The family must obtain approval of any additional family member before the person occupies the unit. (Exception: Additions by birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, in which case the family must inform the PHA at the next recertification). Family should explain their need for a larger voucher and request the increase/change in writing.

If the new member brings income to the household, the change must be reported within 30 days.

C. UNIT SIZE SELECTED

The family may select a different size dwelling than that listed on the voucher. If the family does select a unit with a different number of bedrooms than indicated on the voucher, there are several things that need to be considered:

1. Payment Standard

If the family chooses a unit with fewer bedrooms than the voucher allows, the applicable payment standard is the one which corresponds to the actual unit size.

If the family chooses a unit with more bedrooms than the voucher allows, the applicable payment standard is the one which corresponds to the family's voucher size.

If the gross rent is less than the applicable payment standard, the gross rent will be used in place of the payment standard to determine the subsidy amount.

2. Utility Allowance

The utility allowance used to calculate the gross rent is based on the number of bedrooms in the actual unit selected by the family or the number of bedrooms on the family's voucher, whichever is lower.

Where reasonable accommodation has been provided, the PHA will use the utility allowance that corresponds to the size of the unit actually leased by the family.

3. Housing Quality Standards

Federal housing quality standards allow two persons per living/sleeping room and suggest maximum occupancy (assuming a living room is used as a living/sleeping area) as shown in the table below. The limits may be exceeded if a room in addition to bedrooms and living room is used for sleeping.

<u>Unit Size</u>	<u>Max. Household Size</u>
0 Bedroom	1
1 Bedroom	4
2 Bedrooms	6
3 Bedrooms	8
4 Bedrooms	10
5 Bedrooms	12
6 Bedrooms	14

Chapter 6

FACTORS RELATED TO TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT DETERMINATION

INTRODUCTION

The accurate calculation of annual income and adjusted income will ensure that families are not paying more or less money for rent than their obligation under the regulations. Income and Total Tenant Payment (TTP) are calculated in accordance with 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart E&F. The formula for the calculation of TTP is specific and not subject to interpretation. These policies are meant to ensure the consistent application of discretionary standards with respect to the determination of TTP.

A. INCOME AND ALLOWANCES

For definitions of Income, Annual Income, Adjusted Income, etc, see 24 CFR, Part 5, Subpart F.

B. DISALLOWANCE OF EARNED INCOME FOR PERSONS W/ DISABILITIES

The PHA will take all necessary steps to ensure that disabled families that are eligible for the mandatory earned income disallowance (EID) receive the disallowance. The earned income disallowance is only applied when determining the annual income of disabled families who are participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The disallowance must not be applied in the determination of income for applicants.

HUD's "streamlining" rule (PIH Notice 2016-05, issued April 7, 2016) limits to 24 consecutive months the time period during which a disabled family member is eligible to receive the benefit of the earned income disregard. This is a reduction compared to the previous rule, which provided an EID benefit for a maximum of 24 months over a 48-month period.

The rule also grants the PHA discretion in determining the amount of EID during the second 12 months. This PHA will exclude 100% of earned income during the first 12 months and 50% of the earned income during the second 12 months.

Participants benefiting from EID prior to the effective date of this Administrative Plan revision (estimated to be October 1, 2016), are eligible to receive the EID benefit for 24 months over a 48-month period, as was in effect prior to the effective date of this provision.

INCOME CHANGES RESULTING FROM WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

QHWRA established requirements for the treatment of income changes resulting from welfare program requirements. Those requirements direct the PHA to **not reduce** the rental contribution for families whose welfare assistance is reduced specifically because of:

Fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or

Failure to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program; or

Non-compliance with a work activities requirement.

The PHA **will reduce** the family's rental contribution if the welfare assistance reduction is a result of:

The expiration of a lifetime limit on receiving benefits; or

A situation where a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements; or

A situation where a family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements but cannot or has not obtained employment, such as the family member has complied with welfare program requirements, but the durational time limit, such as a cap on the length of time a family can receive benefits, causes the family to lose their welfare benefits.

Imputed welfare income is the amount of annual income not actually received by a family as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction. That amount is included in the family's income for rental contribution.

Imputed welfare income is **not** included in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction (if they are just now being admitted).

The amount of imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that begins after the sanction was imposed. When additional income is at least equal to the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income is reduced to zero.

Verification Before Denying a Request to Reduce Rent

The PHA will obtain written verification from the welfare agency stating that the family's benefits have been reduced for fraud or noncompliance with economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements *before* denying the family's request for rent reduction.

The welfare agency, at the request of the PHA, will inform the PHA of the amount and term of specified welfare benefit reduction for the family, reason for the reduction, and subsequent changes in term or amount of reduction.

D. MINIMUM TENANT RENT

The minimum tenant rent in any Section 8 program administered by the PHA is \$50 regardless of the tenant's lack of income. The minimum tenant rent is the minimum amount a family may pay toward rent and utilities. However, there are certain circumstances under which the family may be excused temporarily from making the minimum tenant rent payment.

Exceptions to Minimum Rent Requirement

The PHA recognizes that in some circumstances even the minimum rent may create a financial hardship for families. The PHA will review all relevant circumstances brought to the PHA's attention regarding financial hardship as it applies to the minimum rent.

Families are notified in the tenant handbook of their right to request a minimum rent hardship exception. Requests for hardship exceptions should be submitted in writing but will be accepted over the phone or in person. The PHA may require proof of the financial hardship that exists.

The PHA will not grant a minimum rent hardship exception if the hardship is determined by the PHA to be temporary. The PHA defines temporary as ninety (90) days or less.

Suspension of Minimum Rent

The PHA will immediately grant the minimum rent hardship exception to all families who request it. The suspension will last until the PHA determines whether the hardship is covered by statute and whether it will be a temporary or long-term hardship. During this suspension the family will not be required to pay the minimum rent and the housing assistance payment will be increased accordingly. If the PHA determines later that the minimum rent hardship exception is not warranted, the PHA will re-impose the minimum rent and seek reimbursement for the time the minimum rent was suspended.

HUD Criteria for Hardship Exception

In order for a family to qualify for a hardship exception the family's circumstances must meet one of the following criteria:

The family has lost eligibility or is awaiting an eligibility determination for Federal, State or local assistance;

The family would be evicted as a result of the imposition of the minimum rent requirement; or

The income of the family has decreased because of changed circumstances, including loss of employment, death in the family, or other circumstances (e.g. hospitalization, adult member with income leaves the household, etc.) as determined by the PHA or HUD.

The family must demonstrate that the hardship is of long-term duration. If the family demonstrates that the hardship is of long-term duration, the PHA and HUD must retroactively exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for a 90-day period. If the family determines that the hardship is temporary, a minimum rent will not be imposed for a period of 90 days from the date of the family's request. At the end of the 90-day suspension period a minimum rent will be imposed retroactively to the time of suspension.

E. DEFINITION OF TEMPORARILY/PERMANENTLY ABSENT MEMBERS

In determining household income, the PHA must include the income of every family member who is on the lease, including those who are temporarily absent. In addition, the PHA must count the income of a temporarily-absent head or spouse even if that person is not on the lease. If the head or spouse is temporarily absent and in the military, all military pay and allowances are counted except hazardous duty pay for being exposed to hostile fire. Income of persons permanently absent will not be counted in determining household income, nor will these persons be counted for purposes of determining the family's voucher size.

Assuming that the family reports a member's absence to the PHA in a timely manner (within 30 days of the beginning of the absence), the PHA will evaluate the absence from the unit in accordance with the following policies:

Absence of Entire Family

Absence of the entire family means that no person listed on the lease is residing in the unit. The family may have not removed all of its belongings from the unit but it is apparent that the members listed on the lease are no longer using the unit as their sole residence.

Families are required to notify the PHA if the entire family plans to be absent from the unit for more than 30 days. The family will be considered temporarily absent so long as they are absent for no more than 90 days. In the case of a temporary absence, the PHA continues making housing assistance payments on behalf of the family and the family must pay its share of rent

If the family provides no prior notice of absence to the PHA and is then found to be absent from the unit for more than 30 days, or if the family gives notice but is then absent longer than was approved, the family will be considered permanently absent. The unit will be considered vacated (even though the family's belongings may remain in the unit), the owner will be notified of the termination of the HAP Contract, and the family's assistance will be terminated.

In order to determine if the family is absent from the unit, the PHA may write letters to the family at the unit, telephone the family at the unit, interview neighbors, conduct inspections and/or check to see if the utilities are in service.

The PHA may consider absences of up to 180 days as temporary if the family provides prior notice of the absence to the PHA and verifies that the absence is necessary due to the illness or disability of a household member. The PHA will also permit the family to vacate the unit under these circumstances, and will hold the family's voucher for up to 180 days. By the end of the 180 days the family must be back under lease and Contract.

Absence of Any Member

Any member of the household will be considered permanently absent if s/he is away from the unit for more than 90 consecutive days, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Absence due to Medical Reasons

If a family member leaves the household to enter a facility such as hospital, rehabilitation center or nursing home to recuperate from an injury or illness, the family will be required to submit an opinion from a qualified source as to the likelihood and timing of the person's return to the assisted unit. If the verification indicates that the family member will be permanently confined to a nursing home, the family member will be considered permanently absent and removed from the assisted household. If the verification indicates that the family member will return in less than 180 days, the family member will be considered temporarily absent and rental assistance payments on behalf of the family and that member will continue.

If a sole member expects to be absent for medical reasons and wishes to vacate the assisted unit during the period of confinement, the PHA will terminate the HAP Contract and re-issue the voucher when the confinement ends, provided the unassisted period does not exceed 180 days.

Absence due to Alcohol or Drug Rehabilitation

A household member who is absent due to in-patient alcohol or drug rehabilitation will be treated in exactly the same manner as the member who is absent for medical reasons. However, this absence will be permitted only once during the person's tenure on the Section 8 program, and only if the PHA receives timely advance notice of the absence. The second time the person enters rehab, they will be terminated from the program for violation of a family obligation.

Absence due to Incarceration

If a household member is incarcerated for fewer than 90 days, s/he will be considered temporarily absent (assuming the incarceration is not due to drug-related or violent criminal activity).

If a household member is incarcerated for more than 90 consecutive days, s/he will be considered permanently absent and removed as a household member. If the incarcerated individual is the sole member of the household and s/he is permanently absent, assistance will be terminated in accordance with the PHA's "Absence of Entire Family" policy.

If the reason for incarceration is drug-related or violent criminal activity, the HA will terminate the family's assistance immediately upon notification due to the violation of a family obligation.

Absence of Children: Foster Care Placement

If the family includes a child or children who are absent from the home due to placement in foster care, the PHA will determine from the appropriate agency when the child/children will be returned to the home.

If the agency cannot predict if or when the child/children will be returned to the home, or indicates doubt as to whether the child/children will ever be returned to the home, the child/children will be considered permanently absent. The family's voucher will not include a bedroom for the child/children.

If the agency indicates a likelihood that the child/children will be returned to the home within the next twelve (12) months, they will be considered temporarily absent and the family's voucher will include an extra bedroom(s) for the child/children.

In the case of currently assisted families, if children are removed from the home permanently, the voucher size will be reduced in accordance with the PHA's subsidy standards.

Absence of Adults with Children Remaining

If no adult member of the assisted family remains in the household and an appropriate agency determines that some other adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for the children for

an indefinite period, the PHA will treat that new adult as a visitor for the first 90 days. Their income will not be added to the household income during this initial period of time.

If by the end of that period, court-awarded custody or legal guardianship has been awarded to the caretaker-adult, the voucher will be transferred to the caretaker and the caretaker's income will be considered (but may be excluded depending upon its source).

If the appropriate agency cannot confirm the guardianship status of the caretaker, the PHA will review the status at 90-day intervals. The caretaker will be allowed to remain in the unit, as a visitor, until a determination of custody is made. If custody or legal guardianship has not been awarded by the court, but the action is in process, the PHA will secure appropriate verification as to the status.

Military Absence

If an adult child enters military service, they will be considered permanently absent. Their income will not be counted nor will they be included on the voucher.

Absence Due to School Attendance

A student (other than head of household or spouse) who attends school away from home but lives with the family during school recesses may, at the family's choice, be considered either temporarily or permanently absent. If the family decides that the student is temporarily absent s/he is counted and considered the same as other household members. If the family decides that the member is permanently absent, income of that member will not be included in total household income, the member will not be included on the lease, and the member will not be included for determination of voucher size. The permanently absent student may reside in the assisted unit during recesses and vacations (not to exceed 90 days a year).

Visitors

An assisted household may include people who the family claims are visitors. In order to meet the definition of visitor (as opposed to household member), the person must have a permanent address elsewhere and may not reside in the assisted unit for more than 30 days at a time or 90 days during any 12-month period.

If requested by the PHA, the family must submit proof of the visitor's permanent address. In the absence of such verification, the visitor may be considered a member of the household and may be required to submit proof of income. The burden of proof that the individual is a visitor rests on the family.

If the visitor stays longer than the time allowed to visitors, they will be considered household members and subject to all program regulations related to income reporting.

The PHA may consider any information obtained from neighbors and/or the owner in determining whether or not a person is a visitor. Use of the unit address as the visitor's current residence for any purpose that is not explicitly temporary shall be considered evidence of permanent residence.

Reporting Additions to Owner and PHA

Reporting changes in household composition to the PHA is required of the family by both HUD and the PHA. Families are required to report in writing any additions to the household (other than births, adoptions, or court-awarded custodies) to the PHA within 30 days of move-in. The family obligations require the family to request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit and to inform the PHA at the next reexam of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child.

An interim reexamination will be conducted for additions to the household, whether or not those additions bring income to the household. At the very least, the PHA must verify all of the non-income items. In addition, the lease may require the family to obtain prior written approval from the owner when they wish to add people to the household.

Reporting Absences to the PHA

If a family member leaves the household, the family must report this change to the PHA, in writing, within 30 days of the change and certify as to whether the member is temporarily absent or permanently absent.

The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination if the changes effect the family's subsidy standard or TTP, in accordance with the PHA's interim policy.

E. AVERAGING INCOME

When annual income cannot be anticipated for a full twelve months, the PHA may average known sources of income that vary to compute annual income, or annualize current income and conduct an interim exam if income changes.

If there are bonuses or overtime which the employer cannot anticipate for the next twelve months, bonuses and overtime received the previous year will be used. Income from the previous year may be analyzed to determine the amount to anticipate when third-party projections are not available.

If by averaging, an estimate can be made for those families whose income fluctuates from month to month, this estimate will be used so that the housing payment will not change from month to month.

G. MINIMUM INCOME

While families that report zero, extremely low or unstable income may be assisted, they may not remain in this status indefinitely. The family must report reasonable income within 90 days of the original report or risk termination of assistance. This policy was instituted because it is neither feasible nor believable that a family can exist without income for an extended period of time. When a family's expenses appear to exceed their reported income, the PHA will seek additional information about household income and make changes in assistance accordingly.

H. REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS

Regular contributions and gifts received from persons outside the household are counted in the determination of total household income. If the family's expenses exceed its reported income, the PHA has reason to question the family about gifts and other unreported income.

Any contribution or gift received every 3 months or more frequently will be considered a regular contribution or gift. This includes rent and utility payments made on behalf of the family and other cash or non-cash contributions provided on a regular basis. It does not include casual contributions or sporadic gifts.

I. INCOME OF PERSON PERMANENTLY CONFINED TO NURSING HOME

If a family member is permanently confined to a hospital or nursing home and there is a family member left in the household, the PHA will calculate the household income according to the following methodology:

- (a) Exclude the income of the person permanently confined to the nursing home and give the family no deductions for medical expenses of the confined family member, or
- (b) Include the income of the person permanently confined to the nursing home and give the family the medical deductions allowable on behalf of the person in the nursing home.

The PHA will use the method that results in the lower adjusted annual income.

J. ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT

Regular alimony and child support payments are counted as income for calculation of Total Tenant Payment. If the amount of child support or alimony received is less than the amount awarded by the court, the PHA must use the amount awarded by the court unless the family can provide verification from the agency responsible for enforcement and collection that the family is not receiving the full amount.

K. LUMP-SUM RECEIPTS

Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains, and settlement for personal or property losses, are not included in income but may be included in assets.

Lump-sum payments caused by delays in processing periodic payments (unemployment or welfare assistance) are counted as income. Lump-sum payments from Social Security or SSI are excluded from income, but any amount remaining will be considered an asset. Deferred periodic payments which have accumulated due to a dispute will be treated the same as periodic payments which are deferred due to delays in processing.

The PHA uses a retroactive calculation methodology to determine the overpayment of subsidy.

Retroactive Calculation Methodology

1. The PHA will go back to the date the lump-sum payment was received, or to the date of admission, whichever is closer.
2. The PHA will determine the amount of income for each certification period, including the lump sum, and recalculate the tenant rent for each certification period to determine the amount due the PHA.

The family may pay this retroactive amount to the PHA in a lump sum or according to a repayment agreement negotiated by the PHA and family. The offer of a repayment agreement is

the PHA's option. The amount owed by the family is a collectible debt even if the family becomes unassisted.

The family's attorney fees may be deducted from lump-sum payments when computing annual income if the attorney's efforts have recovered a lump-sum compensation, and the recovery paid to the family does not include an additional amount in full satisfaction of the attorney fees.

L. CONTRIBUTIONS TO RETIREMENT FUNDS - ASSETS

Contributions to company retirement/pension funds are handled as follows:

1. While an individual is employed, count as assets only amounts the family can withdraw without retiring or terminating employment.
2. After retirement or termination of employment, count as an asset any amount the employee elects to receive as a lump sum.

M. ASSETS DISPOSED OF FOR LESS THAN FAIR MARKET VALUE

The PHA must count assets disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years preceding certification or reexamination. The PHA will count the difference between the market value and the actual payment received in calculating total assets.

Assets disposed of as a result of foreclosure or bankruptcy are not considered to be assets disposed of for less than fair market value. Assets disposed of as a result of a divorce or separation are not considered to be assets disposed of for less than fair market value.

The PHA's minimum threshold for counting assets disposed of for less than Fair Market value is \$5,000. If the total value of assets disposed of within a one-year period is less than \$5,000, they will not be considered an asset.

N. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Child care expenses for children under 13 may be deducted from annual income if they enable an adult to work, attend school full time, or actively seek employment. The PHA will not deny the family this deduction just because there is another adult in the household who appears to be capable of caring for the child(ren).

Deductions for child care expenses are based on the following guidelines:

Child care to work: The maximum child care expense allowed must be less than the amount earned by the person enabled to work. The person enabled to work will be the adult member of the household who earns the least amount of income from working.

Child care for school: The number of hours claimed for child care may not exceed the number of hours the family member is attending school (including one hour travel time per school day).

Child care for job search: Reasonable child care expenses may be deducted if they coincide with a documented search for employment.

O. MEDICAL EXPENSES

When it is unclear in the HUD rules as to whether or not to allow an item as a medical expense, the most current IRS Publication 502 will be used as a guide.

P. REDUCTION IN BENEFITS

If a family's Social Security or SSI benefits are reduced due to family error, omission, or misrepresentations, the family's household income will not be adjusted. The family continues to pay the share of rent they were paying prior to the reduction.

If a family's public assistance benefits are reduced specifically because of fraud or failure to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program or failure to comply with a work activities requirement, the family's household income will not be adjusted. The family continues to pay the pre-sanction amount of rent.

The PHA will recalculate household income if the family submits proof that their loss of public assistance was due to the expiration of a lifetime limit on receiving benefits or the family's inability to obtain the required employment.

O. PRORATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR "MIXED" FAMILIES

Proration of assistance must be offered to any mixed family. A mixed family includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible members.

Prorated assistance is calculated by determining the amount of assistance payable if all family members were eligible and multiplying by the percent of the family members who actually are eligible. Total Tenant Payment is the gross rent minus the prorated assistance.

R. UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND UTILITY REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENTS

The PHA maintains a utility allowance schedule for tenant-paid utilities (excluding non-essential items such as phone or cable TV), cost of tenant-supplied refrigerator and stove, and other tenant-paid services such as trash collection. The allowance will include an amount for air conditioning in cases where the tenant is responsible for electric and the apartment is equipped with an AC unit or a sleeve where an AC unit may be installed.

The utility allowance schedule, which is prepared and submitted in accordance with HUD requirements on the form prescribed by HUD, is used in all Section 8 programs administered by the PHA. The PHA collects usage and rate data and sends it to an outside agency for compilation. The allowances are 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.

The PHA reviews its schedule of utility allowances each year and revises its allowances for a utility category if there has been a change of 10% or more in the utility rate since the last time the schedule was revised. The PHA maintains data supporting its annual review and revisions.

The PHA uses the utility allowance for the size of the dwelling unit actually leased by the family or for the family size as stated on the voucher, whichever is lower. At any reexamination, the PHA uses whatever schedule is current.

In cases where a reasonable accommodation has been provided to a family that includes a person with disabilities, the PHA will use the appropriate utility allowance for the size of the unit actually leased by the family.

Where the utility allowance exceeds the family's TTP, the PHA will provide a monthly utility reimbursement payment (URP) to an appropriate utility provider (gas, electric, water, etc.) on behalf of the family. If there is no appropriate provider to be paid, the URP will be paid to the family.

Chapter 7

VERIFICATION PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

HUD regulations require that the factors of eligibility and Total Tenant Payment be verified by the PHA. The PHA will obtain written verification from independent sources whenever possible and will document tenant files whenever third-party verification is not possible. Applicants and program participants must provide true and complete information to the PHA whenever information is requested. The PHA's verification requirements are designed to maintain program integrity. This chapter explains the PHA's procedures and standards for verification of income, assets, allowable deductions, family status, preferences and changes in family composition. The PHA will obtain authorization from the family before requesting information from independent sources.

A. METHODS OF VERIFICATION AND TIME ALLOWED

The PHA will verify information through the following methods, in the order listed:

- EIV System
- Third-Party Written
- Third-Party Oral
- Review of Documents
- Certification/Self-Declaration

The PHA will allow ample time for return of third-party written verifications before going to the next method. The PHA will not delay the processing of an application beyond 4 weeks because a third-party information provider does not return the verification in a timely manner. Rather the family will be notified of the verification problem and advised of an acceptable alternative.

For applicants, verifications may not be more than 60 days old at the time of voucher issuance. For participants, they are valid for 120 days from date of receipt. Verification may be updated over the phone for an additional 60 days.

EIV System

Used primarily for Social Security, SSI/SSD, and unemployment benefits, though not available for new admissions.

Third-Party Written Verification

Third-party verification is used to verify information directly with the source. Third-party written verification forms will be sent and returned via first class mail. The family will be required to sign an authorization for the information source to release the specified information.

Verifications received electronically directly from the source are considered third party written verifications. Third party verification forms will usually not be hand-carried by the family. However, there may be times when the family will be allowed to hand-carry the verification due to time constraints. The PHA will accept as valid third-party verification tenant-delivered computerized printouts from Social Security, Veterans Administration, Department of Social Services, Unemployment, Compensation Board, City or County Courts, and Pension Funds, as well as original bank statements, prescription drug co-pay statements, etc.

Third-Party Oral Verification

Oral third-party verification will be used when written third-party verification is delayed or not possible. When third-party oral verification is used, staff will adequately document the tenant file, noting with whom they spoke, the date of the conversation, and the facts provided. If verification is to be provided by telephone, the PHA will originate the call.

Review of Documents

In the event that third-party written or oral verification is unavailable, or the information has not been verified by the third party within 4 weeks, the PHA may note the file accordingly and utilize documents provided by the family as the primary source, if the documents provide complete information. All such documents will be photocopied and retained in the applicant file, or scanned and stored electronically.

The PHA will accept the following documents from the family provided the document is such that tampering would be easily noted: printed wage stubs, computer print-outs from the employer, signed letters (provided that the information is confirmed by phone), other documents noted in this chapter as acceptable verification

If third-party verification is received after documents have been accepted as provisional verification, and there is a discrepancy, the PHA will utilize the third-party verification.

Self-Certification/Self-Declaration

When verification cannot be made by third-party verification or review of documents, families will be required to submit a self-certification. The certification need not be notarized if completion is witnessed by PHA staff.

B. RELEASE OF INFORMATION

The family will be required to sign specific authorization forms when information is needed that is not covered by the HUD form 9886, Authorization for Release of Information. Each member requested to consent to the release of information will be provided with a copy of the appropriate forms for their review and signature.

Refusal to cooperate with the HUD-prescribed verification system will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance because it is a family obligation to supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD.

C. *ENTERPRISE INCOME VERIFICATION (EIV)*

The EIV system, which was established to reduce errors in income reporting, provides tenant income information from sources such as Social Security, SSD, SSI, Wages, UIB, etc. for all members of an assisted household. The data can be used as upfront income verification or as a comparison to the income source and amount reported by the tenant and transmitted to PIC via the HUD 50058.

All household members of at least 18 years of age are required to execute HUD form 9886 (Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice), which authorizes HUD and the PHA to obtain and verify income information from the EIV system and other sources.

At this time, the PHA intends to use EIV data primarily in the investigation of unreported or under-reported income. The PHA does not intend to routinely use EIV data as a primary method of verifying tenant income with the exception of Social Security and SSI benefits. Instead, the PHA intends to continue its practice of collecting and utilizing third-party written data as the preferred method of verifying income, with the aforementioned exceptions. The preference for third-party written verification of wages, in particular, is based on the ability to better predict and estimate annual income using that type of verification. The EIV verification is still not as current as third-party and offers no good predictors of future increases in income.

D. ITEMS TO BE VERIFIED

All income, including that which may be excluded by the regulations.

Zero-income status of household.

Student status of household members 18 years of age and older who claim to be enrolled in high school or institutions of higher education.

Financial dependence / independence of certain students enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Current assets including assets disposed of for less than fair market value in preceding two years.

Child care expense where it allows an **adult** member to be employed or to attend school.

Medical expenses of all household members if head or spouse is elderly or disabled.

Cost of attendant care or apparatus which allow an **adult** family member to be employed.

Legal identity and age.

U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status.

Social Security numbers for all family members.

Preference or disability status.

E. VERIFICATION OF INCOME

Methods of verification that will be employed by the PHA, in order by preference:

Employment Income

1. Employment verification form completed by the employer. If the employer subscribes to and requires that inquiries be made to The Work Number, staff will fax a request for verification of wages to The Work Number.
2. Minimum of four (4) recent consecutive paycheck stubs or earning statements which indicate the employee's gross pay, frequency of pay and year-to-date earnings.
3. Most recent W-9 and income tax return.
4. Self-certifications or income tax returns signed by the family may be used for verifying self-employment income, or income from tips and other gratuities.

Applicants and program participants may be requested to sign an authorization for release of information from the Internal Revenue Service for further verification of income.

Social Security, Pensions, Supplementary Security Income (SSI), Disability Income

1. For participants, PHA must attempt to retrieve verification from TASS or EIV.
2. For applicants or participants for whom the PHA was unable to retrieve documents from TASS or EIV, the PHA will accept a benefit form or letter completed by the appropriate agency.
3. Bank statements showing direct deposit of benefit checks.

Unemployment Compensation

1. Computer printouts or statement from unemployment office.
2. Payment stubs.

Public Assistance

1. Computer-generated budget worksheet.
2. Written statement from payment provider indicating the amount of grant/payment, start date of payments, and anticipated changes in payment in the next 12 months.

Alimony or Child Support Payments

1. Copy of a separation or settlement agreement or a divorce decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules.
2. A (notarized) letter from the person paying the support; copy of latest check and/or payment stubs.
3. Print-out from Child Support Collection Unit
4. Family's self-certification of amount received, or that support payments are not being received.

If payments are irregular, the family must provide a statement from the agency responsible for enforcing payments to show that the family has filed for enforcement, or a notarized affidavit from the family indicating the circumstances surrounding the non-payment.

Net Income from a Business

In order to verify the net income from a business, the PHA will view IRS and financial documents from prior years and use this information to anticipate the income for the next 12 months. Acceptable methods of verification include:

1. IRS Form 1040, including: Schedule C (Small Business); Schedule E (Rental Property Income); Schedule F (Farm Income). 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.
2. Audited or unaudited financial statement(s) of the business.
3. Documents such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, bank statements, and receipts will be used as a guide for the prior six months (or lesser period if not in business for six months) to project income for the next 12 months. The family will be advised to maintain these documents in the future.
4. Self-certification as to net income during previous years.

Child Care Business

If the family is operating a day care business(which may or may not be licensed), the PHA will require that the family complete a form for each customer which indicates: name of person whose child is being cared for, phone number, number of hours child is being cared for, method of payment (check/cash), amount paid, and signature of person. If the family has filed a tax return, the family may be required to provide it.

If child care services are terminated, the family will be required to submit written verification from the parent whose child was cared for stating that child care is no longer being provided.

Recurring Gifts

The family must furnish a self-certification which identifies the person who provides the gifts, and states the value, regularity, and purpose of the gifts. Recurring gifts could take the form of utility payments, phone or cable payments, car payments, cash, food, clothing, etc.

F. VERIFICATION OF ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

The PHA must obtain third-party verification of all family assets upon admitting a family to the HCV Program. This PHA opts to not implement the self-certification of assets less than \$5000 and will instead verify all assets at every annual, interim or relocation reexamination.

Assets

When a family indicates that it has an asset, the family must then submit third-party verification of that asset. The PHA prefers completed verification forms or letters from financial institutions and brokers as verification. However, completed forms and letters are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain without a significant expense. So, although this is the preferred form of verification, the PHA is rarely able to obtain it. Therefore, the PHA accepts:

1. Passbook, recent checking account statement, certificate of deposit, bond, or financial statement issued to the client by a financial institution or broker.
2. Quote from a stock broker or real estate agent as to net amount family would receive if they liquidated securities or real estate.
3. Real estate tax statement if the approximate current market value can be deduced from assessment.
4. Financial statement for business assets; Closing documents showing the selling price and distribution of the proceeds; Appraisals of personal property held as an investment; Self-certification of assets or cash held at home or in a deposit box.

Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value (F.V.) during the two years preceding the effective date of certification or recertification

1. Self-certification as to whether any member has disposed of assets for less than fair market value during the two years preceding the effective date of the certification. If any member has disposed of assets for less than fair market value, verification [or certification] is required that shows: (a) all assets disposed of for less than F.V., (b) the date they were disposed of, (c) the amount the family received, and (d) the market value of the assets at the time of disposition. Third party verification will be obtained wherever possible.

Income from Assets / Dividends

1. Recent account statement, passbook, certificate of deposit, or PHA verification forms completed by the financial institution.
2. Broker's statements showing value of stocks or bonds and the earnings credited the family. Earnings can be obtained from current newspaper quotations or oral broker's verification.
3. IRS Form 1099 from the financial institution; PHA must enlist the aid of a professional to adjust the information to project earnings for the next 12 months.

Interest Income from Mortgages or Similar Arrangements

1. A letter from an accountant, attorney, real estate broker, the buyer, or a financial institution stating interest due for next 12 months. (A copy of the check paid by the buyer to the family is not sufficient unless a breakdown of interest and principal is shown.)
2. Amortization schedule showing interest for the 12 months following the effective date of the certification or recertification.

Net Rental Income from Property Owned by Family

1. IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income).
2. Copies of latest rent receipts, leases, or other documentation of rent amounts.
3. Documentation of allowable operating expenses of the property: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.
4. Lessee's written statement verifying rent payments to the family and family's self-certification as to net income realized.

G. VERIFICATION OF ALLOWABLE DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME

Child Care Expenses

1. Written verification from the person who receives the payments is required. If the child care provider is an individual, s/he must provide a statement of the amount they are charging the family for their services.
2. Verifications must specify the child care provider's name, address, telephone number, the names of the children cared for, the number of hours the child care occurs, the rate of pay, and the typical yearly amount paid, including school and vacation periods.

Medical Expenses

Families who claim medical expenses or expenses to assist a person(s) with disability will be required to submit a certification as to whether or not any expense payments have been, or will be, reimbursed by an outside source. All expense claims will be verified by one or more of the methods listed below:

1. Written verification by a doctor, hospital or clinic personnel, dentist, pharmacist, of (a) the anticipated medical costs to be incurred by the family and regular payments due on medical bills; and (b) extent to which those expenses will be reimbursed by insurance or a government agency.
2. Written confirmation from Social Security, the insurance carrier, or the member's employer of the health insurance premiums to be paid by the family.
3. For attendant care:
 - a. A reliable, knowledgeable professional's certification that the assistance of an attendant is necessary as a medical expense and a projection of the number of hours the care is needed.
 - b. Attendant's written confirmation of hours of care provided and amount and frequency of payments received from the family or agency (or copies of canceled checks the family used to make those payments) or stubs from the agency providing the services.
4. Receipts, canceled checks, or pay stubs that verify medical costs and insurance expenses likely to be incurred in the next 12 months.
5. Copies of payment agreements or most recent invoice that verify payments made on outstanding medical bills, which may include purchase of dentures, eye glasses, hearing aids, etc. The PHA will count as a medical expense only that portion of the debt that the family can be reasonably expected to pay in the coming 12 months (based on their past payment record).
6. Receipts or other record of medical expenses incurred during the past 12 months that can be used to anticipate future medical expenses. PHA may use this approach for "general medical expenses" (such as non-prescription drugs which have been deemed medically necessary by a health care professional) and regular visits to doctors or dentists, but not for one-time, nonrecurring expenses from the previous year.
7. The PHA will compute transportation expense using the IRS mileage reimbursement rate, or cab/bus fare, or other public transportation cost for verification of the cost of transportation directly related to medical treatment.

Assistance to Persons with Disabilities

Written certification from a reliable, knowledgeable professional that the person with disabilities requires the services of an attendant and/or the use of auxiliary apparatus to permit him/her to be employed or to function sufficiently independently to enable another family member to be employed.

Family's certification as to whether they receive reimbursement for any of the expenses of disability assistance and the amount of any reimbursement received.

Attendant Care:

- (a) Attendant's written certification of amount received from the family, frequency of receipt, and hours of care provided.
- (b) Certification of family and attendant and/or copies of canceled checks family used to make payments.

Auxiliary Apparatus:

- (a) Receipts for purchases or proof of monthly payments and maintenance expenses for auxiliary apparatus.
- (b) In the case where the person with disabilities is employed, a statement from the employer that the auxiliary apparatus is necessary for employment.

H. VERIFICATION OF NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS

Legal Identity

In order to prevent program abuse, the PHA will require applicants to furnish verification of legal identity for all family members. If a document submitted by a family is illegible or otherwise questionable, more than one document may be required.

Acceptable verification: birth certificate, naturalization papers, church-issued baptismal certificate, adoption papers, public assistance ID, school ID, current valid driver's license, U.S. military ID or discharge (DD 214), U.S. passport, voter's registration, company/agency ID, hospital records.

If none of these documents can be provided, a third party who knows the person may, at the HA's discretion, provide verification.

Full-Time Student Status (applies to "traditional" students who are members of an assisted household)

A family member's status as a full-time student must be verified in order for that member's earned income to be excluded from household income. If the family submits verification of the member's full-time student status, only the first \$480 of that member's earned income will count towards household income; (This income exclusion does not apply if the full-time student is the

head, co-head or spouse). Financial aid, scholarships and grants received by these full-time students are not considered income for purposes of determining household income.

Acceptable verification of full-time student status includes written verification from the registrar's office or school records indicating sufficient credit hours to be considered a full-time student.

Student Independence from Parents/Guardians (applies to students seeking assistance on their own)

There are specific rules regarding eligibility and consideration of parental income that only apply to certain students enrolled in institutions of higher education.

If a student is at least 24 years old or a veteran or married or has custody of a dependent child, they are eligible for assistance. When considering this student's income, financial aid (excluding loans) in excess of tuition is counted, as is earned income. However, because this is not a "traditional" student, parental income need not be considered.

If a student meets none of the criteria stated above, they tend to be more of a "traditional" student, one who would likely still be dependent upon a parent or guardian for income. Therefore, the rule directs the PHA to determine if the student is independent from parents/guardians.

To determine independence the PHA may:

- Review verification of previous address to determine if the student has lived apart from parents/guardians for at least a year;
- Review documents to determine whether the individual meets the definition of independent student established by the Department of Education; see Chapter 2.
- Review previous years income tax returns to verify when a parent last claimed the student as a dependent.

If the student meets the independence test, the PHA counts financial aid (excluding loans) in excess of tuition, along with any earned income and compares the total income to the applicable income limit. Parental income is not considered in the eligibility determination, but any contribution made by the parent(s) to the student must be certified and counted. The PHA must test for this individual's (but not the parent's) income eligibility at each re-examination.

If the student does not meet the test for independence, the PHA must determine if the parents meet the low income limit for the jurisdiction in which they live in order for this student to be eligible for assistance on his/her own. In determining the parents' income, the PHA will accept a declaration/certification of income from the parent(s). If the PHA has cause to question the declaration of income, staff may require the submission of third-party verification of income.

If the parents are married and living together, the PHA will require a joint certification of income. If the parent is widowed or single, the PHA will obtain a certification from that parent.

If the parents are divorced or separated, each parent is required to submit a certification. If the student has two parents but is estranged from one of them, the student can certify to the circumstances and have the “present” parent submit the certification of income.

If the parents are determined income-eligible (their income is below the low income limit for their jurisdiction) then the PHA will determine the student’s eligibility by counting financial aid (excluding loans) in excess of tuition plus any other earned or unearned income of the student. At any reexam, the PHA will retest for parent and student eligibility.

If the student does not meet the independence test and the parent(s) does not meet the income test, the student must be denied admission to the Section 8 HCV Program.

Zero Income Status

A family cannot maintain a residence, pay utility and rent bills, clothe and feed children, get around town, etc. for any extended period of time without a reasonable amount of income. However, it is certainly possible that a family may find itself without income for a short period of time due to loss of job or benefits. It is the policy of this PHA to provide assistance for up to three months to a family that claims to have no income or one that reports extremely low or sporadic income. During this three month period the family is expected to secure and report reasonable income.

Families claiming to have no income or extremely low income may be required to attend an interview during which they will be asked how they meet their everyday expenses. They may also be required to complete verification forms for unemployment benefits, public assistance, SSI, etc. in order to verify that they are not receiving those benefits. The family will sign a certification that the information they provided regarding their lack of income is true and accurate, that they understand they may only be assisted at zero income for up to three (3) months, and that they will report any change in household income immediately.

A family’s income will initially be considered reasonable if it is equal to or greater than a typical public assistance grant. However, the PHA may then consider the family’s size and household expenses in determining the long-term reasonableness of household income.

Permanent Absence of Adult Member

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported permanently absent by the family, the PHA will consider any of the following as verification:

1. Husband or wife institutes legal separation or divorce action.
2. Order of protection obtained by one family member against another.
3. Proof of another home address, such as utility bills, canceled checks for rent, drivers license, or lease or rental agreement, if available.
4. Statements from other agencies such as social services or a written statement from the landlord or manager that the adult family member is no longer living at that location.
5. If no other proof can be provided, the PHA will accept a self-certification.
6. If the adult family member is incarcerated, a document from the Court or prison should be obtained stating how long they will be incarcerated.

Change in Family Composition

The PHA may verify changes in family composition (either reported or unreported) through letters, telephone calls, utility records, inspections, landlords, neighbors, credit data, school or DMV records, and other sources.

Disability

Verification of disability may be receipt of SSI or SSA disability payments under Section 223 of the Social Security Act or 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001(7)). In the absence of these payments, an appropriate diagnostician such as physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, therapist, rehab specialist, or licensed social worker, may verify a person's disability, using HUD's language as the verification format.

Marital Status

Marriage certificate, divorce decree, separation agreement, or maintenance agreement.

Verification of Citizenship/Eligible Immigrant Status

To be eligible for assistance, individuals must be U.S. citizens or eligible immigrants. Individuals who are neither may elect not to contend their status. Eligible immigrants must fall into one of the categories specified by the regulations and must have their status verified by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Each family member must declare their status once. Assistance cannot be delayed, denied, or terminated while verification of status is pending except that assistance to applicants may be delayed while the PHA hearing is pending.

- (a) Citizens or Nationals of the United States are required to sign a declaration under penalty of perjury.
- (b) Immigrants who were Participants and 62 or over on June 19, 1995, are required to sign a declaration of eligible immigration status and provide proof of age.
- (c) Noncitizen with eligible immigration status must sign a declaration of status and verification consent form and provide their original immigration documents which are copied front and back and returned to the family. The PHA verifies the status through the INS SAVE system. If this primary verification fails to verify status, the PHA must request within ten days that the INS conduct a manual search.
- (d) Ineligible family members who do not claim to be citizens or eligible immigrants must be listed on a statement of ineligible family members signed by the head of household or spouse.
- (e) Noncitizen students on student visas are ineligible members even though they are in the country lawfully. They must provide their student visa but their status will not be verified and they do not sign a declaration but are listed on the statement of ineligible members.

Failure to Provide. If an applicant or participant family member fails to sign required declarations and consent forms or provide documents, as required, they must be listed as an ineligible member. If the entire family fails to provide and sign as required, the family may be denied or terminated for failure to provide required information.

Time of Verification. For applicants, verification of U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status occurs at the same time as verification of other factors of eligibility for final eligibility determination. For participants, it is done at the first regular recertification after June 19, 1995. For family members added after other members have been verified, the verification occurs at the first recertification after the new member moves in. Once verification has been completed for any covered program, it need not be repeated except that, in the case of port-in families, if the initial PHA does not supply the documents, the PHA must conduct the determination.

Extensions of Time to Provide Documents. Extensions will be given for persons who declare their eligible immigration status but need time to obtain the required documents. The length of the extension shall be based on individual circumstances. The PHA will allow up to 30 days to provide the document or a receipt issued by the INS for issuance of replacement documents. The statute prohibits the PHA from granting an extension of more than 30 days.

Acceptable Documents of Eligible Immigration. The regulations stipulate that only the following documents are acceptable unless changes are published in the Federal Register.

Resident Alien Card (I-551)

Alien Registration Receipt Card (I-151)

Arrival-Departure Record (I-94)

Temporary Resident Card (I-688)

Employment Authorization Card (I-688B)

Receipt issued by the INS for issuance of replacement of any of the above documents that shows individual's entitlement has been verified

A birth certificate is not acceptable verification of status. All documents in connection with U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status must be kept five years.

If the PHA determines that the family has knowingly permitted an ineligible person to reside in the unit, the family's assistance will be terminated for not less than two years unless the ineligible person has already been considered in prorating the assistance.

Verification of Social Security Numbers

Social security numbers must be provided as a condition of eligibility for all family members. Preferred verification of Social Security number is the actual card issued by the Social Security Administration. If a family member cannot produce a valid card, the documents listed below may be used if they include the SSN:

- Driver's license
- Identification card or benefit notice issued by a Federal, State or local agency
- Case make-up or other documentation from Social Services
- Identification card issued by a medical insurance company or provider
- Identification card issued by an employer or trade union
- Earnings statements or payroll stubs
- Bank Statements
- IRS Form 1099
- Retirement benefit letter
- Life insurance policies

When a participant requests to add a new member who is at least six years of age, or is under the age of six years and has an assigned SSN, the participant must provide verification of SSN at the time of the request.

When a participant requests to add a new member who is under the age of six years and has not been assigned a SSN, the participant must provide verification of SSN within 90 days of the child being added to the household. The PHA will grant an additional 90-day extension if it determines that the inability to provide SSN verification is outside the participant's control. During the time that the participant is working to obtain SSN verification, the child will be considered a member of the assisted household.

Medical Need for Larger Unit / Higher Subsidy

Written certification of the medical need for a larger unit than the family's size normally warrants or for a higher PS in order for the unit to be affordable must be submitted by a reliable, knowledgeable medical professional.

Residency

Preference in selection is given to applicants who live, work or have notice of hire to work in Erie County. Applicants claiming this preference may submit any of the following as proof:

- Current or previous lease (during the time applicant was on the WL)
- Recently received mail
- Utility or credit card bill
- Statement from employer
- Paycheck stub showing address of employer
- Other reasonable written proof of residency in Erie County

Chapter 8

VOUCHER ISSUANCE AND BRIEFINGS

INTRODUCTION

The PHA's objectives are to ensure that families selected to participate are successful in obtaining acceptable housing, and that they have sufficient knowledge to derive maximum benefit from the program and to comply with program requirements. When families have been determined eligible, the PHA will conduct a mandatory briefing to ensure that families know how the program works. The briefing will provide a broad description of owner and family responsibilities, PHA procedures, and how to lease a unit. The family will also receive a briefing packet which provides more detailed information about the program. This chapter describes how briefings will be conducted, the information that will be provided to families, and the policies for how changes in the family composition will be handled.

A. ISSUANCE OF VOUCHERS

When funding is available, the PHA will issue vouchers to applicants whose eligibility has been determined. The number of vouchers issued must ensure that the PHA stays as close as possible to 100% lease-up without exceeding the dollar limitations set by the HUD-approved budget.

B. BRIEFING ATTENDANCE

A HUD-required briefing will be conducted for applicants who are determined to be eligible for assistance. The briefing is intended to explain how the voucher program works. This should enable families to utilize the program to their advantage, and will prepare them to discuss the program with potential owners and property managers. Relocating participants may attend a briefing if they wish; however, they are not required to do so.

The PHA will issue a voucher to an eligible family as soon as the family representative attends a briefing. Applicants who provide prior notice of inability to attend a briefing will be scheduled for a subsequent briefing. Applicants who fail to attend two scheduled briefings, without prior notification and approval of the PHA, may be denied admission due to their failure to attend the required briefing. The PHA usually conducts group briefings but will conduct individual briefings for families with disabilities, upon request, if required as reasonable accommodation. During group briefings, applicants have an opportunity to meet privately with a housing specialist to ask questions and receive information regarding their subsidy.

Families who require assistance in their search for affordable housing are invited to call upon their housing specialist or a housing counselor, who may be able to refer them to newly-listed vacancies. Staff will direct housing seekers to visit the Housing Resource Center (located in Belmont's Buffalo office), check newspaper listings, community bulletin boards, apartment complexes that tend to have vacancies on a regular basis, etc. Belmont's staff will also assist families in negotiating rent with owners.

The person conducting the briefing will describe how the program works and the relationship between the family and the owner, the family and the PHA, and the PHA and the owner. The briefing presentation emphasizes family and owner responsibilities, and explains to all voucher-holders where a family may lease a unit, how portability works, advantages of living in non-impacted neighborhoods (low concentration of low-income families), and the Family Self Sufficiency Program and its advantages.

Every briefing includes an explanation of how portability may affect a family's assistance due to rescreening, changes in subsidy standards and payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process which may affect the family's assistance.

The information packet that families receive at the briefing includes "A Good Place to Live" and meets the requirements of 982.301(b). In addition to these printed materials, the presenter speaks to the topic of selecting a good housing unit.

C. ENCOURAGING MOVES TO AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY

During the briefing families are encouraged to search for housing in non-impacted areas. Additional help with the housing search will be provided to those families that request it. The assistance might include staff making direct contact with landlords to explain the program, counseling the family, and/or providing community profiles which list major employers, schools, recreational opportunities, services, etc. in various non-impacted areas.

The PHA encourages local landlords to list their available rentals at www.NYHousingSearch.gov

The units listed with NYHousingSearch, as well as area newspapers, are available to clients in the Housing Resource Center. Many housing resources are also available through Belmont's website and may be mailed to clients upon request.

The PHA continues to conduct outreach to landlords with rental units located outside areas of poverty and minority concentration.

D. ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES WHO CLAIM DISCRIMINATION

If a family reports to the PHA that they have been denied housing in violation of Fair Housing Laws, the PHA will provide the family with a complaint form and the location of the local Fair Housing office. If HUD or the Fair Housing agency finds that discrimination did occur, the PHA will restrict the owner from future participation. The PHA will assist the family in reporting suspected discrimination.

E. SECURITY DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

Security deposits charged by owners may not exceed private market practice or amounts charged to unassisted tenants or the maximum prescribed by State or local law.

F. TERM OF VOUCHER

During the briefing session, each household will be issued a voucher which represents a contractual agreement between the PHA and the family specifying the rights and responsibilities of each party. It does not constitute admission to the program which occurs when the lease and contract become effective. The initial term of the voucher is 60 days.

Expirations

The voucher is valid for an initial period of sixty (60) calendar days from the date of issuance. The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and Lease within the sixty-day period unless an extension has been requested by the family and granted by the PHA.

If the voucher has expired and has not been extended by the PHA or expires after an extension, the family will be denied assistance, and is not entitled to a review or hearing. If the family is currently assisted, they may remain as a participant in their current unit if there is an assisted lease/contract in effect; (occurs when a family requests that the PHA issue a voucher for relocation and then fails to submit an RFTA for a new unit.)

Suspensions

When a Request for Tenancy Approval is received by the PHA, the PHA will "stop the clock" or suspend the term of the voucher. The suspension will be in effect during the time it takes to process the request, schedule and conduct the inspection, make repairs, and reinspect the unit. Once the unit passes inspection, the family will be notified in writing that their request has been approved and the suspension of the voucher term will end.

If thirty (30) days pass from the date of the initial inspection and the repairs have not yet been made, the inspection scheduler will return the inspection report to the housing specialist with instructions to contact the tenant. The HS should determine if the TN still wants to lease the unit, and if the answer is yes, the HS must explain to the voucher-holder that the voucher term will no longer be suspended. This should then be confirmed in writing to the voucher-holder. The clock will start up again to ensure that the leasing process continues to move along and that the assistance doesn't go unused. If the voucher-holder indicates their reluctance to wait any longer for the owner to make repairs, the HS will re-issue the voucher and let inspections know that the unit should be rejected.

Extensions

A family may request an extension of the voucher time period. All requests for extensions must be received prior to the expiration date of the voucher. Two 30-day extensions are permissible at the discretion of the PHA. Extensions are generally permitted for the following reasons:

Extenuating circumstances such as hospitalization or a family emergency for an extended period of time which has affected the family's ability to find a unit within the initial sixty-day period. Verification is required.

The PHA is satisfied that the family has made a reasonable effort to locate a unit, including seeking the assistance of the PHA, throughout the initial sixty-day period. A completed search record is required.

Extensions as Reasonable Accommodation

If a family with a disabled member needs and requests an extension of the original voucher term as a reasonable accommodation, the PHA will extend the term of the voucher so that the family has at least 180 days to secure housing. If at the end of the 180 days, the family has still not located suitable housing, they may request additional search time. The request must be in writing and must provide specific details related to their search and the difficulties they experienced. The PHA will review each request in light of the person's particular situation and the details they provide and extend the term accordingly. The PHA believes that the 180-day term should be sufficient in most cases. However, the PHA will consider requests for up to an additional 180 days. No voucher will be extended for a period that exceeds one year.

G. VOUCHER ISSUANCE FOR SPLIT HOUSEHOLDS

In those instances when a family assisted under the Section 8 program becomes divided into two otherwise eligible families due to divorce, legal separation, or the division of the family, and the new families cannot agree as to which new family unit should continue to receive the assistance, and there is no determination by a court, the PHA shall consider the family that remains in the assisted unit to be the holder of the voucher. If the two families are both leaving the assisted unit, the PHA will consider the following factors to determine which of the families will continue to be assisted:

1. Which of the two new families has custody of dependent children.
2. Which family member was the head of household when the Voucher was initially issued (listed on the initial application).
3. Which of the two new family units has elderly or disabled members.
4. Whether domestic violence was involved in the breakup.
5. Recommendations of social service professionals.

Documentation of these factors will be the responsibility of the requesting parties. If documentation is not provided, the PHA will terminate assistance on the basis of failure to provide information necessary for a recertification.

Where the breakup of the family also results in a reduction of the size of the voucher, the family may have to move to a smaller unit if they cannot afford the new higher rent.

H. REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY

To be considered the remaining member of the tenant family, the person must have been previously approved by the PHA to be living in the unit.

A live-in attendant, by definition, is not a member of the family and will not be considered a remaining member of the Family.

In order for a minor child to continue to receive assistance as a remaining family member:

1. The court has to have awarded emancipated minor status to the minor, or
2. The PHA has to have verified that social services and/or the Court has arranged for another adult to be brought into the assisted unit to care for the child(ren) for an indefinite period.

A reduction in family size may require a reduction in the voucher size and subsidy.

Chapter 9

REQUEST FOR TENANCY APPROVAL AND CONTRACT EXECUTION

INTRODUCTION

After families are issued a voucher, they may search for a unit anywhere within the jurisdiction of the PHA, or outside of the PHA's jurisdiction if they qualify for portability. The family must find an eligible unit under the program rules, with an owner/landlord who is willing to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract with the PHA. This chapter defines the types of eligible housing, the PHA's policies which pertain to initial inspections, lease requirements, owner disapproval, and the processing of Requests for Tenancy Approval (RFTA).

A. REQUEST FOR TENANCY APPROVAL

The Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) and a copy of the proposed lease must be submitted by the family during the term of the voucher. The PHA will not permit the family to submit more than one RFTA at a time. The RFTA must be completely filled out and signed by both the owner and voucher-holder.

The PHA will review the proposed lease and RFTA to determine whether or not they are approvable. The PHA will also determine the percentage of income that the family will have to pay toward rent and utilities; the family's maximum initial rent burden may not exceed 40% of adjusted monthly income. The maximum initial rent burden requirement is applicable each time a participant moves to a new unit.

The request will be approved if:

1. The unit is an eligible type of housing
2. The rent is reasonable
3. The proposed lease complies with HUD and PHA requirements
4. The owner is approvable, and there is no conflict of interest.
5. The unit meets HUD's Housing Quality Standards

Disapproval of RFTA

If the PHA determines that the RFTA cannot be approved for some reason, the housing specialist will call the landlord to discuss the steps that are necessary to approve the request. The family will also be informed of the problems that exist. The owner will be given 5 calendar days to decide whether or not to make the necessary changes.

If an RFTA is not approved and the owner is unwilling to make the changes necessary to gain approval, the PHA will notify the tenant, give them another Landlord Handbook and advise them to continue their search for eligible housing. The clock is stopped on the voucher (the term is suspended) while the RFTA is being processed.

B. ELIGIBLE TYPES OF HOUSING

The PHA will approve all structure types, including manufactured homes. The PHA may be able to assist a family that owns a manufactured home and rents the space upon which it is situated.

The PHA will approve the following special housing types as a reasonable accommodation for families with members who have disabilities: SRO, Congregate Housing, Group Home, Shared Housing, or Cooperative. In accordance with PIH 2000-41, issued September 1, 2000, vouchers may also be used in assisted living situations.

The PHA will not approve:

A unit occupied by the owner or by any person with an interest in the unit, other than manufactured homes as described above, or shared housing.

Nursing homes or other institutions that provide care.

School dormitories and institutional housing.

Any other types of housing prohibited by HUD.

The PHA will not approve a single family's request to rent an entire two-family home. In cases where the owner and/or tenant disagree with the inspector's determination that the unit is not a single family home, the PHA will rely on the municipality to make the final decision. If the TN/LL can submit a certificate of occupancy that shows the unit to be a single family home rather than a double, the PHA will approve the request to rent that unit.

The PHA cannot approve a unit if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, brother or sister (including any step-relations) of any member of the assisted household, unless the PHA determines that approving the unit is necessary as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities. HAP Contracts entered into prior to 6/17/98 with owners so-related to the tenant-family, will be honored during the term of the Contract

A family can own real estate but cannot reside in it while receiving rental assistance, except in the case where the family owns a manufactured home and receives assistance to rent the pad. Any real estate owned by the family must be counted as an asset for purposes of determining income.

C. LEASE REVIEW

The PHA will review the lease, particularly noting the approvability of optional charges and compliance with regulations. Responsibility for utilities, appliances and optional services must correspond to those claimed on the RFTA.

Owners must submit a copy of their own lease; the PHA does not furnish the lease.

Regardless of the form of lease used, the HUD tenancy addendum must be attached to the lease. House rules of the owner may be attached to the lease as an addendum, provided they are approved by the PHA to ensure they do not violate any fair housing or HUD provisions.

At a minimum, the lease must specify:

The names of the owner and tenant,

The address of the rental unit,

The amount of the monthly rent to owner,

The date the lease begins,

The utilities and appliances to be supplied by the owner, and

The utilities and appliances to be supplied by the tenant.

Separate Agreements

Separate agreements are not necessarily illegal side agreements. Families and owners will be advised of the prohibition of illegal side payments for additional rent, or for items normally included in the rent of unassisted families, or for items not shown on the approved lease. Owners and families may execute separate agreements for services, appliances (other than range and refrigerator) and other items that are not included in the lease if the agreement is in writing and approved by the PHA. For there to be a separate agreement, the family must have the option of not utilizing the service, appliance or other item.

If the family and owner have come to a written agreement on the amount of allowable charges for a specific item, so long as those charges are reasonable and not a substitute for higher rent, they will be allowed. All agreements for special items or services must be attached to the lease approved by the PHA. If agreements are entered into at a later date, they must be approved by the PHA and attached to the lease. The PHA is not liable for unpaid charges for items covered by separate agreements and nonpayment of these agreements cannot be cause for eviction.

Any appliances, services or other items which are routinely provided to unassisted families as part of the lease (such as air conditioning, dishwasher or garage) or are permanently installed in the unit, cannot be put under separate agreement and must be included in the lease.

D. RENT LIMITATIONS

Rents must be reasonable when compared to similar unassisted units.

While there is no absolute limit (like the FMR) to the amount an owner can charge for rent, the family is limited as to the amount it can pay for rent and utilities, at least initially. The family's initial rent burden cannot exceed 40% of its adjusted income. After the initial term of the lease, the family may opt to pay more than 40% of its adjusted income for rent and utilities.

E. NEGOTIATING THE RENT WITH THE OWNER

If the PHA determines that the proposed rent is not reasonable, or if the rent is reasonable but the family's initial rent burden would exceed 40% of its adjusted income, the PHA will, at the family's request, attempt to negotiate a decrease in rent with the owner. If the PHA is unable to negotiate a lower rent, the RFTA must be disapproved.

F. INFORMATION TO OWNERS

The PHA is required to provide a prospective owner with the current address of the family and the names and addresses of the current and previous landlord, if known. This information will be provided to the owner as soon as the PHA is notified that the owner intends to lease a unit to the assisted family, which might be prior to submission of the RFTA. For example, an owner may contact the PHA by phone to say that he is considering renting to a particular family but wishes to check references before completing the RFTA. The current and previous landlord information will be released at this point.

No information about the family other than that required by program regulations will be provided to owners.

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

G. OWNER / AGENT DISAPPROVAL

The PHA will disapprove an owner or agent for the following reasons:

HUD has informed the PHA that the owner or agent has been disbarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR part 24.

HUD has informed the PHA that the federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner or agent for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements and such action is pending.

HUD has informed the PHA that a court or administrative agency has determined that the owner or agent violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.

The owner or agent is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, brother or sister (including step relations) of any member of the assisted household; (exceptions may be made if the PHA determines that approval of the owner or agent, and his/her unit, provides reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.)

The PHA may disapprove the owner or agent for the following reasons:

The owner or agent has violated obligations under a housing assistance payments contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C.1437f).

The owner or agent has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt act in connection with any federally-funded program.

The owner or agent has engaged in drug trafficking.

The owner or agent fails to submit definitive proof of ownership for the subject property when requested by the PHA.

The owner or agent owes any money to the PHA in connection with current or previous participation in a Section 8 Program.

The owner or agent has a history or practice of non-compliance with HQS for units leased under the tenant-based programs or with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or leased under any other federal housing program.

The PHA has received and substantiated complaints from tenants about the owner's or agent's behavior (e.g., enters unit w/o prior notice or permission, is verbally abusive to the tenant, sexually harasses the tenant, etc.) and has no reason to believe that the owner or agent is going to change his behavior.

H. CHANGE IN TTP PRIOR TO HAP CONTRACT EFFECTIVE DATE

When the family reports changes in factors that will affect the Total Tenant Payment (TTP) prior to the effective date of any HAP Contract, the information will be verified and the TTP will be recalculated. If the family does not report any change, the PHA need not obtain new verifications before signing the HAP Contract, even if verifications are more than 60 days old.

I. CONTRACT EXECUTION PROCESS

The PHA prepares the Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract for execution. The family and the owner will execute the Lease and Tenancy Addendum, and the owner and the PHA will execute the HAP Contract. A copy of the HAP Contract will be sent to the owner after it has been executed by a representative of the PHA.

The HAP Contract may not be executed until the unit passes inspection, and may not be executed more than 60 days after the effective date of the lease. No payments will be made until the contract is executed.

HAP Contracts and leases are generally effective the first day of the month following the month in which the unit passes inspection. However, upon request from the owner or tenant, the PHA may enter into a HAP Contract any day of the month once the unit passes inspection, provided these conditions are met:

- Tenant occupies the unit or intends to occupy the unit within a day or two,
- Lease and HAPC have the same affective date, and
- No other owner has not been paid a subsidy on behalf of the tenant for the same time period.

The PHA will pay a pro-rated subsidy for the partial month and expects the tenant to pay a pro-rated portion of the tenant rent. Partial month payments are calculated using a 30-day calendar regardless of the actual number of days in the month.

J. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

A change in ownership does not require execution of a new contract. Instead the new owner will execute an amendment to the HAP Contract.

The PHA will process a change of ownership upon the written request of the new or old owner, when accompanied by a copy of the escrow statement or other document showing the transfer of title. The new owner must provide the PHA with their Employee Identification Number or Social Security number, Direct Deposit Authorization and mailing address before payments can be made by the PHA.

Chapter 10

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Housing Quality Standards (HQS) are HUD's minimum quality standards for tenant-based housing programs. HQS standards are required both at initial occupancy and during the tenancy HQS standards apply to the building and premises, as well as the unit.

These minimum standards may be enhanced by the PHA, provided that by doing so, the PHA does not overly restrict the number of units available for lease under the program. This chapter describes the PHA's procedures for performing HQS and other types of inspections and standards for the timeliness of repairs. It also explains the responsibilities of the owner and family, and the consequences of non-compliance with HQS requirements for both families and owners.

The chapter is organized as follows:

Part I. Physical Standards. This part explains HUD's HQS and includes any additional PHA-established standards.

Part II. The Inspection Process. This part describes the types of inspections the PHA will make and the steps that will be followed when units do not meet HQS.

PART I. PHYSICAL STANDARDS

A. GENERAL HUD REQUIREMENTS

HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards [24 CFR § 982.401]

The following lists HUD's 13 acceptability standards:

- (A) Sanitary facilities.
- (B) Food preparation and refuse disposal.
- (C) Space and security.
- (D) Thermal environment.
- (E) Illumination and electricity.
- (F) Structure and materials.
- (G) Interior air quality.
- (H) Water supply.
- (I) Lead-based paint.
- (J) Access.

- (K) Site and neighborhood.
- (L) Sanitary condition.
- (M) Smoke detectors.

B. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIRMENTS

Thermal Environment

HUD requires the PHA to define a “healthy living environment” for the local climate.

PHA Policy

The heating system in any HCV-assisted unit must be capable of maintaining an interior temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit between October 1 and May 31.

Clarifications of HUD Requirements

As permitted by HUD, the PHA 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.

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.

All interior doors must have no holes, have all trim intact, and be openable without the use of a key.

Floors

Any loose or warped boards must be resecured 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.

Sinks

All sinks and commode water lines must have shut-off valves unless faucets are wall-mounted.

Toilets

All worn or cracked toilet seats and tank lids must be replaced and the toilet tank lids must fit properly.

Security

If window security bars or security screens are present on 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.

GFCI**PHA Policy**

All receptacles within 4 feet of a water source must be equipped with properly installed GFCI outlets.

Lead-Based Paint

Deteriorating paint as defined at 24 CFR 35.110 in a unit built before 1978 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. The PHA must determine the age of the building and the presence of any children under the age of six.

The PHA assumes that a child under six occupies or will occupy the unit if that child was listed as a household member during the most recently completed certification or if the child is reported on the most recent application submitted by the family.

Furthermore, the inspector will verify household members at the beginning of each inspection. If the tenant reports that a child under six is in the unit or intends to be in the unit, the inspector will implement and enforce the LBP regulations.

Once the determination is made that a child under six is or intends to be a member of the household, any defective paint cited during the inspection must be repaired in accordance with LBP regulations regardless of any subsequent change in household composition, ie, child leaves the household. A change in the household will not negate the finding of defective paint, nor the implementation of the LBP regulation.

Inspection/Visual Assessment

A visual assessment to look for deteriorated paint, visible dust, paint chips or debris is performed at initial and annual/biennial inspections for properties built prior to 1978 and occupied or intended to be occupied by residents with children under six years of age.

The visual assessment is conducted on the entire exterior of the building, including any garage, or shed, interior common hallways and stairs, basement and attic, if accessible to any of the building tenants, and interior of the family's unit. If the inspector sees deteriorated paint, the deterioration is documented on the HQS inspection form, like any other HQS violation. Once cited, defective paint must be corrected even if the owner later decides to restrict tenant access to that portion of the property, ie; basement, attic. The owner is required to correct all cited defective paint in the same time frames as any other HQS violation (unless weather-deferred).

Defective Paint above de-minimus

The inspector also documents if the amount of defective paint exceeds HUD- established de minimus levels. If the amount of defective paint exceeds de-minimus, the owner must use trained workers and safe work practices. Once the correction of defective paint has been completed, the owner must obtain a lead clearance exam. The clearance test must be performed by an EPA Certified LBP Risk Assessor who was not involved in the correction of the defective paint. The owner must notify the residents of the clearance test results.

If defective paint above de-minimus is cited during an annual inspection (and not weather-deferred) and the owner wishes to make the repairs himself, the owner may be granted an extension to allow time to attend the next available lead maintenance training course prior to completing the repairs and clean-up.

If defective paint above de-minimus is cited (and not weather-deferred) during an original inspection, the owner may also be granted an extension to allow time to attend the next available training course. However, the HAP Contract will not become effective until the defective paint is repaired and the unit passes inspection. The owner always has the option to hire a certified professional to test deteriorated paint for lead and then stabilize only the deteriorated paint that contains lead.

Note: Because a unit is supposed to be in move-in condition when the owner requests an initial inspection, the inspector has the authority to reject the unit on the basis of an excessive amount of defective paint. The determination of "an excessive amount of defective paint" is at the discretion of the inspector.

Elevated Blood Lead Levels

PHA Policy

For Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) units, when a child under 6 is identified with an EBLL, the PHA or the owner, as described below, must take certain steps. For the HCV program, the regulations identify the PHA as the designated party for ensuring compliance with all the regulations.

The Owner is responsible for:

- 1) **Initial notification of a confirmed case to HUD:** Notifying the HUD field office and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes of the case – that is, the child’s address – within 5 business days.
- 2) **Initial notification of the public health department, when necessary:** When the owner is notified of the case by any medical health care professional other than the public health department, the owner shall notify the public health department of the name and address of the child within 5 business days.
- 3) **Verification of the case, when necessary:** When the owner receives information from a person who is not a medical health care provider that a case may have occurred, the owner should immediately convey the information to the PHA so the PHA may notify the public health department,

The PHA is responsible for:

- 1) **Verification of the case, when notification is not from a medical health care provider:** The PHA may wish to collaborate with the owner on this verification of an EBLL case, such as by agreeing with the owner to receive the information about the possible case. The PHA shall immediately verify the information with the public health care provider.
- 2) **Environmental Investigation:** Conducting an environmental inspection of the child’s unit and the common areas servicing that unit.
- 3) **Monitoring of owner’s compliance with LSHR(Lead Safe Housing Rule):** Monitoring the owner’s compliance with the LSHR in accordance with the Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract between the PHA and owner.

C. LIFE-THREATENING CONDITIONS [24 CFR 982.404(a); FR Notice 1/18/17]

HUD requires the PHA to define life-threatening conditions.

PHA Policy

The following are considered life-threatening conditions:

- Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit
- Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling or collapsing.
- Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks
- Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire
- Absence of a working heating system between October 1 and May 31.
- Utilities not in service, including no running hot water
- Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury
- Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit
- Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit
- Inoperable or missing smoke detectors
- Missing or inoperable carbon monoxide detector
- Missing, damaged, discharged, overcharged, or expired fire extinguisher (where required)

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 the PHA, the PHA will enforce the HQS in accordance with HUD requirements. See 10- II-G.

If a family fails to correct a family-caused life-threatening condition as required by the PHA, the PHA will enforce the family obligations. See 10- II.H.

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors

PHA Policy

Carbon Monoxide (CO) alarms must be installed in all new and existing one- and two-family dwellings, multifamily dwellings, and rentals with a fuel-burning appliance, system or attached garage. Carbon Monoxide detectors are required to be located within 15 feet of all sleeping rooms and within 15 feet of the fuel-burning source. Smoke detectors are required in every sleeping room, within 21 feet of sleeping rooms and on every level of the dwelling unit, including the basement.

Inoperable smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are a serious health threat and will be treated as an emergency (24-hour) fail items. If the smoke and/or carbon monoxide detectors are not operating properly, the PHA will contact the owner by phone or email/electronically and request the owner to repair or replace the smoke and/or carbon monoxide detector within 24 hours. The PHA will reinspect the unit the following day.

If the PHA determines that the family has disconnected the smoke and/or carbon monoxide detector (by removing batteries or other means), the family will be required to repair or replace the smoke and/or carbon monoxide detector within 24 hours.

The PHA will issue a written warning to any family determined to have purposely disconnected one or both detectors. The warning will state that deliberate disconnection of the unit's smoke or carbon monoxide detector is a health and fire hazard and is considered a violation of HQS.

Staff Training/Certification

PHA Policy

All inspectors complete HUD's Visual Assessment training prior to conducting inspections.

D. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404]

PHA Policy

HQS deficiencies that cause a unit to fail must be corrected by the landlord unless it is a failed item for which the family is responsible. The family can only be held responsible for breaches of HQS that are caused by:

- Non-payment of utilities that are supposed to be paid by the family,
- Not providing or failing to maintain appliances that are supposed to be provided and maintained by the family, and

- Damages to the unit or premises, beyond normal wear and tear, that were caused by a household member or guest.

The owner is responsible for all other HQS violations.

The owner is responsible for vermin infestation even if caused by the family's living habits. However, if the infestation is serious and repeated, it may be considered a lease violation and the owner may evict for serious or repeated violation of the lease.

PART II. THE INSPECTION PROCESS

A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.405]

Note: This overview section is intended to cover general policies that apply to all types of inspections. Using the overview makes it unnecessary to repeat the information under each type of inspection. Policies that do not apply to all types of inspections are found later in this chapter under the appropriate inspection type.

Types of Inspections

There are five types of inspections the PHA will perform:

1. **Original / Relocation:** Conducted upon receipt of Request for Tenancy Approval.
2. **Annual/Biennial:** Conducted within 12-24 months of the original inspection or previous annual/biennial inspection.
3. **Priority:** Conducted at owner's or family's request for safety or maintenance.
4. **Damage:** Available on a limited basis; conducted at landlord's request to document tenant-caused damages. The damage inspection is generally only conducted under the Mod Rehab Program.
5. **Supervisory:** A quality control inspection conducted on a percentage of all units.

Note: Units assisted under the Mod Rehab Program are usually inspected annually by project rather than in conjunction with a tenant's recertification. Mod Rehab units receive a move-out inspection when a family vacates which then becomes the basis for the move-in inspection.

Inspection of PHA-owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

The PHA as per regulation will utilize an independent entity to perform HQS inspections for PHA-owned units and has standing MOUs in place to do such.

Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05]

The PHA 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, the PHA may charge a reasonable fee to owners for reinspections in two situations: when the owner notifies the PHA 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 reinspection fee to the family. Reinspection fees must be added to the PHA's administrative fee reserves and may only be used for activities related to the provision of tenant-based assistance.

PHA Policy

The PHA may impose a \$25.00 reinspection fee to the owner for the first reinspection when:

- The owner reports that an HQS deficiency has been repaired, but reinspection reveals that the deficiency has not been repaired; or
- When the time for repairs has elapsed and the deficiency has not been repaired.

The PHA may waive the fee if repairs for non-life-threatening items were delayed due to circumstances beyond the owner's control.

Remote Video Inspections (RVIs) [Notice PIH 2020-31]

The PHA may, but is not required to, perform required HQS inspections through RVIs.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not conduct any HQS inspections using RVI.

Notice and Scheduling

The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice [24 CFR 982.551(d)].

PHA Policy

The family 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 8:00 a.m. and 7:00p.m. Generally, inspections will be conducted on business days only. In the case of a life-threatening emergency, the PHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

If the family fails to permit an inspection twice and does not give the PHA prior notice of their inability to make the inspection, the PHA will consider the family to have violated a family obligation, and their assistance may be terminated.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits the PHA to set policy regarding family and owner present at the time of inspection.

PHA Policy

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection an authorized adult must be present for the inspection. The presence of the owner or the owner's representative is encouraged but is not required.

If the inspector is offered access by a minor member of the household and there is no adult present, the inspector will not enter the unit nor conduct the inspection, and the inspection will be considered a "no-show".

At the initial inspection of a vacant unit, the PHA will inspect the unit in the presence of the owner or owner's representative. The presence of a family representative is permitted but is not required.

B. INITIAL HQS INSPECTION [24 CFR 982.401(a)]

Initial Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17]

The PHA may, but is not required to, approve assisted tenancy and start HAP if the unit fails HQS inspection, but only if the deficiencies identified are non-life-threatening. Further, the PHA may, but is not required to, authorize occupancy if a unit passed an alternative inspection in the last 24 months.

PHA Policy

The PHA will approve assisted tenancy and start HAP for any unit that fails HQS inspection if the deficiencies identified during the inspection are non- life-threatening.

Non-life threatening conditions are defined as any conditions that would fail to meet the housing quality standards under 24 CFR 982.401 and do not meet the definition of life-threatening as defined in Section 10-I.C., Life- Threatening Conditions. Prior to approving assisted tenancy and executing the HAP contract, the PHA will ensure that the unit does not have any life- threatening deficiencies.

The PHA will send written notice to the owner listing any non-life-threatening deficiencies and providing the owner with 30 calendar days, or a PHA- approved extension, to comply with HQS. If the non-life-threatening conditions are not corrected within notice period. The HAP contract will be entered into.

If the initial inspection identifies more than one non-life-threatening deficiency, the PHA will notify the family in writing within 10 business days of the inspection of the deficiencies and offer the family the opportunity to decline to enter into an assisted lease without losing their voucher. The notice to the family will also state that, if the owner fails to correct the non-life- threatening deficiencies, the PHA will not enter into contract, and the family will need to submit a RTA for different unit.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not rely on alternative inspections and will conduct an HQS inspection for each unit prior to executing a HAP contract with the owner.

Timing of Initial Inspections

There are three decisions the PHA must make regarding the timing of inspections: the timeframe for conducting initial inspections, the turnaround time for reinspections, and the number of reinspections the PHA is willing to do.

PHA Policy

To the extent practicable, the PHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA).

In cases where the PHA is not able to complete the inspection within 15 days, the file will be documented as to the reason it was not practicable.

Inspection Results and Reinspection

PHA Policy

If any HQS violations are identified, the owner will be notified of the deficiencies and be given a time frame to correct them. If requested by the owner, the time frame for correcting the deficiencies may be extended by the PHA for good cause. The PHA will reinspect the unit within five to ten business days of the date the owner notifies the PHA that the required corrections have been made.

If the time period for correcting the deficiencies (or any PHA-approved extension) has elapsed, or the unit fails HQS at the time of the reinspection, the PHA will notify the owner and the family that the unit has been rejected and that the family must search for another unit. The PHA may agree to conduct a second reinspection, for good cause, at the request of the family and/or owner.

Following a failed reinspection of an unoccupied unit, 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.

Appliances [Form HUD-52580]

PHA Policy

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, the PHA will allow the stove and refrigerator to be placed in the unit after the unit has met all other HQS requirements. The required appliances must be in place before the HAP contract is executed by the PHA. The PHA will execute the HAP contract based upon a certification from the family that the appliances have been installed and are working. A confirmatory inspection will be scheduled within 30 days of HAP contract approval.

C. ANNUAL/BIENNIAL HQS INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405 and 982.406; Notice PIH 2016-05]

Effective July 1, 2014, PHAs may establish a policy for performing unit inspections biennially rather than annually. This policy could apply to some or all assisted units. PHAs still have the option to inspect every unit annually.

PHA Policy

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected annually within 24 months of the last full HQS inspection. The PHA reserves the right to assign biennial inspections of any unit or owner at any time.

In order to ensure the safety of our clients, Belmont will continue to conduct annual inspections on properties that have not been maintained in accordance with HQS. That means a unit that does not pass its initial inspection (needs a reinspection) will next be inspected within 12 months (not 24 months). Only units that pass the initial inspection in any given year will be considered for a biennial inspection the next time. This option is far more likely to be employed for units that are part of a well-managed, well-maintained apartment complex.

Exceptions to this policy may be made as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Furthermore, inspectors or the inspections supervisor may determine that a unit warrants a biennial inspection in spite of three (3) or fewer minor fail items on an initial inspection, and as

long as those minor repairs are cleared within the 30-day compliance period.

The PHA will conduct an HQS inspection at least biennially and send both the landlord and tenant a list of required repairs and compliance dates. The owner will have 30 days to complete all non-life-threatening required repairs and will be informed that payments will be abated beginning the first day of the month following the 30-day compliance date. The owner and family are advised to contact the PHA for a reinspection as soon as repairs have been completed.

If the unit fails the reinspection, the owner will be notified that all future payments will be abated effective the first day of the next month, and remain abated until all repairs are made and re-inspected. If a unit remains in abatement for 60 days, the Contract will be terminated. Abated HAP will not be paid retroactively; the payments are lost for every day that the unit remains in abatement.

Units assisted under the Mod Rehab program will continue to be inspected annually, on a project-wide basis, with all or most of the units being inspected at the same time.

Scheduling the Inspection

PHA Policy

If an adult cannot be present on the scheduled date, the family should request that the PHA reschedule the inspection.

If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without requesting a new inspection date, the PHA will automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections without PHA approval, the PHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in the termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 15.

D. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(g)]

The PHA will conduct a special inspection if the owner, family, or another source reports HQS violations in the unit. If a participant or government official reports a life-threatening condition which the owner would be required to repair within 24 hours, the PHA must inspect the unit within 24 hours of notification. If the reported condition is not life-threatening, the PHA must inspect the unit within 15 days of notification.

PHA Policy

During a special inspection, the PHA generally will inspect only those deficiencies that were reported. However, the inspector will record any additional HQS deficiencies that are observed and will require the responsible party to make the necessary repairs.

If the annual/biennial inspection has been scheduled or is due within 90 days of the date the special inspection is scheduled the PHA may elect to conduct a full annual/biennial inspection.

E. DAMAGE INSPECTIONS

PHA Policy

Damage inspections are conducted on Mod Rehab units at the owner's request to document damage to the unit and eventually to document the condition of the unit prior to the next tenant taking possession. The Mod Rehab Contract provides for damage reimbursements to owners.

F. QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b); 24 CFR 985.3(e)]

The PHA must conduct supervisory quality control Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections. These inspections are performed to ensure that all inspectors are accurately and consistently complying with federal HQS inspection standards but more importantly, and systemically, to ensure safe, sanitary, and quality living environments for participants. The results of these inspections shall not only be the basis for the ongoing training, coaching and evaluation of inspectors, but also for improving the PHA's ability to support tenant and owner understanding and response to HQS standards.

PHA Policy:

Supervisory Quality Control (QC) inspections shall be conducted by a qualified HQS trained professional independent of field inspectors, and in a manner that first meets the

Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) certification standards, and second builds the PHA's capacity to improve performance of inspectors. With respect to the former, the PHA shall conduct random (to the extent possible) QC inspections with a sample size based on a universe of over 2000, and minimum inspections of 30 plus 1 for each 200 (or part of 200) over 2000 annually. (For example: based on admissions of 5100, the sample size shall be $30+15+1=46$.) The universe shall be based on the previous fiscal year's number of admissions. Sample selection will consider various factors such as initial/previous inspector(s), geographical location, existence of threatening and non-life-threatening violations, and unit size. Scheduling letters for these inspections shall be sent giving both tenant and landlord adequate notice of the QC inspection. The letter explains that this is an extra inspection that is intended to monitor the work of Belmont's inspectors as well as the tenant's and owner's respective regulatory requirements to facilitate the inspection.

The PHA shall also conduct QC inspections near proximity to completion of field inspectors' inspections. These QC inspections shall be selected in an unbiased manner to the extent possible while considering the likelihood both the field and QC inspections can occur contemporaneously. The PHA shall conduct a minimum of two of these QC inspections per month/per inspector. Inspection scheduling notices shall include information that the respective unit may be selected for a QC inspection at the of time as other scheduled types of inspections.

Results of QC inspections shall be communicated to landlords and tenants consistent with other chapters herein.

G. INSPECTION RESULTS AND REINSPECTIONS FOR UNITS UNDER HAP CONTRACT

Notification of Corrective Actions

The owner and the family will be notified in writing of the results of all inspections. When an inspection identifies HQS failures, the PHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life-threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

PHA Policy

When life-threatening conditions are identified, the PHA will immediately notify both parties by telephone or email. The notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation. The corrective actions must be taken within 24 hours of the PHA's notice.

When failures that are not life-threatening are identified, the PHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within five 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 PHA- approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with PHA policy (see 10-II.H.).

Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any PHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with PHA policy (see Chapter 15).

Extensions

For conditions that are life-threatening, the PHA cannot grant an extension to the 24-hour corrective action period. For conditions that are not life-threatening, the PHA may grant an exception to the required time frames for correcting the violation, if the PHA determines that an extension is appropriate

PHA Policy

Extensions will be granted in cases where the PHA has determined that the owner has made a good-faith effort to correct the deficiencies and is unable to for reasons beyond the owner's control. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

A repair cannot be completed because the 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 90 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. Any further extension need approval from VP of Housing.

Reinspection

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct a reinspection immediately following the end of the corrective period, or any PHA-approved extension.

The family and owner will be given reasonable notice of the reinspection appointment. If the deficiencies have not been corrected by the time of the reinspection, the PHA will send a notice of abatement to the owner, or in the case of family-caused violations, a notice of termination to the family, in accordance with PHA policies. If the PHA is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled reinspection, the PHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in the termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 15.

Self-certification of Repairs

PHA Policy

Self-certification of the completion of repairs may be accepted in lieu of a physical reinspection for annual/biennial and priority inspections in situations where there are fewer than five (5) citations, unless the unit fails an inspection for:

- defective paint,
- items that are a tenant responsibility, or
- electrical issues other than missing cover plates or junction boxes,

When a unit fails certain annual/biennial inspections or priority inspections, the landlord may receive a Certification of Completed Repairs (CCR) form with the fail letter and Unit Inspection Summary. The landlord will be informed that he/she may use this form to certify that owner responsible HQS failure items have been corrected. The landlord and tenant will be informed that the CCR must be signed by both parties to be considered complete. The landlord will also be informed that Belmont reserves the right to conduct a physical reinspection. If the CCR form is not completed and returned to the office within the 30-day compliance period, the unit will be subject to a physical reinspection.

H. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

If the owner fails to maintain the dwelling unit in accordance with HQS, the PHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations.

HAP Abatement

PHA Policy

When an owner does not make timely repairs, the PHA sends a Notice of Abatement which states that no further payments will be made until

the unit passes inspection. The PHA will inspect abated units as soon as possible following the owner's request for inspection. In cases where the PHA cannot reinspect the unit on a timely basis, consideration will be given to the date the repair was actually made as opposed to the reinspection date.

If the owner makes repairs during the abatement period, payment will resume on the day the unit passes inspection. Retroactive payments will not be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated and the unit did not comply with HQS. The Notice of Abatement states that the tenant is not responsible for the PHA's portion of rent that is abated.

The PHA will inspect abated units within five-ten business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection.

HAP Contract Termination

The PHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. The PHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds another unit, provided the family does so in a reasonable time and must give the owner reasonable notice of the termination.

PHA Policy

If the owner is responsible for repairs and fails to correct all the deficiencies cited prior to the end of the abatement period (60 days), the HAP Contract will be terminated.

If repairs are completed after the effective termination date, the termination may be rescinded by the PHA if the tenant chooses to remain in the unit. Only one inspection will be conducted after the HAP Contract is terminated.

I. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE WITH HQS [24 CFR 982.404(b)]

Families are responsible for correcting any HQS violations listed in paragraph 10.1.E. If the family fails to correct a violation within the period allowed by the PHA (and any extensions), the PHA will terminate the family's assistance, according to the policies described in Chapter 15.

Chapter 11

OWNER RENTS, RENT REASONABLENESS, AND PAYMENT STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is responsible to ensure that the rents charged by owners are reasonable based upon objective comparables in the rental market. When the PHA has determined that the unit meets HQS, that the lease is approvable and that the rent is reasonable, it will execute a HAP contract. This chapter explains the PHA's procedures for determination of rent-reasonableness, payments to owners, adjustments to the Payment Standards and rent adjustments.

A. PAYMENT TO OWNER FOR A VOUCHER TENANCY

The maximum subsidy is determined by the Payment Standard for the voucher size issued to the family, minus the greater of:

- 1) 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income;
- 2) 10% of the family's monthly income;
- 3) minimum rent; or
- 4) maximum shelter allowance (if applicable)

The subsidy may be a lesser amount if the rent to owner is less than the payment standard, or if the family selects a unit with fewer bedrooms than the number indicated on their voucher.

B. MAKING PAYMENTS TO OWNERS

The PHA must pay HAP promptly when due to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. The PHA defines "promptly" as... on or about the first business day of the month or, in the event HAP funds are not transferred from HUD to the PHA prior to the first of the month, not later than one day after the PHA is notified that the HAP funds for the month have been transferred.

Once the HAP Contract is executed, the PHA begins processing payments to the landlord. The effective date and the amount of the PHA payment are communicated in writing to the owner via the HAP Contract. A HAP Register will be used by Finance and Administration (F&A) as a basis for monitoring the accuracy and timeliness of payments.

In the vast majority of cases, HAP payments are made by electronic transfer to the owner's bank account. There may be cases where the PHA agrees to make the HAP payment by check.

C. RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS

Rent reasonableness determinations are made prior to a unit being placed under HAP Contract for the first time, before owners are granted any rent increases, if and when there is a 5% decrease in FMR, or if required by HUD.

The PHA will determine and document on a case-by-case basis that the approved rent does not exceed rents currently charged by the same owner for an equivalent assisted or unassisted unit in the same building or complex, and is reasonable in relation to rents currently charged by other owners for comparable unassisted units in the market. At least three (3) comparable units will be used for each rent determination.

The market areas for rent reasonableness are defined by census tracts to the extent possible and are never larger than a zip code area. Subject units within a defined housing market area will be compared to similar units within the same area.

In making rent reasonableness determinations the PHA will consider unit location, quality, number of bedrooms, building type, amenities, services and utilities provided by the owner. Whenever possible the subject property and surrounding blocks will also be viewed via the internet.

The PHA maintains a database which includes data on unassisted units for use by staff in making rent reasonableness determinations. The data is updated on an ongoing basis and is generally purged when it is more than 2 years old.

D. PAYMENT STANDARDS FOR THE VOUCHER PROGRAM

The Payment Standard (PS), which is based on HUD-published Fair Market Rents (FMR), is used to calculate the housing assistance payment for a family. Currently HUD sets the FMRs for Erie & Niagara Counties at the 40th percentile of area median rents. The PHA may change the PSs periodically but they will always be set between 90% and 110% of the Section 8 Fair Market Rent

The PHA employs two Payment Standard (PS) Schedules.

- The Regular PS Schedule is used for properties located in the City of Buffalo, most of the first ring suburbs, and all remaining Erie County communities that do not warrant an Exception PS.
- The Exception PS Schedule is used for properties located in higher cost areas of Erie County. The list of current census tracts where the ExPS applies is included in this chapter.

The PS for the family is the lower of the PS for the family size or the PS for the actual unit leased by the family.

During the HAP Contract term, and in the absence of any significant changes in family size or composition, the PS for the family is the higher of the initial PS or the PS in effect at the most recent annual recertification.

In accordance with the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA), passed on July 29, 2016, this PHA elects the option of NOT reducing a family's PS when the FMR is reduced to a point where the PHA must reduce its PS. A family under HAPC at the time PSs are reduced will keep the higher PS so long as they remain in that assisted unit. If the PS increases, they receive the benefits of that higher PS, but if the PS decreases, they keep the benefits of the higher PS. When the family relocates, they become subject to the PSs in effect at that time.

If after the beginning of the term of the lease the family has a change in income, size or composition that would require or allow for an interim adjustment, the PHA may do the interim adjustment but will not adjust (neither increase nor decrease) the PS until the next regular reexamination or the next move, whichever occurs first.

At the next annual reexamination following a change in family size that causes a change in subsidy standard, the new family size must be used to determine the PS.

The only exception to this policy is that the PS may be changed at any time if the PHA has evidence that the family intentionally misrepresented its household composition in order to increase its subsidy.

E. EXCEPTION PAYMENT STANDARDS; REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

When requested, in writing, as a reasonable accommodation, the PHA will consider granting an "exception" payment standard of up to 120% of FMR for a family that includes a person with disabilities. The request must state how or why the selected housing meets the family's needs and the need must be verified by a professional who has knowledge of the family's issues.

These exception PSs are usually necessary because the family's initial rent burden would otherwise exceed the regulatory limit of 40% of adjusted monthly income. In some cases the family reports that moving would be a hardship while in other cases the family states a desire to remain in place because they've resided there for a number of years, they are safe and comfortable there, the unit is accessible, the housing is close to family members who provide supportive services, etc.

Based on the circumstances of each case, the PHA must decide whether to grant the family an Exception PS. Once the ExPS is granted it cannot be reduced in subsequent years unless the family size changes or the family moves to a different unit.

In making an ExPS determination, the PHA will consider:

1. The availability of other housing that would meet the family's needs. For example, wheelchair-accessible housing is very hard to find while there may be a good number of first-floor units available.
2. Whether the unit size matches the family's voucher size. Over-housed families will not automatically be granted an ExPS.
3. Whether the unit might be considered luxury or "high end" housing.

It is the PHA's intent to help persons with disabilities to access decent, suitable housing. However, the PHA must also ensure that a family does not receive more subsidy than is necessary for them to rent suitable housing.

If the family requests a PS that is more than 120% of FMR, the PHA will refer that request to HUD field staff.

F. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE PAYMENT STANDARD SCHEDULE

The PHA reviews its payment standards annually and revises them as necessary. In determining whether or not a change is necessary the PHA will consider a number of factors, including the rent burdens of assisted families. If more than 40% of assisted families in any particular unit size are paying more than 30% of income for rent, the PHA will give serious consideration to an increase in that payment standard.

The purpose of adjusting payment standards is to keep rents affordable for families. However, the PHA has to be careful not to raise the payment standards so high that the number of families that can be assisted under available funding is substantially reduced. Furthermore, the PHA will not raise the payment standards solely to make "high end" units available to voucher-holders.

Payment Standards are reviewed annually by the V.P. for Housing Programs and the Sr. Housing Programs Manager. They collect, organize, and interpret all available data regarding the necessity/feasibility of adjusting the current Payment Standards. Their recommendations are submitted to the CFO & President for review, and adjustments deemed necessary are implemented.

Payment Standard adjustments are limited by the availability of program funds. Payment Standards can be set no lower than 90% of the current FMR and no higher than 110% of FMR. When considering the affordability adjustments full consideration will be given to all relevant market factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- a) participant rent burdens;
- b) participant rent burden relative to the quality of units;
- c) actual gross rents for specific bedroom sizes;
- d) actual rent increase for participating households;
- e) average time it takes families to find eligible housing; and
- f) rent reasonableness data.

Chapter 12

RECERTIFICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The PHA recertifies the income and household composition of all families at least annually, usually to coincide with the anniversary of the lease date, and considers any rent increase request submitted by the owner. These activities are closely monitored to ensure that they are completed in accordance with the regulation.

Participants are required to report all changes in household composition and income, and the PHA then determines when the change must be implemented. This chapter defines the PHA's policy for conducting annual recertifications. It also explains the implementation of owner rent increases, interim reporting requirements for families and the standards for timely reporting.

A. ANNUAL ACTIVITIES

The PHA will conduct an annual recertification of income and family composition. If the owner requests a rent increase, and if the PHA finds it to be reasonable, the rent increase may be implemented along with the annual recertification of income. However, there is no requirement that the owner request an increase concurrent with the family's recertification. The owner may request an increase at any time as long as it is in accordance with the lease

The PHA produces a monthly recertification list to ensure the timely review of the family's income, allowable expenses, rents, and other factors related to TTP.

B. ANNUAL RECERTIFICATION/REEXAMINATION

Families are required to participate in a reexamination of their income at least annually. If a family intends to move to another dwelling unit, the reexamination of their income may occur sooner than 12 months after the last regular reexamination.

Income limits are not used as a test for continued eligibility at reexamination.

Reexamination Notice and Application

The PHA maintains a reexamination tracking system and the household receives a recertification letter and application approximately 120 days in advance of the anniversary date. This allows ample time to obtain verification and notify the owner and family of changes in rent and housing assistance payments. If requested as an accommodation by a person with a disability, the PHA will provide the application and/or subsequent notices of change to a third party.

Procedure

The PHA's procedure for conducting annual recertifications is much the same as the original determination of eligibility. Since most if not all of the verification can be obtained through the mail, it is usually not necessary for a participant to visit Belmont's office to complete the process. Participants are given two weeks to respond to requests for information; third parties are given up to 4 weeks to respond. If no response is received within that time frame, the pending termination/ final termination process begins. If the participant fails to complete the recertification prior to their anniversary date, their assistance may be terminated in accordance with Chapter 19.

Tenant Rent Increases

If the tenant share of rent increases, a thirty day notice of the change is mailed to the family. If less than thirty days are remaining before the anniversary date (through no fault of the tenant), the tenant rent increase will be effective on the first of the month following the thirty day notice.

If there has been a misrepresentation or a material omission by the family, or if the family causes a delay in the reexamination processing, the family may not receive a 30-day notice of the change. It is also possible in cases where the family delays processing that the PHA may implement a retroactive increase or require the tenant to repay certain amounts of assistance.

Tenant Rent Decreases

If the tenant share of rent decreases, it will be effective on the anniversary date of the lease, with or without 30-day notice. If the family causes a delay so that the processing of the reexamination is not complete by the anniversary date, rent change will be effective on the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing by the PHA.

C. INTERIM CHANGES

The PHA requires participants to report all changes in household income and composition regardless of when they occur. Reports must be made within 30 days of the occurrence with the exception of changes due to birth, adoption and court-awarded custody, which can be reported during the next annual recertification. The family must obtain owner and PHA approval prior to all other additions to the household. Once the PHA has been notified of a change, staff will conduct either a hard or soft interim recertification.

A hard interim will occur when adding or deleting any household member. The participant must complete an interim recertification application and submit verification of all income and expenses as well as all documents necessary for the addition of a household member.

A soft interim will occur when there is a change in income or allowances, not relating to the addition or removal of household members. The participant will not be required to complete an interim recertification application. They will be asked to submit verification of the change itself.

All interims will occur in accordance with the following policies:

An Interim Reexamination MUST Be Conducted:

1. When a participant reports a significant increase in income, a change in employment or adds a household member.
2. When a participant reports a change in income that is likely to produce a decreased TTP, and they request a reexamination. However, if the family requests an interim reexamination because of a decrease in one source of income, but had an increase in another source of income, the PHA is going to consider both changes.
3. When a participant reports an increase in income due to an additional person in the household. If a participant reports an additional adult in the household but claims they have no income, the participant must sign a temporary certification due to the report of no income for the new (adult) member.
4. When a participant-household with an EID comes to the end of the disregard period.
5. When the PHA discovers an error or omission in household income or composition.

If the TTP increases as a result of the reexamination, the participant is entitled to a 30-day notice of the increase. If the TTP decreases, the PHA will implement the change as soon as practical; may be implemented retroactive to the date of change or date of notice.

In the situation described at #3 above, if the additional person comes to the household through birth, adoption or court-awarded custody and has no income, the interim exam is not required.

Participants are not required to report additions due to birth, adoption or court-awarded custody until their next scheduled recertification, unless the additional member brings income. The participant can voluntarily report these types of additions and request an interim exam if they think the change will cause a decrease in tenant rent. However, if the family's sole source of income is PA, the PHA will not conduct an interim for the addition of a dependent.

The participant must be timely in reporting changes and providing verification. Otherwise they may not be entitled to 30-day notice of an increase or retroactive implementation of a decrease.

An Interim Reexamination Is NOT Conducted:

1. When a participant reports a "simple" increase in income.

A simple increase in income may occur when a family gets a raise or works more hours than their employer had originally anticipated, etc. A simple increase in income may be thought of as an insignificant change in household income.

When the family reports a simple increase in income, staff must review the participant's current certification before deciding whether or not the report is in fact one of a simple increase in income. If it is a simple increase, thus requiring no action on the part of the PHA, staff will document that the participant reported the change and take no further action until the next annual exam or relocation.

The exception to this rule is when the family is subject to a temporary certification; for example, they have been reporting no income or extremely low income. In this case any increase in household income will trigger an interim recertification.

Use of a Temporary Certification Is Appropriate:

1. When a family's income is zero or extremely low.

If the family reports no income or income lower than a typical public assistance grant, the PHA will have the participant sign a temporary certification and inform them that they can only be assisted for up to three (3) months at this level of income. By the end of the three months they must report reasonable income or risk termination of assistance. The resolution of these lack-of-income situations will include an "income vs expenses" interview.

2. When a family's income is sporadic, seasonal or subject to change.

The PHA will put these families on notice that their recertification is temporary, that they are required to notify the PHA immediately if anything changes, and that their subsidy is subject to change at any time. This method of reviewing a family's circumstances takes time and close oversight. However, the PHA feels that it is the best way to handle these types of cases.

This category of interim recertification might include a situation where a family member receives unemployment insurance benefits, workman's compensation, disability benefits, holds employment with a temporary agency, or is a seasonal employee. Furthermore, a household member may be sanctioned by DSS or perhaps the family is supposed to receive child support or alimony but has not gotten payments in the last few months. Finally, the family might include an adult member who is not reporting any income at the present time.

The difference between Category #1 and Category #2 is that the first group has insufficient income while the second group's income might be sufficient but not apt to remain as is for the next twelve months. Both situations warrant a temporary certification and follow-up.

D. INCOME CHANGES RESULTING FROM WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

The PHA will not reduce the family share of rent for a family whose public assistance is reduced specifically because of fraud, failure to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, or non-compliance with a work activities requirement. The PA income will be imputed in these cases.

The PHA will reduce the family share of rent if the public assistance is reduced due to the expiration of a lifetime limit on receiving benefits..

The PHA will make every effort to obtain written verification from DSS stating that the family's benefits have been reduced for fraud or non-compliance before denying the family's request for a rent reduction.

E. TIMELY REPORTING OF CHANGES IN INCOME (AND ASSETS)

Standard for Timely Reporting of Changes

The PHA requires that families report changes to the PHA within 30 days of when the change occurs. Any information, document or signature from the family which is needed to verify the change must also be provided within 30 days of the change. If the change is not reported within the required time period, or if the family fails to provide documentation or signatures, it will be considered untimely reporting.

Procedures when the Change is Reported in a Timely Manner

The PHA will notify the family and the owner of any change in the Housing Assistance Payment to be effective according to the following guidelines:

Increases in the Tenant Rent are effective on the first of the month following at least thirty days' notice.

Decreases in the Tenant Rent are effective the first of the month following the month in which the change has been verified. However, no tenant rent reductions will be implemented until all of the tenant's claims have been verified, even if a retroactive adjustment results.

Procedures when the Change is Not Reported by the Tenant in a Timely Manner

If the family does not report the change as described under Timely Reporting, the family will have caused an unreasonable delay and the following guidelines will apply:

Increase in Tenant Rent will be effective retroactive to the date it would have been effective had it been reported on a timely basis. The family will be liable for any overpayment of assistance.

Decrease in Tenant Rent will be effective on the first of the month following completion of processing by the HA and not retroactively.

Procedures when the Change is Not Processed by the HA in a Timely Manner

"Processed in a timely manner" means that the change goes into effect on the date it should when the family reports the change in a timely manner. If the change cannot be made effective on that date, the change is not processed by the PHA in a timely manner.

In this case, an increase will be effective after the required thirty days' notice prior to the first of the month after completion of processing by the PHA.

If the change resulted in a decrease, the overpayment by the family will be calculated retroactively to the date it should have been effective, and the family will be credited for the amount.

E. REPORTING OF CHANGES IN FAMILY COMPOSITION

All changes in family composition, except births, adoptions and court-awarded custodies, must be reported within 30 days of the occurrence.

Increases in Family Size

Increases other than by birth, adoption or court-awarded custody must have the prior approval of the owner and the PHA. If an addition would result in overcrowding according to HQS maximum occupancy standards, the PHA will issue a larger voucher if the family wishes to relocate to a larger unit.

G. CONTINUANCE OF ASSISTANCE FOR "MIXED" FAMILIES

Under the Noncitizens Rule, "Mixed" families are families that include at least one citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible members.

Mixed families who were participants on June 19, 1995, shall continue receiving full assistance if they meet the following criteria:

1. The head of household or spouse is a U.S. citizen or has eligible immigrant status; and
2. All members of the family other than the head, the spouse, parents of the head, parents of the spouse, and children of the head or spouse are citizens or eligible immigrants. The family may change the head of household to qualify under this provision.

The PHA implemented the non-citizen rule prior to November 29, 1996. Mixed families who qualify for continued assistance after that date may receive pro-rated assistance only.

If they do not qualify for continued assistance, the member(s) that cause the family to be ineligible for continued assistance may move, the family may choose prorated assistance (See Chapter 6, "Factors Related to Total Tenant Payment Determination"), or the PHA may offer temporary deferral of termination (See Chapter 15, "Denial or Termination of Assistance").

H. FILE RETENTION FOR PARTICIPANTS

Because the PHA began scanning tenant files in 2014, more documents are being maintained. However, those documents are apt to be stored electronically.

Housed (Active) Files

Participants are currently being assisted.

Files consist of:

- 1) Initial Application
- 2) WL Letters
- 3) Birth Certificates & SSN Verification
- 4) Current Certificate or Voucher
- 5) RFLA for current unit
- 6) Initial Insp Report/RRT for current unit
- 7) All HAP Contracts & Notices of change
- 8) Current Lease & Addendum
- 9) Current Recert (incl. Appl., Verif., Insp., RRT)
- 10) Recerts, Insp Reports, RRTs for Previous 2 years

Housed Out Files

Participants either withdrew or were terminated from the program after having been assisted.

Files consist of:

- 1) Items listed for Housed (Active) Files
- 2) Pending & Final Terms or Withdrawal Letter

Files are retained for three years from the date of FT and disposed of in January of the 4th year. However, electronic records may exist after the physical file has been destroyed.

Over-income at Recertification Files

At recertification, it was determined that 30% of the participant's adjusted monthly income exceeded the FMR/PS and that rental assistance payments could no longer be paid on behalf of the family. The participant is notified in writing of his/her right to reinstatement should circumstances change within 180 days of the last housing assistance payment.

Files consist of:

- 1) Items listed for Housed (Active) Files
- 2) Over-Income Letter

File is placed in Over-Income file cabinet (organized by month of last HAP). If not reinstated within 12 months, the file is moved to the Housed Out area, retained for three years from the date of the last HAP, and disposed of in January of the fourth year.

Note: Regarding FSS participants...File must contain recertifications for the entire time that the family is enrolled in FSS; do not purge anything associated with income determination. Inspection reports that are more than 3 years old may be purged.

Chapter 13

RELOCATIONS and PORTABILITY

INTRODUCTION

HUD regulations permit families to move with continued assistance to another unit within the PHA's jurisdiction, or to a unit outside of the PHA's jurisdiction under Portability procedures. The regulations also allow the PHA the discretion to develop policies which define any limitations or restrictions on moves. This chapter defines the procedures for moves both within and outside of the PHA's jurisdiction, and the policies for restrictions and limitations on moves.

A. ALLOWABLE MOVES

A family may move to a new unit if:

1. The assisted lease for the old unit has terminated because the PHA has terminated the HAP contract for owner breach, or the lease was terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the family.
2. The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, or has commenced an action to evict the tenant, or has obtained a court judgment allowing the owner to evict the family (unless assistance to the family will be terminated).
3. The family has given proper notice of lease termination (if the family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to owner).

B. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVES

Families will be permitted to move within or outside the PHA's jurisdiction during the initial year of assisted occupancy provided they terminate their lease in accordance with program regulations and the lease. Families will be permitted to move more than once in a 12-month period provided they terminate their lease in accordance with program regulations and the lease.

The PHA will not deny a family the right to move, regardless of possible lease violations, if the family is moving to escape domestic violence. For further detail, see VAWA Chapter.

The PHA may deny the family permission to move if there is insufficient funding for continued assistance. If the PHA claims insufficient funding, the PHA must notify the local HUD office, in writing, before denying a family's request to move.

- If HUD determines that the PHA's funds are insufficient to support the family's move, the PHA will explain the determination in a letter sent to the family at the time the move is denied. The letter will state that the family's request to move will be open/active for up to 12 months, that funds will most likely be available beginning January 1st of the coming year, and that they will be contacted during December of the current year to see if they still wish to move. (For further detail on insufficient funds, see PIH 2016-09 (HA); Section 7.)

The PHA may also deny the move if there is sufficient evidence that the tenant has violated a family obligation, owes money to a PHA, or owes rent or damages under the current lease and contract. If the tenant owes rent or damages to the owner, the tenant will be required to settle up with the owner in order to continue receiving assistance in a new unit.

The PHA may deny the family permission to move if the family reports to have no income or extremely low income. This denial is based on the fact that there are real expenses associated with relocation and the family is not reporting enough income to cover the expenses.

The PHA may deny a non-resident applicant's request to port out of the jurisdiction prior to admission. Non-resident applicants have no right to move under portability for 12 months from the date of admission. They must lease up in the initial PHA's jurisdiction first.

The PHA policies will be consistent with civil rights laws and regulations, and the PHA may make exceptions to any of these restrictions for extenuating circumstances.

C. PORTABILITY

Under portability, families are eligible to receive assistance to lease a unit outside of the initial PHA's jurisdiction. The unit may be located anywhere in the United States where there is a PHA administering a tenant-based assistance program. The initial PHA must determine the family's eligibility to move in accordance with 982.353 and 982.354.

Families must be in good standing to relocate or to exercise portability. Families will not be permitted to exercise portability if they are in violation of a family obligation or if they owe money to the PHA or Landlord. In the case of a family owing the PHA money, the debt must be paid in full before they can port to another jurisdiction.

The family must give their current owner the required number of days written notice of intent to vacate specified in the lease and must give a copy to the PHA simultaneously. Only then will the PHA begin the portability process.

D. OUTGOING PORTABILITY

When a family requests a move outside of the PHA's jurisdiction, the request must specify the area to which the family wants to move. The initial PHA will determine if one or more PHAs operates in that area, inform the family, and allow the family to choose the PHA they wish to contact. If the family asks the initial PHA to choose or recommend a receiving PHA, the initial PHA may do so. The initial PHA then sends the required information to the chosen PHA.

If a participant in the Erie County PHA Consortium's voucher program wishes to port out Belmont will:

Port to the Niagara County Program any family wishing to lease a unit in Niagara County outside the City of North Tonawanda.

Port to the City of North Tonawanda PHA any family wishing to lease a unit in the City of North Tonawanda.

In consultation with the participant, port all other relocating families to the PHA with jurisdiction in the area where the family wishes to relocate.

If the family plans to port prior to initial lease-up to a jurisdiction where their household income exceeds the applicable income limit, the receiving PHA must use the initial PHA's income limit. The initial PHA will help the family determine whether or not they will meet the income guidelines, knowing that the receiving PHA will do the same.

If the family wishing to port is already a participant in the initial PHA's program, income eligibility is not re-determined when the family ports to another PHA's jurisdiction.

Prior to actually approving the move, the initial PHA will notify the receiving PHA that the family wishes to relocate into its jurisdiction, determine if the receiving PHA will absorb or administer the voucher, and advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA.

The initial PHA must make families aware that the receiving PHA may have different policies that can impact their rental assistance such as subsidy standards, payment standards, etc. While the initial PHA is responsible for explaining these differences in general, the initial PHA is under no obligation to research the receiving PHA's specific policies, etc. unless it is to make reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

The voucher will be administered in accordance with the receiving PHA's policies. However, the receiving PHA must contact the initial PHA if the family's voucher expires before the family arrives at the receiving PHA, to determine whether the initial PHA will extend the voucher.

The Initial PHA will provide the following documents and information to the receiving PHA:

1. A copy of the family's voucher, with issue and expiration dates, formally acknowledging the family's ability to move under portability.
2. Most recent HUD 50058 form and verifications.
3. Declarations and verifications of U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status.
4. HUD form 52665; Family Portability Information.

The initial PHA must also submit any Special Purpose Voucher (SPV) codes for the Family Report (HUD-50058). The receiving PHA must maintain such codes as long as it is billing for the ported voucher.

Both initial and receiving PHAs must administer SPVs in accordance with HUD-established policy in cases where HUD has established alternative program requirements of such SPVs.

E. INCOMING PORTABILITY

This PHA will absorb incoming families, to the extent that funds permit. In the event the PHA's utilization exceeds available funds, the PHA will temporarily administer the family's voucher and bill the initial PHA. As soon as funds become available the family will be absorbed into the PHA's program and the initial PHA will be so notified. It is the intent of this PHA to absorb incoming families concurrent with their initial contract and lease. Once this occurs, the PHA ceases being a receiving PHA.

In most cases the PHA may not refuse to assist an incoming voucher-holder, nor may the PHA direct the voucher-holder to a neighboring PHA for assistance. However, under certain circumstances (such as, the area has been declared a disaster area) HUD may determine that the PHA is not in a position to assist incoming voucher-holders. In a case such as this, the PHA must have HUD's approval in writing before refusing an incoming family.

Once the receiving PHA informs the initial PHA that the voucher will be absorbed, the receiving PHA may not change its decision; the voucher must be absorbed.

Income Determinations

As a first step to on-boarding a port, the receiving PHA will determine the family's current household income. This is necessary due to the changes that are inevitable when a family relocates from one PHA's jurisdiction to another's.

If the family has not yet made initial use of the voucher, they must meet program income limits.

If the family's household income exceeds the applicable income limit of the receiving PHA, the receiving PHA must use the income limit of the initial PHA to determine eligibility.

If the family was previously assisted in another jurisdiction, they need not meet the income limit of the receiving PHA. However, if the family's income is such that a \$0 subsidy amount is determined prior to lease-up in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, the receiving PHA cannot enter into a contract on behalf of the family.

Voucher Size

Regardless of the decision to absorb or administer a voucher, the receiving PHA determines the family's voucher size based on its own subsidy standards.

Voucher Issuance, Extension and Expiration

Once form HUD-52665, HUD-50058 and the supporting documentation is received, the receiving PHA will promptly (within 2 weeks) issue the incoming family a voucher.

The term of the voucher will not expire until at least 30 days after the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher. For example, if the initial PHA's voucher expires on 11/30/XX, the newly-issued voucher will not expire prior to 12/30/XX. The receiving PHA may extend the voucher beyond this date as well. The receiving PHA will notify the initial PHA of any voucher extensions it grants.

If the initial PHA's voucher has expired by the time the family arrives, the receiving PHA will contact the initial PHA to determine if it will extend the voucher term. If the initial PHA extends the term, the receiving PHA will issue a voucher with this extended term in mind. If the initial PHA denies an extension, the family is not entitled to an informal hearing and they cannot be admitted to the receiving PHA's program.

If the family decides not to lease up in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, the receiving PHA will notify the initial PHA that the family is returning to its jurisdiction. The initial PHA then determines whether or not to extend the family's voucher.

Requests for Tenancy Approval

As a first step for all families porting into the PHA's jurisdiction, an orientation is conducted during which the family is informed of the PHA's leasing process. When the family submits a Request for Tenancy Approval, it is processed using the receiving PHA's policies.

There is a mandatory suspension of the voucher term when a RFTA is received. The suspension ends when the PHA notifies the family in writing of the approval or denial of the RFTA.

If the family does not submit a Request for Tenancy Approval, does not request an extension of their voucher, or does not execute a lease, the initial PHA will be notified of the voucher expiration within 30 days of the expiration.

If the family leases up successfully, the PHA will notify the initial PHA within 30 days of the execution of the HAP contract that the family has been leased up.

If the receiving PHA denies the family assistance, the family will be offered a hearing and the PHA will notify the initial PHA within 30 days if the denial is upheld.

Second Moves

If the PHA is *administering* an incoming voucher and the family wishes to relocate (inside or outside the receiving PHA's jurisdiction), the receiving PHA will notify the initial PHA of the family's intent. If the initial PHA approves the relocation, the initial PHA issues the voucher.

If the family locates a unit outside the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, the initial PHA will contact the new receiving PHA and the old receiving PHA is no longer involved in the administration of the portable voucher.

If the family has already been absorbed by the receiving PHA, the second move holds no particular significance.

Terminations

If the PHA is *administering* an incoming voucher and the family's assistance is terminated, the receiving PHA will so notify the initial PHA in writing within 30 days of the termination. If an informal hearing is required and requested by the family, the hearing will be conducted by the receiving PHA, using the regular hearing procedures of the receiving PHA. A copy of the hearing decision will be furnished to the initial PHA.

If the family has already been absorbed, a termination would be handled the same as it would be for any other participant.

Required Documents

The initial PHA is required to furnish the receiving PHA with the following documents:

1. A copy of the family's voucher, with issue and expiration dates, formally acknowledging the family's ability to move under portability.
2. Most recent HUD 50058 form and verifications.
3. Declarations and verifications of U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status.
4. HUD form 52665; Family Portability Information.

The initial PHA must also submit any Special Purpose Voucher (SPV) codes for the Family Report (HUD-50058). The receiving PHA must maintain such codes as long as it is billing for the ported voucher.

Both initial and receiving PHAs must administer SPVs in accordance with HUD-established policy in cases where HUD has established alternative program requirements of such SPVs.

The receiving PHA will notify the initial PHA within 30 days of the following:

When the family leases up or is terminated for failing to submit a Request for Tenancy Approval by the required date.

When the receiving PHA grants the family any extensions.

When assistance to a portable family is terminated by the receiving PHA.

When the family requests to move to an area outside the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.

Billing Procedures

If the receiving PHA is *administering* a portable voucher, the initial PHA is expected to reimburse the receiving PHA on a monthly basis for Housing Assistance Payments. The payment schedule for other amounts, including Administrative Fees and contributions to FSS escrow accounts (if applicable) will also be monthly unless the two PHAs agree to some other schedule of payments.

The receiving PHA will submit its original billing by sending HUD form 52665 and HUD form 50058 to the initial PHA once a HAP contract has been executed on behalf of the family. The form contains the monthly amount due on behalf of the portable family and automatically requisitions the monthly amount due for subsequent months that the billing arrangement is in effect. The receiving PHA will not submit the billing form each month unless the monthly amount due changes or both PHAs agree to a different schedule for submitting the billing form.

The receiving PHA will notify the initial PHA of changes in subsidy amounts and will expect the initial PHA to notify the receiving PHA of changes in the Administrative Fee amount to be billed.

The initial PHA will reimburse the receiving PHA the lesser of:

1. 80% of the initial PHA's Column A fee, or
2. 100% of the receiving PHA's Column B fee.

The administrative fee in effect on the port move-in date (HAPC date) will be used for the entire calendar year unless otherwise instructed by HUD.

The initial PHA is not required to pay the receiving PHA any increased HAP amounts if the receiving PHA fails to notify the initial PHA of the increased amounts until the first of the next month.

If there is a decrease in the HAP amount and the receiving PHA fails to notify the initial PHA in a timely manner, the initial PHA may reduce future HAP payments to recover the over-payment.

If the receiving PHA does not submit an initial billing within 6 months from the date the voucher was issued to the family, this PHA reserves the right to require that the receiving PHA absorb that family into its own program.

The PHA will make every effort to make the initial payment to the receiving PHA within 30 days of receipt of HUD form 52665. Subsequently the PHA will make timely payments each month that the billing arrangement is in effect, unless both PHA's agree to a different schedule.

Chapter 14

CONTRACT AND LEASE TERMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract is the contract between the owner and the PHA which defines the responsibilities of both parties. This chapter describes the circumstances under which the contract can be terminated by the PHA or the owner, circumstances under which the lease may be terminated by the landlord or tenant, and the policies and procedures for such terminations.

A. CONTRACT TERMINATION

The term of the HAP Contract is the same as the term of the lease. The Contract between the owner and the PHA may be terminated by the PHA or the owner. The owner may effectively terminate the Contract by terminating the lease, since one is linked to the other.

No future subsidy payments on behalf of the family will be made by the PHA to the owner after the month in which the Contract is terminated. The owner must reimburse the PHA for any subsidies paid by the PHA for any period after the contract termination date. If the family continues to occupy the unit after the Section 8 contract is terminated, the family is responsible for the total amount of rent due to the owner.

B. CONTRACT TERMINATION BY PHA

The HAP contract terminates when the lease terminates, when the PHA terminates program assistance for the family, and when the owner has breached the HAP contract.

Any of the following actions will be considered a breach of contract by the owner:

1. The owner has violated any obligation under the HAP contract for the dwelling unit, including the owner's obligation to maintain the unit to HQS standards, including any standards the PHA has adopted in this policy.
2. The owner has violated any obligation under any other housing assistance payments contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f).
3. The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
4. The owner has failed to comply with regulations, the mortgage, or the regulatory agreement for projects with HUD-insured mortgages or loans.
5. The owner has engaged in drug trafficking.

The PHA may also terminate the contract if the PHA terminates assistance to the family, the family is required to move from a unit which is under-occupied or overcrowded, or funding is no longer available under the ACC.

The contract will terminate automatically if 180 days have passed since the last housing assistance payment to the owner.

Notice of Termination

The PHA will provide the owner and family with at least thirty days written notice of termination of the Contract.

C. TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE FAMILY

After the first year of the lease (initial term), the family may terminate the lease as long as they give notice in accordance with their lease. The family is prohibited from relocating with assistance during the first year of the lease unless the owner agrees to terminate the lease before the initial term expires. This is called a *mutual termination*.

D. TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE OWNER:

If the owner wishes to terminate the lease during the initial term and the tenant does not wish to do so, the owner must obtain a court-ordered eviction as a means of terminating the lease. Once the initial term has expired the owner may terminate the lease by giving notice to the tenant in accordance with the lease. Owner must provide proper notice as stated in the lease.

During the term of the lease the owner may bring an eviction for:

Serious or repeated violations of the lease, including but not limited to failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease, or repeated violation of the terms and conditions of the lease;

Violations of Federal, state or local law that imposes obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises; or criminal activity by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by the other residents, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises or any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.

Other good cause.

During the initial term of the lease, 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 (see 982.310)

Evidence of Criminal Activity

The owner may terminate tenancy and evict a family by judicial action for criminal activity by a covered person if the owner determines they have engaged in the criminal activity regardless of arrest or conviction and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction.

Termination of Tenancy Decisions

If the law and regulation permit the owner to take an action but don't require action to be taken, the owner can decide whether or not to take the action. Relevant circumstances for consideration include:

- The seriousness of the offense
- The effect on the community
- The extent of participation by household members
- The effect on uninvolved household members
- The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to responsibilities
- The extent to which leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action
- The effect on the integrity of the program

Exclusion of culpable household member

The owner may require a tenant to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit.

Consideration of Rehabilitation

When determining whether to terminate the tenancy for illegal drug use or alcohol abuse, the owner may consider if the offending member:

- Is no longer living in the assisted unit
- Has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehab program
- Has otherwise been successfully rehabilitated

The owner may require the tenant to submit evidence of any of the three (above).

Actions of termination by the owner must be consistent with the fair housing and equal opportunities as stated in 24 CFR 5.105.

The owner must provide the tenant a written notice specifying the grounds for termination of tenancy, at or before the commencement of the eviction action. The notice may be included in, or may be combined with, any owner eviction notice to the tenant.

The PHA will continue housing assistance payments until the family moves or is evicted from the unit. If the eviction is ordered by the court, the PHA asks that the owner submit documentation of the eviction.

If an eviction is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease (ie; holdover), and if the PHA has no other grounds for termination of assistance, the PHA may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance.

E. TERMINATIONS DUE TO INELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS

For families who were participants on June 19, 1995, terminations due to the ineligible immigration status of all members of the family, or because a “mixed” family chooses not to accept proration of assistance, may be temporarily deferred for intervals not to exceed six months (up to a maximum of three years) if necessary to permit the family additional time for transition to affordable housing.

Deferrals may be granted for intervals not to exceed six months, up to an aggregate maximum of three years for deferrals granted prior to 11/29/96, or 18 months for those granted after 11/26/96.

The family will be notified in writing at least 60 days in advance of the expiration of the deferral period that termination of assistance will not be deferred because:

- a) granting another deferral will result in an aggregate deferral period of longer than the statutory maximum, or
- b) a determination has been made that other affordable housing is available.

Chapter 15

DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

INTRODUCTION

The PHA may deny or terminate assistance for a family because of the family's action or failure to act. The PHA will provide families with a written description of the Family Obligations under the program, the grounds under which the PHA can deny or terminate assistance, and the PHA's informal hearing procedures. This Chapter describes when the PHA is required to deny or terminate assistance, and the PHA's policies for the denial of a new commitment of assistance and the grounds for termination of assistance under an outstanding HAP contract.

A. GROUNDS FOR DENIAL/TERMINATION

Denial of assistance for an applicant may include any or all of the following:

1. Denying placement on the PHA waiting list
2. Denying or withdrawing a voucher
3. Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
4. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

1. Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
2. Terminating housing assistance payments under an outstanding HAP contract
3. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

If denial or termination is based upon behavior resulting from a disability, the PHA will delay the denial or termination in order to determine if there is an accommodation which would negate the behavior resulting from the disability.

Mandatory Denial and Termination

The PHA must deny assistance to an applicant if the family's share of rent and utilities exceeds the payment standard; the PHA may not enter into a HAP Contract when the subsidy is zero.

The PHA must terminate assistance for a participant if the family is under contract and 180 days have elapsed since the PHA's last housing assistance payment was made (meaning...the family's share of rent and utilities exceeds the payment standard...zero HAP).

The PHA must permanently deny assistance to applicants and terminate the assistance of participants convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamines on the premises of federally assisted housing.

The PHA must deny admission to the program for applicants and terminate assistance for program participants if the PHA determines that any household member is currently engaging in illegal sale or use of a drug.

The PHA must deny admission to the program for applicants and terminate assistance for program participants if the PHA has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's illegal drug use or pattern of illegal drug use may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

The PHA must deny admission to an applicant and terminate assistance for program participants if the PHA determines that any member of the household is subject to lifetime registration under a sex offender registration program.

The PHA must terminate program assistance for a family evicted from housing assisted under the program for serious violation of the lease.

The PHA must deny admission to the program for an applicant or terminate program assistance for a participant if any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with Part 5, subparts B and F.

The PHA must deny admission or terminate assistance when required under the regulations to establish citizenship or eligible immigration status. (see Part 5 of federal regulations)

The PHA must deny or terminate assistance if any family member fails to meet the eligibility requirements concerning individuals enrolled at an institution of higher education as specified in 24CFR 5.612.

Discretionary Denial and Termination

The PHA may at any time deny program assistance for an applicant, or terminate program assistance for a participant, for any of the following reasons:

1. The family violates any family obligation under the program.
2. Any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing within the past five years for any reason.
3. If the family has ever been terminated from this or any other Section 8 Program.
4. If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with an Federal housing program
5. Family moves during the first term of the lease without obtaining a written mutual termination of lease from the owner.
6. Family moves without giving owner notice in accordance with lease.
7. Family vacates assisted unit prior to notifying Belmont of intent to vacate.
8. Court finds family responsible and awards owner payment for rent, damages, etc.
9. The family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA or to another PHA in connection with Section 8 assistance or public housing; debts must be paid in full prior to admission to the Section 8 HCV Program
10. 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. If records indicate that the family owes a debt to another PHA, the family must submit proof from that PHA that the debt has been paid in full and that the PHA considers the family to be in "good standing."
11. The family breaches an agreement with any PHA to pay amounts owed to a PHA, or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA.
12. The family fails to report reasonable income for more than three months.
13. The family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.

"Abusive or violent behavior towards PHA personnel" includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of expletives that are generally considered insulting, racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to insult or intimidate, may be cause for termination or denial.

"Threatened" refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate an intent to abuse or commit violence.

Actual physical abuse or violence will always be cause for termination.

Family Self Sufficiency (FSS)

The PHA will not terminate assistance for FSS families who fail to comply with the FSS Contract of Participation. Instead, the family will be terminated from the FSS Program for their non-compliance, and forfeit any escrowed funds.

VASH / FUP / HMLS

If an applicant for one of the set-aside programs is denied assistance for not meeting the special selection criteria, the applicant's name will be placed on the regular waiting list (if it is open to new applications) as of the original date of application. If an applicant is denied assistance for any other reason, or if the C/V expires, the applicant must submit a new application to the waiting list (when the list is open to new applications).

If an applicant or participant is denied admission or terminated from the regular Section 8 voucher program due to their actions or failure to act, they may not be admitted to one of these set-aside programs. Each case will be considered based on the circumstances leading to the previous termination.

B. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

1. The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary in the administration of the program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. "Information" includes any requested certification, release or other documentation.
2. The family must supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements.
3. The family must disclose and verify Social Security Numbers (as provided by 24 CFR 5.216) and must sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR 5.230.
4. All information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
5. The family is responsible for an HQS breach caused by the family as described in 982.404(b).
6. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.

7. The family may not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.
8. The family must notify the owner and, at the same time, notify the PHA before the family moves out of the unit or terminates the lease on notice to the owner.
9. The family must promptly give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.
10. The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
11. The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA. The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.
12. The family must promptly notify the PHA if any family member no longer resides in the unit or if the family or any member will be absent from the unit for an extended period of time.
13. The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences.
14. Members of the household may engage in legal profit-making activities in the unit, but only if such activities are incidental to primary use of the unit as a residence by members of the family.
15. The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit to another.
16. If the PHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. If the family does not request approval or PHA approval is denied, the family may not allow a foster child or live-in aide to reside with the assisted family.
17. The family must not own or have any interest in the unit unless the family is being assisted under the PHA's homeownership program.
18. The members of the family must not commit fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program.
19. The household members may not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or any other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.
20. The members of the household must not abuse alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

21. An assisted family, or members of the family, may not receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit, under any duplicative (as determined by HUD or in accordance with HUD requirements) federal, State or local housing assistance program.

Housing Agency Discretion

In deciding whether to deny or terminate assistance because of action or failure to act by members of the family, the PHA has discretion to consider all of the circumstances in each case, including the seriousness of the case, the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, the length of time since the violation occurred and more recent record of compliance, and the effects of denial or termination of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act.

The PHA may impose, as a condition of continued assistance for other family members, a requirement that family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure will not reside in the unit. The PHA may permit the other members of a family to continue.

Enforcing Family Obligations; Explanation of Terms

Promptly: When used with the Family Obligations always means “within 30 days.”

Denial or Termination of assistance is always optional except where this Plan or the regulations state otherwise.

HQS Breach: The inspector and the inspections supervisor will determine if an HQS breach as identified in 24 CFR 982.404 (b) is the responsibility of the family. Families may be given time to cure HQS breaches.

Lease Violations: The following criteria will be used to decide if a serious or repeated violation of the lease will cause a termination of assistance:

If the owner terminates tenancy through court action for serious or repeated violation of the lease.

If the owner notifies the family of termination of assistance for serious or repeated lease violations, and the family moves from the unit prior to the completion of court action, and the PHA determines that the cause is a serious or repeated violation of the lease based on available evidence.

Notification of Eviction: If the family requests assistance to move and they did not notify the PHA of an eviction within 7 days of receiving the Court's determination, the move will be denied, and assistance may be terminated due to the eviction.

Additions to Household: Proposed additions to the family may be denied to:

Persons who have been evicted from public housing.

Persons who have previously violated a family obligation listed in 24CFR 982.51 of the HUD regulations.

Persons who have been part of a family whose assistance has been terminated under the Voucher program.

Persons who commit drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.

Persons who committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

Persons who currently owe rent or other amounts to the PHA or to another PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing.

Persons who have engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.

Family Member moves out: Families are required to notify the PHA if any family member leaves the assisted household. When the family notifies the PHA, they must furnish the following information:

The date the family member moved out.

The member's new address, if known.

Whether the member is temporarily or permanently absent.

Interest in Unit: The owner may not reside in the assisted unit regardless of whether (s)he is a member of the assisted family, unless the family owns the mobile home and rents the pad, or unless the family is assisted under the homeownership option of the program.

Fraud: In each case, the PHA will consider which family members were involved, the circumstances, and any hardship that might be caused to innocent members.

Drug-Related Criminal Activity: The illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use a controlled substance. Drug-related criminal activity means on or off the premises, not just on or near the premises.

Drug Rehabilitation: Inpatient or outpatient program intended to assist an individual in overcoming their drug dependency. Applicants and participants will be given one opportunity to rehabilitate themselves without losing their assistance. If they do not succeed and “graduate” or if they go back to using drugs once they have been through a program, assistance will be denied or terminated based on violation of a family obligation.

Violent Criminal Activity: 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 is being engaged in by any family member.

Credible Evidence: May be obtained from police and /or court records. Testimony from neighbors, when combined with other factual evidence, can be considered credible evidence. Other credible evidence includes documentation of drug raids and arrest warrants

Ineligibility if Evicted for / Convicted of Drug-Related Criminal Activity

Persons evicted from public housing, Indian housing, Section 23, or any Section 8 program because of drug-related criminal activity are ineligible for admission to Section 8 programs for 3 years beginning on the date of such eviction.

The PHA will waive this requirement if the person demonstrates successful completion of a rehabilitation program or if the circumstances leading to the eviction no longer exist. For example, the person involved in drugs is no longer part of the household due to incarceration or the person is participating in a drug rehabilitation program. The PHA may require ongoing verification of attendance and success as a condition of continued assistance.

Applicants will also be denied assistance if they have been convicted of drug-related or violent criminal activity within 3 years of the date of their selection from the waiting list.

Participants will be terminated if they are convicted of drug-related or violent criminal activity. The PHA may permit the family to continue receiving assistance provided that family member(s) determined to have engaged in the proscribed activities will not reside in the unit, or will be enrolled in a rehabilitation program. If the violating member is a minor, the PHA may consider individual circumstances with the advice of Juvenile Court officials.

Proof of drug-related or violent criminal activity will be an admission by the individual or a conviction on the criminal charge. The PHA may pursue fact-finding efforts as needed to obtain credible evidence.

Screening Out Illegal Drug Users and Alcohol Abusers

The PHA will not provide Section 8 assistance to a person if the PHA determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the person is illegally using a controlled substance, or abuses alcohol in a way that may interfere with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents. This includes cases where the PHA determines there is a pattern of illegal use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol.

The PHA will consider the use of a controlled substance or alcohol to be a pattern if there is more than one incident during the previous three months.

The PHA will waive this policy if the person demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that he/she is no longer engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance or the abuse of alcohol, and is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

Notice of Termination of Assistance

In any case where the PHA decides to terminate assistance to the family, the PHA must give the family written notice which states:

The reason(s) and effective date for the proposed termination,

The family's right, if they disagree, to request an Informal Hearing to be held before termination of assistance.

The date by which a request for an informal hearing must be received by the PHA.

The PHA will simultaneously provide written notice of the contract termination to the owner so that it will coincide with the Termination of Assistance.

C. PROCEDURES FOR NON-CITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514, 5.516, 5.518]

Termination due to Ineligible Immigrant Status

Assistance may not be terminated while verification of the participant family's eligible immigration status is pending.

Participant families in which all members are neither U.S. citizens nor eligible immigrants must have their assistance terminated. They must be given an opportunity for a hearing.

Temporary Deferral of Termination of Assistance

Ineligible families who were participants as of June 19, 1995, may request a temporary deferral of termination of assistance in order to allow time to locate affordable housing and thereby preserve the family.

Temporary deferral of termination of assistance is also available to mixed families who were participants on June 19, 1995, who elect not to accept prorated assistance, and are not eligible for Continued Assistance. (See Chapter 14, Contract Terminations.) The PHA must allow the mixed family time to find housing for ineligible members or for the entire family by deferring the termination.

Mixed families who choose temporary deferral of termination of assistance may change to prorated assistance at the end of any deferral period, if they have made a good-faith effort to locate housing.

Criteria for Approving Temporary Deferral of Termination of Assistance

The PHA will grant temporary deferral so long as the family makes reasonable efforts to find affordable housing.

Affordable housing is defined as housing that is standard based on HQS, of appropriate size based on HQS, and for which the rent plus utilities is no more than 25% greater than the HA calculated Total Tenant Payment.

To determine whether a family is eligible for temporary deferral of termination of assistance, or for a renewal of temporary deferral of termination of assistance, the PHA will:

Calculate Total Tenant Payment plus 25% for the family, and compare this amount to the data in its rent reasonableness survey for the unit size. If the PHA's data indicates that units are not available at the affordable rent, the deferral will be renewed.

Require a search record to document the family's efforts to locate housing before granting or extending temporary deferral of termination of assistance.

Length of Deferral

The initial temporary deferral is granted for an interval not to exceed six months. Additional deferrals can be made up to a maximum of three years. A notice is sent to the family at the beginning of each deferral period reminding them of their ineligibility for full assistance and their responsibility to seek other housing.

The family will be notified in writing 60 days before the end of the three year deferral period that there cannot be another deferral, and will be offered the option of prorated assistance if they are a mixed family and have made a good-faith effort to locate affordable housing.

False or Incomplete Information

When the PHA has clear, concrete, or substantial documentation (such as a permanent resident card or information from another agency) that contradicts the declaration of citizenship made by an applicant or participant, an investigation will be conducted and the individual given an opportunity to present relevant information.

If the individual is unable to verify citizenship, the PHA may give him/her an opportunity to provide a new declaration as an eligible immigrant or to elect not to contend their status. The PHA will then verify eligible status, deny, terminate, or prorate as applicable.

The PHA will deny or terminate assistance based on the submission of false information.

Procedure for Denial or Termination

If the family (or any member) claimed eligible immigrant status and the INS primary and secondary verifications failed to document the status, the family may appeal the INS decision and request a hearing with the PHA after the INS appeal or in lieu of the appeal.

After the PHA has made a determination of ineligibility, the family will be notified of the determination and informed of the option for prorated assistance (if applicable) or, for participants who qualify, for Temporary Deferral of Termination of Assistance.

D. ZERO HAP TENANTS

The family may remain a participant at zero HAP for up to 180 days after the last HAP payment. If the family is still in the unit after 180 days, the Contract is cancelled and the voucher is terminated.

If within the 180-day time frame an owner rent increase, or a decrease in the Total Tenant Payment causes the family to be eligible for a housing assistance payment, the PHA will resume assistance payments for the family.

In order for a family to move to another unit with their assistance during the 180 day period, the rent for the new unit would have to be high enough to necessitate a housing assistance payment because the PHA will not enter into a Zero HAP Contract.

E. OPTION NOT TO TERMINATE FOR MISREPRESENTATION

If the family has misrepresented any facts that caused the PHA to overpay assistance, the PHA may choose not to terminate and may offer to continue assistance provided that the family executes a Repayment Agreement and makes payments in accordance with the agreement, or reimburses the PHA in full.

F. MISREPRESENTATION IN COLLUSION WITH OWNER

If the family willingly and knowingly commits fraud or is involved in any other illegal scheme with the owner, the PHA may deny or terminate assistance. In making this determination, the PHA will carefully consider the possibility of overt or implied intimidation of the family by the owner and the family's understanding of the events.

G. MISSED APPOINTMENTS AND DEADLINES

It is a Family Obligation to supply information, documentation, and certification as needed for the PHA to fulfill its responsibilities. The PHA schedules appointments and sets deadlines in order to obtain the required information. The Obligations also require that the family allow the PHA to inspect the unit and appointments are made for this purpose. The family will be given information about the requirement to keep appointments, and the number of times appointments will be rescheduled as specified in this Plan.

An applicant or participant who fails to keep an appointment, or to supply information required by a deadline without notifying the PHA may be sent a Pending Termination or Final Termination for failure to provide required information, or for failure to allow the PHA to inspect the unit.

Appointments will be scheduled and time requirements will be imposed for the following events and circumstances:

1. Eligibility for Admissions
2. Verification Procedures
3. Voucher Issuance and Briefings
4. Housing Quality Standards and Inspections
5. Recertifications
6. Appeals

Procedure when Appointments are Missed or Information not Provided

Families are given ample time and several opportunities to comply with program requirements before being issued a notice of termination or denial for breach of a family obligation. After issuance of the termination notice, if the family offers to correct the breach within the time allowed to request a hearing, the termination will be rescinded after the family cures the breach.

Notice of Termination of Assistance

In any case where the PHA determines that termination or denial of assistance is the next logical step, the PHA will give the family written notice which states:

The reason(s) for the proposed termination,

The effective date of the proposed termination,

The family's right, if they disagree, to request an informal hearing to be held prior to termination of assistance, and

The date by which a written request for an informal hearing must be received by the PHA.

The PHA will simultaneously provide written notice of the contract termination to the owner so that it will coincide with the termination of assistance.

Chapter 16

OWNER DISAPPROVAL AND RESTRICTION

INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of the PHA to recruit owners to participate in the program, and to provide owners with prompt and professional service in order to maintain an adequate supply of available housing throughout the jurisdiction of the PHA. The regulations define when the PHA must deny an owner participation in the program, and they provide the PHA discretion to disapprove or otherwise restrict the participation of owners in certain categories. This chapter describes the criteria for owner disapproval, and the various penalties for owner violations.

A. DISAPPROVAL OF OWNER

No owner has a *right* to participate in the program. For purposes of this section, “owner” includes a principal or other interested party.

Program regulations state that the PHA must disapprove the owner for the following reasons:

HUD has informed the PHA that the owner has been disbarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR part 24.

HUD has informed the PHA that the federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements and such action is pending.

HUD has informed the PHA that a court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.

The PHA may disapprove the owner or terminate a HAP Contract for the following reasons:

The owner has violated or indicates an intention to violate 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 act in connection with any federal housing program.

The owner has engaged in drug trafficking, drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity, or the owner is incarcerated.

The owner has a history or practice of failing to terminate the tenancy of families who participate in drug-related or violent criminal activity or who behave in ways that threaten the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or threaten the health and safety of other residents and/or neighbors.

The owner has indicated through his/her words or actions that he/she intends to illegally discriminate in the selection of tenants.

The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with the HQS for units leased under the tenant-based programs or with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or leased under any other federal program.

The owner fails to submit definitive proof of ownership of the subject property upon the request of the PHA.

The owner owes any money to the PHA in connection with some previous or current Section 8 participant.

The PHA has received and substantiated complaints from tenants regarding the owner's inappropriate behavior (e.g., owner enters unit without prior notice or permission, owner is verbally abusive to the tenant, owner harasses tenant sexually or otherwise, etc.) and there is no reason to believe that the owner's behavior is going to change.

B. OWNER RESTRICTIONS AND PENALTIES

If an owner commits fraud or abuse or is guilty of frequent or serious contract violations, the PHA may restrict the owner from future participation in the program for a period of time commensurate with the seriousness of the offense. The PHA may terminate some or all contracts with the owner.

If an owner indicates to a staff person by his words or actions that he intends to illegally discriminate in the selection of tenants, that intention will be reported to the Vice President for Housing Programs. If upon review the VP substantiates an intention to discriminate, the owner will be barred from participating in the Section 8 programs until such time as the owner demonstrates an understanding of and intention to comply with fair housing laws.

Before imposing any penalty against an owner the PHA will review all relevant factors pertaining to the case, and will consider such factors as the owner's record of compliance and the number of violations. The PHA will notify the owner in writing if their participation is to be restricted or if they are going to be penalized for some action.

C. REMEDY FOR OVERPAYMENT TO OWNER

If the landlord has been overpaid as a result of fraud, misrepresentation or violation of the Contract, the PHA will arrange for restitution to the PHA and/or family as appropriate, and may terminate the contract. If the overpayment resulted from PHA or owner error, the owner may still be required to make restitution but contract termination may not be warranted.

The PHA will make every effort to recover any overpayments made as a result of landlord fraud or abuse. Payments otherwise due to the owner may be debited in order to repay the PHA or the tenant, as applicable.

D. DELINQUENT OWNERS

A delinquent owner is one who is not in good standing due to fraud, abuse, or program violation. The PHA will not approve a lease submitted by a delinquent owner nor enter into any new HAP Contracts with a delinquent owner.

Owners identified as delinquent will be barred from participation for a period of time commensurate with their offense. As a general rule:

Owners identified by HUD as barred, suspended or otherwise denied participation will be considered delinquent until HUD informs the PHA that the debarment has been lifted.

Owners convicted of or admitting to drug-trafficking, drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity will be considered delinquent owners for three (3) years from the date of conviction or admission.

Owners who violate the HAP Contract, commit fraud, bribery or any other corrupt act under any federal housing program, or have a history of non-compliance with HQS will be considered delinquent for a minimum of one (1) year from the date of the violation. Maximum delinquency will be based on owner's demonstration of willingness to comply in the future and repayment of any overpaid subsidy.

Owners who indicate through their words or actions that they intend to illegally discriminate in the selection of tenants will be considered delinquent and barred for an indefinite period of time. Owners so identified and barred may submit evidence of their understanding of and intention to comply with fair housing laws, and request that they be reinstated to good standing and permitted to participate.

In cases where delinquent owners received subsidies to which they were not entitled, restitution must be made prior to reinstatement. If the owner has a debt with the PHA as a result of previous participation in the Section 8 Program as a tenant, that debt must be paid prior to being approved to participate as a landlord. The owner may be offered a repayment agreement (as opposed to paying the debt in full) at the discretion of the PHA.

When staff believes there is reason to bar an owner, they submit the documentation or verification they have and discuss the situation with the V.P. for Housing Programs. If the V.P. agrees with the determination, a letter describing the abuse, fraud, or program violation is sent to the owner and the owner is identified in *HousingPro* as delinquent and/or barred.

If staff receive Requests for Tenancy Approval from delinquent owners, they are directed to submit them to the V.P. for Housing Programs for review and follow-up.

Chapter 17

CLAIMS AND MOVE-OUT INSPECTIONS (Moderate Rehabilitation Program)

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the PHA's policies, procedures and standards for conducting move-out inspections and paying certain claims to owners of units assisted under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program.

A. OWNER CLAIMS

Under Mod Rehab Contracts, owners may make "special claims" for damages, unpaid rent, and vacancy loss after the tenant has vacated the unit. There are no such "claims" available to owners participating in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Owner claims for unpaid rent, damages, or vacancy loss will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness and compared with records in the file. The PHA establishes standards by which to evaluate claims, but the burden of proof rests with the owner.

If vacancy loss is claimed, the PHA will ascertain whether or not the family gave proper notice of its intent to move. The file will also be reviewed to verify owner compliance at the time the lease was terminated.

The PHA will pay properly filed claims to the owner as a function of the contract, but the tenant is ultimately responsible to reimburse the PHA for unpaid rent and damage claims paid to the owner.

B. UNPAID RENT/DAMAGE

When a tenant vacates the apartment, if the security deposit is insufficient to reimburse the owner for amounts owed under the Lease, the owner may claim additional payment from the PHA for:

1. Unpaid Rent (incl. late charges if specified in lease)
2. Tenant-Caused Damages

Additional payments are limited to the amount owed to the owner or two months Contract Rent--whichever is less--minus the security deposit collected, or the amount that should have been collected under the HUD regulations--whichever is greater.

In order to receive payment for damages and/or unpaid rent the owner must:

1. Notify Belmont immediately after the tenant vacates (no later than 5 days after the tenant vacates) to schedule an inspection. A damage claim will not be approved unless the damage inspection is requested and conducted prior to any repair work being done.
2. Supply proof that the damage was caused by the assisted tenant and submit estimates or receipts for work done to correct damages.
3. Supply proof of efforts to collect past due rent from tenant.
4. Pursue payment from the tenant first. If the tenant denies doing any of the damage, owner must pursue payment from the tenant in small claims court.
5. If court decides in owner's favor, owner may submit copy of judgment to PHA for reimbursement.

Unpaid rent only applies to the tenant's portion of rent while the tenant is in residence under the assisted lease. It does not include the tenant's obligation for rent beyond move-out.

Separate agreements are not considered a tenant obligation under the lease and the PHA will not reimburse the owner for any claims under these agreements.

The owner or owner's representative must be present during the move-out inspection and only damages claimed during the inspection are reimbursable. Eligible items to be included on the damage claim must have been a tenant responsibility under the lease or State law.

The landlord may not bill the PHA for his/her own labor since that is not considered by the PHA to be an "actual cost". However, the actual cost of handyman labor may be included.

Reasonableness of costs (as submitted by the owner) will be determined by the HPM in charge of Inspections. Reimbursement for replacement of items such as carpets, drapes, or appliances, is based on generally accepted depreciation schedules.

Unpaid utility bills cannot be approved as part of a claim.

Claims for normal wear and tear, previously existing conditions, and routine turnover preparation will not be paid.

C. VACANCY LOSS

If the tenant vacates the unit in violation of the Lease or is evicted for violation of the Lease, and the owner is unable to rent the unit for the following month, the owner may claim payment for vacancy loss.

In order to receive payment for vacancy the owner must:

1. Notify Belmont Shelter Corp. within 5 days of when the vacancy occurs.
2. Take all feasible action to fill the vacancy.
3. Have the apartment inspected, cleaned/repaired and reinspected within 30 days of the date the vacancy occurred.

The owner may not receive payment for vacancy if:

1. The owner neglects to follow the steps outlined above.
2. The vacancy is the result of action by the owner in violation of the Lease, the Contract, or local laws.
3. The owner will receive or has received payment for the vacancy from other sources.
4. The owner and the tenant agreed to a mutual termination of the Lease.

The owner may keep the Housing Assistance Payment for the month in which the Tenant vacates. For example, the owner receives HAP check for August and the tenant vacates on August 15. The owner may keep the entire HAP received for the month of August. If the unit remains vacant beyond that month, the owner may claim 80% of the Contract Rent for one additional month, or until the unit is re-rented, whichever occurs first.

Owners may receive vacancy payments even when the tenant gives proper notice. This is because Mod Rehab owners must rent to eligible families and therefore may need more time to fill their vacant units.

D. PROCESSING CLAIMS

Any amount owed by the tenant to the owner for unpaid rent or damages will first be deducted from the maximum security deposit which the owner could have collected under the program. If the maximum allowable security deposit is insufficient to reimburse the owner for the unpaid tenant rent or other amounts which the family owes under the lease, the owner may request reimbursement from the PHA up to the limits for each program.

If the owner claims vacancy loss, the security deposit that s/he collected or could have collected will not be deducted from the vacancy loss claim.

The PHA reviews claims for unpaid rent, damages, or vacancy loss and makes a preliminary determination of amount payable. The family is informed that a claim is pending (notice sent to last known address). The notification will state the preliminarily determined amount, the type of claim, and describe the procedure for contesting the claim.

The PHA will offer the family 10 business days to contest the claim. If the family disputes the claim, the PHA advises the owner to pursue the matter in small claims court and submit the court's decision to the PHA for reimbursement. If the tenant fails to respond to the claim, the PHA will reimburse the owner and require reimbursement from the tenant.

In any event, the tenant is ultimately responsible for amounts paid to the owner by the PHA and will be notified that they may not receive assistance under any Section 8 Program until they reimburse the PHA as required.

Other Requirements for Claims Processing

Costs of filing for an eviction to remove the tenant or any other legal fees may not be claimed.

No claims will be paid for a unit which is vacant as the result of the landlord voluntarily moving a family to another unit owned by the same landlord.

All unpaid rent, damage, and vacancy loss claims must be submitted to the PHA in a timely manner and in writing.

Chapter 18

FAMILY AND OWNER DEBTS TO THE PHA

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the PHA's policies for the recovery of monies which have been overpaid to owners on behalf of families. It describes the methods that will be utilized for collection of monies and the guidelines for different types of debts.

When families or owners owe money to the PHA, the PHA will make every effort to collect it. The PHA will use a variety of collection tools to recover debts including but not limited to:

- Requests for lump sum payments
- Repayment agreements
- Abatements
- HAP Reductions
- Civil suits

A. FAMILY DEBTS TO PHA

A Repayment Agreement as used in this Plan is a document entered into between the PHA and a person who owes a debt to the PHA . The Agreement details the nature of the debt, the terms of repayment, any special provisions of the agreement, and the remedies available to the PHA .

The PHA will enter into one Repayment Agreement with a family at a time. The monthly payment and length of the agreement will be negotiated with the family. The PHA's intent is to recoup the money owed by the family in a reasonable amount of time without placing an unreasonable financial burden on the family. In most cases the term of the agreement will not exceed 24 months.

Guidelines for Repayment Agreements

Repayment Agreements will be executed between the PHA and the head of household.

Monthly payments may be decreased in cases of hardship upon request of the family, with verification of the hardship and the approval of a Manager.

If the family has a Repayment Agreement in place and incurs an additional debt to the PHA, additional amounts owed by the family will be added to the existing repayment agreement, as long as original payments are current. If the family is already in arrears and incurs another debt, the family will be required to pay all debts in full or be terminated.

Late Payments

A payment will be considered to be in arrears if the payment has not been received by the close of business on the day on which the payment was due. If the due date is on a weekend or holiday, the due date will be at the close of the next business day.

If the family's repayment agreement is in arrears, the PHA may require payment in full. If the family fails to pay the balance in full, the PHA may terminate the family's assistance.

The PHA will always consider extenuating circumstances before terminating a family's assistance for failure to fulfill a repayment agreement.

Family Relocation

If the family requests a move to another unit, has a repayment agreement in place, and the repayment agreement is not in arrears, the family will be permitted to move.

If the family requests a move to another unit and is in arrears on a repayment agreement, the family will be required to pay the balance in full before they are issued a voucher to relocate.

B. DEBTS OWED FOR CLAIMS

If a family owes money to the PHA for claims paid to an owner (usually under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program) and the family is selected for a voucher, the family must pay the debt in full prior to issuance of the voucher.

C. DEBTS DUE TO FRAUD/NON-REPORTING OF INFORMATION

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, and that results in payment of Section 8 program funds in violation of Section 8 program requirements.

Family Error/Late Reporting

Families who owe money to the PHA due to the family's failure to report increases in income may be offered the option of a repayment agreement as opposed to lump-sum payment.

Program Fraud

On a case-by-case basis, the PHA will determine whether families who owe money to the PHA due to program fraud will be required to repay in full or according to a repayment agreement.

D. OWNER DEBTS TO THE PHA

If the PHA determines that the owner has retained Housing Assistance or Claim Payments the owner is not entitled to, the PHA may reclaim the amounts from future Housing Assistance or Claim Payments owed the owner for any units under contract.

If future Housing Assistance or Claim Payments are insufficient to reclaim the amounts owed, the PHA may require the owner to pay the amount in full within 30 days, enter into a repayment agreement with the owner for the amount owed, or pursue collections through the local court system.

If the PHA is unsuccessful in recouping amounts owed by the owner, the owner will be placed on the Delinquent Landlord List and barred from further participation until such time as the owner's debt is paid in full.

E. RIGHTS OF PHA IF OWNER BREACHES HAP CONTRACT

Any of these actions constitute a breach of contract:

1. Owner violates any obligation under this or any other HAP Contract.
2. Owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing assistance program.
3. For projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD, if the owner has failed to comply with the regulations for the applicable mortgage insurance or loan program, with the mortgage or mortgage note, or with the regulatory agreement; or if the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the mortgage or loan.
4. If the owner has engaged in drug-trafficking.

If a breach of contract occurs, the PHA may exercise any of its rights or remedies under the HAP Contract. The PHA shall notify the owner of such determination including a brief statement as to the reason. The notice may ask for corrective action within a prescribed time limit.

The PHA's rights and remedies include:

- Suspension of housing assistance payments
- Abatement or other reduction of housing assistance payments
- Termination of housing assistance payments
- Termination of the HAP Contract

Chapter 19

COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

INTRODUCTION

The informal hearing requirements defined in the federal regulations are applicable to participating families who disagree with an action, decision, or inaction of the PHA; an informal review is available to an applicant who similarly disagrees with the PHA. This chapter describes the policies, procedures and standards to be used when families disagree with a PHA decision. It is the policy and intent of the PHA to ensure that all families have the benefit of all protections due to them under the law.

A. COMPLAINTS TO THE PHA

All complaints will be referred to a Housing Programs Manager. The PHA will respond promptly to complaints from tenants, owners, employees, and members of the public. Although the PHA may suggest that a complaint be put in writing, it is not required.

B. PREFERENCE DENIALS

When the PHA denies a preference (usually a residency preference) to an applicant, the family will be notified in writing of the specific reason for the denial and offered the opportunity for a meeting with PHA staff to discuss the reasons for the denial and to dispute the PHA's decision.

C. INFORMAL REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR APPLICANTS

Informal reviews are provided for applicants who are denied assistance. The exception is that when an applicant is denied assistance for citizen or eligible immigrant status, the applicant is entitled to an informal hearing as opposed to a review.

When the PHA determines that an applicant is ineligible for the program, the family must be notified of their ineligibility in writing. The notice must contain the reason(s) they are ineligible, the procedure for requesting a review if the applicant does not agree with the decision, and the deadline for requesting a review.

If an applicant is denied admission based on information received from a criminal background check, the PHA will provide the applicant with a copy of the report. Applicants must be given an opportunity for informal review of decisions related to an applicant's placement on the waiting list, the issuance of a voucher, or their admission to the program.

Informal reviews are not required for the application of established policies and procedures nor are they required for PHA determinations such as:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA
2. General policy issues or class grievances
3. A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards
4. Refusal to extend or suspend a Voucher
5. Disapproval of lease
6. Determination that unit is not in compliance with HQS
7. Determination that unit is not in compliance with HQS due to family size or composition

Procedure for Review

A request for an Informal Review must be received in writing by the close of the business day, no later than 14 days from the date of the PHA's notification of denial of assistance. The informal review will be scheduled as soon as possible after the request is received.

The Informal Review may be conducted by an employee of the PHA but not by the person who made or approved the decision under review, nor a subordinate of such person. The review will most often be conducted by a Housing Programs Manager, Senior HPM or Vice-President.

The applicant will be given the option of presenting oral or written objections to the decision. Both the PHA and the family may present evidence and witnesses. The family may use an attorney or other representative to assist them at their own expense.

If the family or PHA plans to present any documents during the review, those documents must be provided to the other party for examination prior to the review. If either party does not make the documents available, they may not rely on them during the review.

A Notice of the Review findings will be provided in writing to the applicant within a reasonable time after the review, usually within a week. It shall include the decision of the review officer, and an explanation of the reasons for the decision.

All requests for a review, supporting documentation, and a copy of the final decision will be retained in the family's file.

D. INFORMAL HEARING PROCEDURES

Informal hearing procedures are included in the family briefing packet. When the PHA makes a decision regarding the eligibility and/or the amount of assistance, participants must be notified in writing. The PHA will give the family prompt notice of such determinations which will include:

- Proposed action or decision of the PHA;
- Date the proposed action or decision will take place;
- Family's right to an explanation of the basis for the PHA's decision.
- Procedures for requesting a hearing;
- Deadline for requesting the hearing.

If a participant's assistance is terminated in response to information received from a criminal background check, the PHA will provide the participant with a copy of the report.

The PHA must provide participants with the opportunity for an Informal Hearing for decisions related to any of the following PHA determinations:

1. Determination of the family's annual or adjusted income and the computation of the housing assistance payment
2. Appropriate use of utility allowance schedule
3. Family unit size determination under PHA subsidy standards
4. Decision to terminate assistance for any reason.
5. Decision to terminate a family's FSS Contract, withhold supportive services, or propose forfeiture of the family's escrow account.

The PHA must provide the opportunity for an informal hearing before actual termination.

Informal Hearings are not required for established policies and procedures and PHA determinations such as:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA
2. General policy issues or class grievances
3. Establishment of the PHA schedule of utility allowances
4. Not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
5. Not to approve a unit or lease
6. An assisted unit is not in compliance with HQS (PHA must provide hearing for family breach of HQS because that is a family obligation determination)

7. The unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size
8. To exercise or not exercise any right or remedy against the owner under a HAP contract

Notification of Hearing

It is the PHA's objective to resolve disputes at the lowest level possible, and to make every effort to avoid the most severe remedies. However, if this is not possible, the PHA will ensure that participants receive all of the protections and rights afforded by the law and the regulations.

When the PHA receives a request for an informal hearing, a hearing shall be scheduled as soon as possible. The notification of hearing will contain:

1. The date and time of the hearing
2. The location where the hearing will be held
3. The family's right to bring evidence, witnesses, legal or other representation at the family's expense
4. The right to view any documents or evidence in the possession of the PHA upon which the PHA based the proposed action and, at the family's expense, to obtain a copy of such documents prior to the hearing
5. A notice to the family that the PHA will request a copy of any document or evidence the family plans to use during the hearing.

The PHA's Hearing Procedures

After a hearing date is agreed to, the family may request to reschedule only upon showing "good cause", which is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family.

If the family does not appear at the scheduled time, and did not make arrangements in advance, the family forfeits its right to a hearing and the PHA's decision stands.

Families have the right to:

Present written or oral objections to the PHA's determination.

Examine the documents in the file which are the basis for the PHA's action, and all documents submitted to the Hearing Officer;

Copy any relevant documents at their expense;

Present any information or witnesses pertinent to the issue of the hearing;

Be represented by legal counsel, advocate, or other representative at their own expense.

In addition to other rights contained in this chapter, the PHA has a right to present evidence and any information pertinent to the issue of the hearing; be notified if the family intends to be represented by legal counsel, advocate, or another party; examine and copy any documents to be used by the family prior to the hearing; have its attorney present; and have staff persons and other witnesses familiar with the case present.

The informal hearing will be conducted by a hearing officer appointed by the PHA, who is neither the person who made or approved the decision, nor a subordinate of that person. The informal hearing will most often be conducted by a Housing Programs Manager, Senior HPM or Vice-President. The hearing shall concern only the issues for which the family has received the opportunity for hearing. Evidence presented at the hearing may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

The Hearing Officer may ask the family for additional information and/or adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date, before reaching a decision. Documents that are presented as evidence during the hearing must also be provided to the other party.

The Hearing Officer will determine whether the action, inaction or decision of the PHA is in accordance with HUD regulations and this Administrative Plan based upon the evidence and testimony provided at the hearing. Factual determinations relating to the circumstances of the family will be based on a preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing.

The Hearing Officer shall provide a written notice of the hearing findings to the PHA and the family within a reasonable time period and shall include a clear summary of the decision and reasons for the decision, the amount of any money owed, and the date the decision goes into effect.

All requests for a hearing, supporting documentation, and a copy of the final decision will be retained in the family's file.

E. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO NON-CITIZENS [24 CFR , Part 5]

Assistance to the family may not be delayed, denied or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to the receipt of the decision on the INS appeal.

Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the PHA hearing is pending but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the PHA hearing.

INS Determination of Ineligibility

If a family member claims to be an eligible immigrant and the INS SAVE system and manual search do not verify the claim, the PHA notifies the applicant or participant within ten days of their right to appeal to the INS within thirty days or to request an informal hearing with the PHA either in lieu of or subsequent to the INS appeal.

If the family appeals to the INS, they must give the PHA a copy of the appeal and proof of mailing or the PHA may proceed to deny or terminate. The time period to request an appeal may be extended by the PHA for good cause.

The request for a PHA hearing must be made within fourteen days of receipt of the notice offering the hearing or, if an appeal was made to the INS, within fourteen days of receipt of that notice.

After receipt of a request for an informal hearing, the hearing is conducted as described in section D of this chapter for both applicants and participants. If the hearing officer decides that the individual is not eligible, and there are no other eligible family members the PHA will:

Deny the applicant family

Defer termination if the family is a participant and qualifies for deferral

Terminate the participant if the family does not qualify for deferral

If there are eligible members in the family, the PHA will offer to prorate assistance or give the family the option to remove the ineligible members.

All other complaints related to eligible citizen/immigrant status:

If any family member fails to provide documentation or certification as required by the regulation, that member is treated as ineligible. If all family members fail to provide, the family will be denied or terminated for failure to provide.

Participants whose termination is carried out after temporary deferral may not request a hearing since they had an opportunity for a hearing prior to the termination.

Participants whose assistance is pro-rated (either based on their statement that some members are ineligible or due to failure to verify eligible immigration status for some members after exercising their appeal and hearing rights described above) are entitled to a hearing based on the right to a hearing regarding determinations of Tenant Rent and Total Tenant Payment.

Families denied or terminated for fraud in connection with the non-citizens rule are entitled to a review or hearing in the same way as terminations for any other type of fraud.

Chapter 20

SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES

INTRODUCTION

The PHA will permit a family to use their assistance to rent a manufactured home that is owned by someone else. The PHA will also permit a family to use their assistance toward the lot rent in cases where the family owns the manufactured home. However, at the present time the lot rent payment standard is not high enough in most cases to afford any assistance to a family seeking help with a lot rent.

Families may use their assistance in other types of special housing if they demonstrate that the special housing is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a household member with a disability. The requested special housing must be approvable by all other HUD standards and HQS requirements, in accordance with 24 CFR 982 (m), Special Housing Types.

Families may also use their voucher to assist with homeownership costs. Homeownership policies and procedures are detailed in Chapter 21 of this Plan.

A. SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY

SRO housing is not common in WNY. However, should an eligible family request approval to lease an SRO, the PHA will consider such request as reasonable accommodation.

The SRO payment standard and utility allowance will be set at 75% of the zero bedroom payment standard and utility allowance.

B. CONGREGATE HOUSING

A person with disabilities may be approved for tenancy in a congregate housing unit. The PHA may also approve tenancy for a family member or live-in aide to reside with the person with disabilities. The PHA will 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.

For congregate housing there will be a separate lease and HAP contract for each assisted family. The payment standard for a family that resides in a congregate housing unit is the zero-bedroom payment standard, unless there are two or more rooms in the unit (not including kitchen or sanitary facilities), in which case the payment standard used is the one-bedroom payment standard. If there is a live-in aide, the live-in aide will be counted in determining the family unit size.

C. **GROUP HOMES**

A group home must be licensed, certified, or otherwise approved in writing by the State, or the State's licensing department. No more than twelve persons may reside in a group home. This limit covers all persons who reside in the unit, including assisted and unassisted residents and any live-in aides.

A person with disabilities may reside in a State-approved group home. If approved by the PHA, a live-in aide may reside with a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Except for live-in aides, all residents of a group home must be elderly persons or persons with disabilities.

The PHA will not approve assistance for a person to live in a group home if there is evidence that the person is in need of continual medical or nursing care.

There will be a separate HAP contract and lease for each assisted person living in a group home.

The rent to owner for an assisted person may not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the group home. "Pro-rata portion" is derived by dividing the number of persons in the assisted household by the total number of residents (assisted and unassisted) residing in the group home. In determining reasonable rent the PHA will consider whether sanitary facilities, and facilities for food preparation and service, are common facilities or private.

Unless there is a live-in aide, the family unit size is one bedroom. If there is a live-in aide, the live-in aide will be counted in determining the family unit size.

The payment standard for a person who resides in a group home is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size; or the pro-rata portion of the payment standard for the group home size.

The utility allowance for each assisted person residing in a group home is the pro-rata portion of the utility allowance for the group home unit size.

D. **SHARED HOUSING**

An assisted family may reside in shared housing as a reasonable accommodation for a member with disabilities. In shared housing, an assisted family may share a unit with other assisted or unassisted persons, including the owner of the shared housing.

The PHA may approve a live-in aide to reside with a family in order to care for a person with a disability. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

A resident owner may enter into a HAP contract with the PHA. However, housing assistance may not be paid on behalf of an owner. The PHA will not approve assistance for a person or family that is related by blood or marriage to a resident owner.

There will be a separate housing assistance payment contract and lease for each assisted family residing in a shared housing unit.

The rent to owner for the family may not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the shared housing dwelling unit. For shared housing, the term "pro-rata portion" means the ratio derived by dividing the number of bedrooms in the private space available for occupancy by a family by the total number of bedrooms in the unit. For example, for a family entitled to occupy three bedrooms in a five bedroom unit, the ratio would be 3/5.

The payment standard is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the pro-rata portion of the payment standard for the shared housing unit size. If the PHA approves a live-in aide, the live-in aide will be counted in determining the family unit size.

The utility allowance for an assisted family living in shared housing is the pro-rata portion of the utility allowance for the shared housing unit.

E. COOPERATIVE HOUSING

The PHA will approve a family living in cooperative housing if it is determined that the housing is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities and that assistance under the program will help maintain affordability of the cooperative unit for low-income families.

The PHA will not approve assistance for a family in cooperative housing until the PHA has also determined that the cooperative has adopted requirements to maintain continued affordability for low-income families after transfer of a cooperative member's interest in a cooperative unit (such as a sale of the resident's share in a cooperative corporation).

For cooperative housing, the rent to owner is the monthly carrying charge under the occupancy agreement/lease between the member and the cooperative. The carrying charge consists of the amount assessed to the member by the cooperative for occupancy of the housing. It includes the member's share of the cooperatives debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds. However, the carrying charge does not include down-payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit, or to amortize a loan to the family for this purpose. Gross rent is the carrying charge plus any utility.

The lease and other appropriate documents will stipulate that the monthly carrying charge is subject to Section 8 limitations on rent to owner.

F. **MANUFACTURED HOMES**

The PHA will approve a family's request to lease a manufactured home. The PHA will also approve a family's request to lease a manufactured home space (pad) when the family owns the manufactured home. However, this second option rarely works out due to the insufficient payment standard.

Leasing a Manufactured Home

The PHA considers a manufactured home just like any other regular eligible housing for purposes of determining rent reasonableness and subsidy. The payment standard used is the lower of the payment standard for the family size or the unit size.

A manufactured home must meet all the HQS requirements stated at 24 CFR 982.401. The manufactured home must be placed on the site in a stable manner and must be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage. A manufactured home must be securely anchored by tie-down devices that distribute and transfer the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors to resist wind overturning and sliding.

Manufactured Home Space Rental

In cases where the family owns a manufactured home, the PHA may assist the family with their space or lot rent. However, it has been this PHA's experience that the applicable payment standard for these situations is usually insufficient to provide adequate subsidy for a family. The tenant share of rent usually ends up exceeding 40% of the tenant's monthly adjusted income. The housing assistance payment is determined in accordance with 982.623.

G. **HOMEOWNERSHIP OPTION**

The PHA will offer this option to currently-assisted families. Policies and procedures are covered in detail in the next chapter of this Plan.

Chapter 21

SECTION 8 HOMEOWNERSHIP PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Homeownership Program provides Section 8 tenant-based assistance to eligible participants in order to purchase, rather than rent a home. Offering housing choice voucher families a homeownership option expands the available affordable housing opportunities for voucher families. In addition to the many individual benefits, it will provide the families the opportunity to build equity and create stability in their housing.

A. GENERAL

A family assisted under this homeownership option must be an existing participant in the Housing Choice Voucher Program; applicants are not eligible for this option. Furthermore, the family is required to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency Program for a minimum of six (6) months prior to commencement of Homeownership Assistance. Families that have already graduated from FSS are considered as having met the FSS participation requirement. Elderly and disabled families may request that the FSS requirement be waived. The PHA's decision to waive or not waive the FSS participation requirement will be based on whether or not there are adults other than the elderly or disabled member in the household.

FSS participants, who were not successful while enrolled in the FSS Program, but have since met or exceeded their FSS goals, be allowed to participate in the homeownership program. A determination of eligibility will be made by a review committee made up of FSS Coordinators and management staff.

The PHA does not intend to limit the number of vouchers that may be used under the homeownership option and will allow any otherwise eligible program participant who meets the minimum criteria to participate.

A family interested in being considered for the homeownership option must complete a financial education course, including budget and credit seminars, as well as HUD-prescribed pre-purchase homeownership counseling. If the family is accepted into the program and eventually purchases a home, they will then be strongly encouraged to attend a post-purchase counseling session covering home maintenance and financial management issues. Those families enrolled in FSS must attend post-purchase counseling in order to complete their FSS Contract and receive any remaining escrow funds.

The PHA has the capacity to offer and administer a Section 8 homeownership option, as evidenced by the fact that its agent, Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, has established programs and relationships with local municipalities and area lenders, administers a successful Family Self-Sufficiency Program, and is a HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agency.

Belmont has established a minimum down payment requirement using standard and government underwriting guidelines. Belmont also requires that the homebuyer's financing be provided, insured or guaranteed by the state or federal government, and that it complies with secondary mortgage market or generally accepted private sector underwriting requirements.

Although HUD's original program design included a recapture provision, that provision has now been eliminated for all participants in the Section 8 Homeownership Program regardless of the commencement date of their assistance payments. Therefore, Belmont shall neither impose nor enforce any recapture of assistance in the event the home is sold or refinanced.

B. INITIAL ELIGIBILITY

Prior to making any homeownership assistance payments for a family, Belmont staff must determine that the following initial requirements have been satisfied:

1. The family is eligible,
2. The unit is eligible, and
3. The family has completed the required pre-purchase counseling.

Belmont may prescribe additional requirements for commencement of assistance, so long as these additional requirements are described in this administrative plan.

C. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY

In order to be eligible for the homeownership program, a family must meet the following criteria:

1. The family must be a current voucher program participant. Families assisted through the Moderate Rehabilitation or Project-Based Assistance Programs are not eligible for the homeownership option, as their assistance is not tenant-based.
2. The family must meet HUD's definition of:
 - (a) "first-time homeowner", which is "a family of which no member owned any present ownership interest in a residence of any family member during the three years before commencement of homeownership assistance for the family. The term 'first-time homeowner' includes a single parent or displaced homemaker (as those terms are defined in 12 U.S.C. 12713) who, while married, owned a home with his or her spouse, or resided in a home owned by his or her spouse", or

- (b) “cooperative member”, which is “a family of which one or more members own membership shares in a cooperative”, or
 - (c) must be a family of which a member is a person with disabilities, and use of the homeownership option is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible and usable by such person.
- 3. At commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must have a minimum non-welfare annual income equal to two thousand annual hours of Federal minimum hourly wage. This requirement applies to adult family members who will own the home. Welfare income cannot be used to fulfill this minimum income requirement unless the household is either elderly or disabled. In this second case, the welfare income of the adult(s) who will own the home may be counted. In the case of a disabled family, minimum income must be equal to at least the monthly SSI benefit for an individual living alone (or paying his or her share of food and housing costs) multiplied by twelve.
- 4. One or more adult members of the family must be currently employed full-time (average of 30 hours per week) and must have been continuously employed for at least one year prior to commencement of homeownership assistance payments. Certain employment interruptions are permissible, but not longer than 90 days during the previous 12 months. Certain decreases in average hours worked per week may also be permitted; e.g. seasonal worker with a significant history of this type of employment. Self-employment may be counted by the PHA, if earnings equal Federal minimum hourly wage times two thousand hours and the family has been pre-approved for a mortgage. The full-time employment requirement may be waived for elderly and disabled families, as well as for a family that includes a person with disabilities.
- 5. The employment income claimed for purposes of homeownership eligibility must closely approximate the employment income recently reported for purposes of Section 8 eligibility (recent certifications). In other words, the PHA would have reason to question the veracity of previous reports of income if suddenly the family reported significantly more income in order to qualify for homeownership.
- 6. Belmont shall not commence homeownership assistance for a family that includes an individual who was an adult member of a family at the time that such family received homeownership assistance and defaulted on a mortgage.
- 7. The family must complete a HUD-prescribed curriculum, and a financial education course, including budgeting and credit counseling. The courses may be taken free-of-charge through Belmont or through any other agency that offers the training. (The “pre-purchase homeownership counseling” must be taken through a HUD-approved housing counseling agency.)

8. Most families interested in participating in Section 8 Homeownership Program must have participated in the FSS Program for at least six (6) months prior to commencement of homeownership assistance unless they previously graduated from the FSS Program. FSS participants who were not successful, but later provide confirmation of reaching or exceeding their goals will be considered for homeownership assistance after a committee review. Also, the requirement of FSS Program may be waived for certain elderly/disabled families. Requests for a waiver of this requirement must be submitted, in writing, to the FSS Homeownership Coordinator.

The family will be required to execute a “Statement of Homeowner’s Obligations” before homeownership assistance payments commence. In the statement, the family agrees to comply with all family obligations under the homeownership option.

D. UNIT ELIGIBILITY

In order for a housing unit to qualify for homeownership assistance, the PHA must determine that it meets the following requirements:

1. The structure is either under construction or already existing at the time the family enters into a contract of sale.
2. The structure is a single family home (including a manufactured home; see #6 below) or a single dwelling unit in a cooperative or condominium. If there is any doubt about whether or not the structure is a single family home, the family must submit verification of the property classification from the municipality in which the structure is located.
3. The structure must remain a single family home all during the time that assistance payments are being made by Belmont. If, following purchase of the home, the family converts any part of the structure such that it appears to be separate living accommodations for someone other than the assisted family, the mortgage assistance payments may be terminated. Families may not receive homeownership assistance for a structure that contains rental property.
4. The structure must be inspected by a licensed independent professional inspector hired by the family, and a copy of that inspection report must be submitted to Belmont; (see Section E: HQS and Independent Inspections). Ideally, the independent inspection should occur within a week or two of the submission and acceptance of the purchase offer. At the very latest, this inspection must occur prior to closing.
5. The structure must also pass a Federal HQS inspection before the effective date of homeownership assistance payment contract. Ideally, the HQS inspection should occur within days of the independent inspection. Belmont staff will conduct the HQS inspection after the homebuyer submits a copy of the independent inspector’s report.

6. In order for Belmont to provide homeownership assistance in cases where the family does not own fee title to the real property on which the home is located (e.g. mobile home park), the family must be able to show that the home is on a permanent foundation and meets traditional FHA mortgage guidelines for manufactured homes. And that they have the right to occupy the home site for at least forty (40) years. Families are strongly discouraged from purchasing a mobile home, even if it is on a permanent foundation, as mobile homes depreciate rather than increase in value over time.
7. The owner/seller of the structure must not be debarred, suspended or subject to a limited denial of participation in Section 8 Programs under 24 CFR. (This must be certified in the sales contract.)
8. The housing may not be ineligible housing, as defined at 982.352, with the exception of (a)(6), (a)(7), and (b), which do not apply to homeownership. This section of the regulation identifies properties like college dormitories, hospitals, public & Indian housing, nursing homes, and penal institutions as ineligible housing.
9. Under 982.628(d), families are allowed to purchase PHA-owned units. Belmont will inform the family both orally and in writing that they have a right to purchase any eligible unit and the unit was freely selected without PHA pressure or steering. (At present, the PHA does not own homes, but Belmont does play a role in New Opportunities HDC and voucher-holders have purchased homes from New Opps HDC.)

The family will be given a conditional commitment letter confirming they are ready to move forward with homeownership. It is then the family's responsibility to find a home which meets the criteria for homeownership assistance. Once the family has found a home, they will submit to the Homeownership Coordinator the sales contract including the Section 8 Homeownership Addendum. The family must also submit a copy of their lender's commitment, at which point they will be issued a voucher for 120 days to complete the purchase. At this time, the landlord will receive notice of contract cancelation.

Once the sales contract and mortgage commitment are reviewed and given preliminary approval, the family will have 120 days to close the sale. If additional time is needed, an extension must be approved by the Housing Program Manager. During that time, the family will continue to receive rental assistance consistent with the lease and HAP Contract until the family vacates the rental unit for its purchased home.

The family may purchase a home anywhere in the jurisdiction of the Erie County PHA. If the family wishes to purchase a home outside Erie County (under the portability procedures of the voucher program), they may do so if the receiving PHA is administering a homeownership program and accepting new families. The family must attend the briefing and counseling session(s) required by the receiving PHA, and the receiving PHA will determine whether the financing and unit are acceptable.

If the family wishes to purchase a home in an area not covered by any other PHA, and that area is close enough that the staff of this PHA (Belmont's staff) can adequately provide the necessary service to the family, the PHA will consider assisting the family in purchasing the home despite

its location outside of Erie County. This provision does not apply to families that port into this PHA's jurisdiction; those families must lease up or purchase a home within Erie County.

E. HQS & INDEPENDENT INSPECTIONS

When the family locates a home they wish to purchase, the family submits to Belmont a copy of their sales contract including the Section 8 Homeownership Addendum. If the home appears to meet the initial unit eligibility criteria, the family is instructed to hire a NYS-licensed inspector to inspect and report on all of the property conditions. This inspection should occur as soon as possible after the purchase offer is accepted, and must occur prior to closing. The family is further instructed to submit to Belmont a copy of the inspector's report as soon as the family receives it. If the family manages to close on the house prior to having this inspection conducted, the PHA is under no obligation to determine the unit eligible for homeownership assistance.

Within 10 days of the receipt of the independent inspector's report, Belmont staff will assist the family in reviewing the report. At the conclusion of that review, the family will be required to certify, in writing, that the review took place. During the HQS inspection, any items found not to meet federal housing quality standards must be repaired before the unit can be assisted under the homeownership option. It is important that the home meet HQS prior to the commencement of homeownership assistance because, unlike the rental assistance program, these homes will not be inspected annually.

The family's contract of sale for the home must contain an "inspection rider" or addendum which specifies that the family must have these two inspections conducted prior to purchase, and that the family is under no obligation to purchase the home if either inspection identifies major problems that cannot be rectified to the satisfaction of Belmont and /or the family. The rider should also state that the family is under no obligation to pay for any repairs identified during either inspection. The family is responsible for negotiating the repairs with the seller.

If the unit is PHA-owned, or if any employee of Belmont has an interest in the property being purchased by the voucher-holder, Belmont will contact an independent agency to inspect the unit for compliance with Federal HQS, and to review the independent inspection report.

F. CONTRACT OF SALE

Prior to commencement of homeownership assistance, a member or members of the family must enter into a contract of sale with the seller of the unit that the family intends to purchase. The family must give Belmont a copy of the contract for review. The contract of sale must:

1. Specify the price and other terms of sale.
2. State that the homebuyer is required to select and hire a licensed independent professional inspector to conduct a pre-purchase inspection of the property, and is required to submit a copy of the report to Belmont.
3. State that the property must also be inspected by Belmont for compliance with federal Housing Quality Standards (HQS).
4. State that the homebuyer is not obligated to purchase the home unless the inspection and/or subsequent repairs are satisfactory to the homebuyer.
5. State that the homebuyer is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs.
6. Contain a certification from the seller that the seller has not been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under part 24 of this title.

G. FINANCING

Although the family is ultimately responsible for securing their own financing, the following requirements have been established for financing the purchase of a home to be assisted under the homeownership option:

1. The mortgage for which the family applies will follow established minimum homeowner contribution requirements using standard and government underwriting guidelines.
2. If the family has developed an escrow account through Family Self-Sufficiency Program, those funds could be used to meet homeowner requirement guidelines and pre-paid costs needed to purchase the home.
3. The PHA will not require the family to have more than 1% of sales price of their personal funds 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.
4. The mortgage must be insured or guaranteed by the Federal Government (FHA Loan) or comply with generally accepted private sector underwriting standards.
5. The mortgage must be held by a NYS-regulated or NYS-exempt financial institution, and taxes and insurance must be held in escrow by the lender.

6. The PHA will approve the mortgage if the interest rate is fixed and no higher than 1% over FHA's current rate, or adjustable and capped at no more than 1% over FHA current rate. (FHA rate is published weekly.)
7. Closing costs may not exceed 6% of the sales price unless the purchaser is buying points in order to reduce the mortgage rate, and the broker's fee which is included in the closing costs may not exceed 2% of the mortgage amount.
8. We strongly recommend that a homebuyer not take a mortgage that includes a prepayment penalty. If the buyer wants to take a mortgage with a prepayment penalty, the penalty may not exceed 2% of the mortgage amount.
9. The family must submit to Belmont their loan estimate and mortgage commitment letter with "worksheet" that shows what income the bank used to determine the family's maximum mortgage amount.
10. "Seller financing", "owner-held" mortgages, balloon mortgages and "interest-only" mortgages are not permitted.
11. Since this program requires that participants obtain their mortgages from NYS-regulated financial institutions, the PHA will defer to these institutions on the issue of affordability of the mortgage for the family (debt-to-income ratio).
12. The family may utilize any mortgage product that meets these criteria. They may also utilize any other available subsidy, grants, and/or deferred payment loan programs to assist with down payment and closing costs.

H. CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

In order to receive continued homeownership payments, the family must be living in the home and complying with all applicable family obligations under the voucher program. If the family vacates the home, Belmont will not continue the assistance after the month the family moves out. Neither the family nor the lender is required to refund to Belmont the homeownership assistance for the month in which the family moves out.

In order to continue receiving homeowner assistance, the family must:

1. Attend a post-purchase counseling session. We firmly believe that post-purchase counseling will help reduce the incidence of mortgage default through homeowner education and early identification of financial problems. Therefore, we will require all FSS participants to attend post-purchase counseling in order to receive any remaining escrow funds and we will strongly encourage all other homeowners in this program to take advantage of any and all of these counseling opportunities.

2. Prior to the commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must execute a Statement of Homeowner Obligations, agreeing to abide by all family obligations under the homeownership option.
3. Maintain ownership of the home. Transfer or conveyance of the home without the written consent of Belmont is prohibited. In the event of the death of the title-holding family member, the assistance may be continued pending settlement of the estate, and as long as the home continues to be occupied by the remaining members of the household.
4. Ensure that the home is the family's only residence. No household member may have any ownership interest in any other residential property.
5. Report to Belmont, in a timely manner, all changes in family composition and income. As with the tenant-based rental assistance program, annual and interim income reexaminations are conducted and may result in adjustments (up or down) to the amount of assistance the family receives. Furthermore, the voucher size and subsidy may change in response to changes in household composition. However, HUD established a minimum payment standard based on the voucher size used for the family at time of purchase. Payment standards may go up, but can never go below the original payment standard used at time of purchase.
6. Comply with the terms of the mortgage. Homeownership assistance may be terminated, if the family defaults on their mortgage. Reasons for loss of the home should be reviewed through a certified HUD Housing Counseling agency. If the family defaults on their mortgage or must relinquish ownership of their home, the family may be issued a tenant-based rental voucher to relocate. However, if the family defaults on a FHA- insured mortgage and fails to demonstrate that it has (1) conveyed the title for the home to HUD or HUD's designee and (2) has moved from the home within the period established or approved by HUD, they will not be issued a tenant-based rental voucher.
7. Supply information to Belmont in accordance with 982.551(b), and supply information to Belmont (whether specifically requested by Belmont or not) related to the mortgage, payments, default, refinancing, sale or transfer of the property and any change in homeownership expense.
8. Notify Belmont prior to moving out of the house.

I. MAXIMUM TERM OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE

The family may receive homeownership assistance for up to fifteen (15) years, if the initial mortgage has a term of twenty (20) years or longer. The maximum term of assistance is ten (10) years when the initial mortgage has a term of less than twenty (20) years.

In the case of a family that qualifies as an *elderly* family at the start of homeownership assistance, the maximum term of assistance does not apply. An elderly family may receive homeownership assistance indefinitely.

In the case of a family that qualifies as a *disabled* family at any time during the receipt of homeownership assistance, the maximum term of assistance does not apply. This family too may receive homeownership assistance indefinitely.

However, if during the course of homeownership assistance, the family ceases to qualify as an elderly or disabled family, the maximum term reverts to either 10 or 15 years based on the term of the initial mortgage, and is applied from the date the homeownership assistance started. In this instance, the family will be provided with at least 6 months of assistance after the maximum term becomes applicable, provided the family is otherwise eligible.

The family may sell its home and purchase another home, but can only receive homeownership assistance for the maximum allowable term; a total of 10 or 15 years for all houses combined based on the term of the initial mortgage. Belmont cannot commence the voucher assistance for the family in the new unit so long any family member owns title or interest in any other home.

J. AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE

Assistance & Payment Standard Determination

The homeownership assistance payment will be equal to the lower of:

- the payment standard minus the total tenant payment (TTP), or
- the family's monthly homeownership expense minus the TTP.

The payment standard is the lower of:

- the payment standard for the family size, or
- the payment standard for the unit size.

If the home is located in an exception payment standard area, the applicable exception payment standard will be used to determine the homeownership assistance payment.

In order to ensure the provision of adequate assistance to the homeowner, the family's payment standard will never be less than it was at commencement of assistance.

Homeownership Expense Determination

The monthly homeownership expense will be determined by adding the monthly payments for the mortgage (principle and interest), taxes and insurance to the utility estimate and home repair / maintenance allowance. The repair/maintenance allowance will be set at \$1800/year (\$150/month), and the utility estimate will be calculated in accordance with the schedules used in the rental assistance program. Land lease payments, as well as cooperative or condominium fees (where applicable), may also be included in the calculation of homeownership expense.

If a member of the homeowner family is a person with disabilities, the homeownership expense may include debt incurred to finance costs associated with making the home accessible. The family must request this accommodation and submit verification from a medical professional stating that the modifications to the home are necessary in order for the family to make use of the home.

The homeownership expense will be reviewed during the annual recertification process and changes will be made in instances where the increased expense will cause the family to be eligible for a higher homeownership assistance payment.

Making Payments

The homeownership assistance payment will usually be made directly to the homeowner, who is then responsible for making the entire mortgage payment. If the bank holding the mortgage agrees to accept the payments directly from Belmont, and the family wishes to have Belmont pay the bank directly, those payment arrangements can be made. The method of payment is up to the family.

Homeownership assistance automatically terminates 180 days after the last payment is made on behalf of the family. This situation most often arises when the family's income increases to the point where the amount they are expected to pay toward the mortgage exceeds the payment standard or homeownership expense making them income-ineligible for any further assistance payments.

K. MOVING WITH CONTINUED HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE

It is possible for a family to sell the initial home and use their homeownership assistance to purchase a different home. The family may also be permitted to sell the initial home and return to the rental assistance program. However, Belmont cannot make homeownership or rental assistance payments on behalf of the mover-family if any member of the assisted family still owns any interest in the prior home. Furthermore, Belmont prohibits more than one move during any 12-month period.

If the family wishes to purchase a different home they must meet all of the same conditions they met for the initial purchase except that they need not complete pre-purchase counseling again and the first-time homebuyer requirement does not apply.

Belmont may deny permission to move with continued assistance if it determines that there is insufficient funding or if the family's assistance is terminated in accordance with 982.638.

L. PORTABILITY

A family that ports into this PHA's jurisdiction and is absorbed may participate in the homeownership program as soon as the family meets eligibility criteria. An absorbed family must purchase its first home in Erie County.

If, a family ports into this PHA's jurisdiction and this PHA is not absorbing incoming ports (usually due to over-utilization), the incoming family may only participate in the homeownership program if the initial PHA has a homeownership program, is accepting new families, and authorizes participation by this family. This family too must purchase its first home in Erie County.

M. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE

A family may be denied assistance or have their assistance terminated in accordance with:

982.552; Grounds for Denial or Termination
982.553; Crime by Family Members

A family may be denied assistance or have their assistance terminated for violations described in:

982.551; Obligations of Participant (under housing choice voucher rental option)
982.633; Family Obligations (under homeownership option)

Families participating in the homeownership program will receive a copy of these obligations.

If the family defaults on its mortgage, thereby losing possession of the home, Belmont must terminate the family's homeownership assistance. Belmont may permit the family to relocate with rental assistance unless the mortgage was FHA-insured and the family did not fully cooperate with HUD's requirements for vacating the property and conveying the title.

Chapter 22

PROJECT-BASED VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to the project-based voucher (PBV) program in nine parts:

A. General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

B. PBV Project Selection. This part includes policy related to the submission and selection of projects for PBV assistance.

C. Dwelling Units. This part describes requirements related to housing quality standards, the type and frequency of inspections, and housing accessibility for persons with disabilities.

D. Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This part discusses HAP contract requirements and policies including the execution, term, and termination of the HAP contract. In addition, it describes how the HAP contract may be amended and identifies provisions that may be added to the HAP contract at the PHA's discretion.

E. Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how the PHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

F. Occupancy. This part discusses occupancy requirements related to the lease and describes under what conditions families are allowed or required to move

G. 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.

H. Payments to Owner. This part describes the types of payments owners may receive under this program.

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PHA Policy

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

PHA will not enter into contracts with newly constructed projects. PHA may add PBV units to an existing PBV project to which HUD originally provided PBV units – which are now being administered by PHA. If PBV units are already selected for project-based assistance either under an agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) or a HAP contract, the PHA is not required to reduce the number of these units if the number of authorized units is subsequently reduced. However, the PHA is responsible for determining the amount of budget authority that is available for project-based vouchers and ensuring that the amount of assistance that is attached to units is within the amounts available under the ACC, regardless of whether the PHA has vouchers available for project-basing [FR Notice 1/18/17].

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will not project-base any additional units above the 20 percent allowed with HUD regulations and requirements.

B. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 983.2]

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

PHA Policy

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

C. RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.7]

Any persons displaced as a result of implementation of the PBV program must be provided relocation assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA)[42 U.S.C. 4201-4655] and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24.

The cost of required relocation assistance may be paid with funds provided by the owner, local public funds, or funds available from other sources. PHAs may not use voucher program funds to cover

relocation costs, except that PHAs may use their administrative fee reserve to pay for relocation expenses after all other program administrative expenses are satisfied, and provided that payment of the relocation benefits is consistent with state and local law. Use of the administrative fee for these purposes must also be consistent with other legal and regulatory requirements, including the requirement in 24 CFR 982.155 and other official HUD issuances.

The acquisition of real property for a PBV project is subject to the URA and 49 CFR part 24, subpart B. It is the responsibility of the PHA to ensure the owner complies with these requirements.

D. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.8]

The PHA must comply with all equal opportunity requirements under federal law and regulations in its implementation of the PBV program. This includes the requirements and authorities cited at 24 CFR 5.105(a). In addition, the PHA must comply with the PHA Plan certification on civil rights and affirmatively furthering fair housing, submitted in accordance with 24 CFR 903.7(o).

B. PBV Project Selection

A. OVERVIEW

With certain exceptions, the PHA must describe the procedures for owner submission of PBV proposals and for PHA selection of PBV proposals [24 CFR 983.51]. Before selecting a PBV proposal, the PHA must determine that the PBV proposal complies with HUD program regulations and requirements, including a determination that the property is eligible housing [24 CFR 983.53 and 983.54], complies with the cap on the number of PBV units per project [24 CFR 983.56], and meets the site selection standards [24 CFR 983.57]. The PHA may not commit PBVs until or unless it has followed the proposal selection requirements defined in 24 CFR 983.51 [Notice PIH 2011-54].

PHA Policy

PHA will not seek proposals for Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units.

PHA will not seek proposal for existing housing units. PHA may add PBV units to an existing PBV project to which HUD originally provided PBV units – which are now being administered by PHA. PHA will review request for additional units for said contracts under following considerations:

- The additional PBV units must support the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)].
- The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of budget authority it has available and ensuring that the amount of assistance that will be attached to the units is available under the ACC, regardless of whether the PHA has vouchers available for project-basing.
- The extent to which the rental market in PHA jurisdiction supports the number of families on the waiting list that would be issued a voucher.

- The extent to which the additional units would limit the choice families would have in deciding their housing location.

B. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN UNITS

Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR 983.53]

The PHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to shared housing units; units on the grounds of a penal reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institution; nursing homes or facilities providing continuous psychiatric, medical, nursing services, board and care, or intermediate care (except that assistance may be provided in assisted living facilities); units that are owned or controlled by an educational institution or its affiliate and are designated for occupancy by students; manufactured homes; and transitional housing. In addition, the PHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance for a unit occupied by an owner and the PHA may not select or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for a unit occupied by a family ineligible for participation in the PBV program. 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]

A PHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to units in any of the following types of subsidized housing:

- A public housing unit;
- A unit subsidized with any other form of Section 8 assistance;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental rent subsidy;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental subsidy that covers all or any part of the operating costs of the housing;
- A unit subsidized with Section 236 rental assistance payments (except that a PHA may attach assistance to a unit subsidized with Section 236 interest reduction payments);
- A Section 202 project for non-elderly with disabilities;
- Section 811 project-based supportive housing for persons with disabilities;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- A Section 101 rent supplement project;
- A unit subsidized with any form of tenant-based rental assistance;
- A unit with any other duplicative federal, state, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD or the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

C. CAP ON NUMBER OF PBV UNITS IN EACH PROJECT

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

In general, the PHA may not 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.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not enter a contract in which the PBV units exceed 25 units or 25 percent of the number of dwelling units.

D. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS

Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and HQS Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)]

The PHA may not select a proposal for existing, newly constructed, or rehabilitated PBV housing on a site or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for units on the site, unless the PHA has determined that PBV assistance for housing at the selected site is consistent with the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. The standard for deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities must be consistent with the PHA Plan under 24 CFR 903 and the PHA administrative plan.

In addition, prior to selecting a proposal, the PHA must determine that the site is suitable from the standpoint of facilitating and furthering full compliance with the applicable Civil Rights Laws, regulations, and Executive Orders, and that the site meets the HQS site and neighborhood standards at 24 CFR 982.401(l).

PHA Policy

PHA will not be entering into any contracts with newly constructed, or rehabilitated PBV housing. PHA may add PBV units to an existing PBV project to which HUD originally provided PBV units – which are now being administered by PHA.

Existing and Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)]

The PHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract for existing or rehabilitated housing until it has determined that the site complies with the HUD required site and neighborhood standards. The site must:

- Be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- Have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- Promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- Be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW [24 CFR 983.58]

The PHA activities under the PBV program are subject to HUD environmental regulations in 24 CFR parts 50 and 58. The *responsible entity* is responsible for performing the federal environmental review

under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). The PHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract until it has complied with the environmental review requirements.

In the case of existing housing, the responsible entity that is responsible for the environmental review under 24 CFR part 58 must determine whether or not PBV assistance is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act and whether or not the assistance is subject to review under the laws and authorities listed in 24 CFR 58.5.

The PHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract with an owner, and the PHA, the owner, and its contractors may not acquire, rehabilitate, convert, lease, repair, dispose of, demolish, or construct real property or commit or expend program or local funds for PBV activities under this part, until the environmental review is completed.

The PHA must supply all available, relevant information necessary for the responsible entity to perform any required environmental review for any site. The PHA must require the owner to carry out mitigating measures required by the responsible entity (or HUD, if applicable) as a result of the environmental review.

PHA Policy

PHA will not be entering into any contracts with newly constructed, or rehabilitated PBV housing. PHA may add PBV units to an existing PBV project to which HUD originally provided PBV units – which are now being administered by PHA. The responsible entity as described above, not the PHA, will be owner of project and must comply with HUD policy as described above in for securing HUD-awarded PBV units.

C. DWELLING UNITS

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.

B. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS [24 CFR 983.101]

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program, including those for special housing types, generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, H, and R, and 40 CFR 745.227, apply to the PBV program.

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.

PHA Policy

The owner 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), and indicated in Attachment D of PART 1 of HAP Contract between owner and PHA.

D. INSPECTING UNITS

Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)]

The PHA must examine the proposed site before the proposal selection date. If the units to be assisted already exist, the PHA must inspect all the units before the proposal selection date, and must determine whether the units substantially comply with HQS. To qualify as existing housing, units must substantially comply with HQS on the proposal selection date. However, the PHA may not execute the HAP contract until the units fully comply with HQS.

Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b), FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20]

The PHA must inspect each contract unit before execution of the HAP contract. The PHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS, unless the PHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial HQS inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions, or if the unit passed an alternative inspection.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c)]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, the PHA must inspect the unit. The PHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14]

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must inspect a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this inspection requirement.

PHA Policy

The PHA will inspect on an annual basis a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS.

If more than 20 percent of the sample of inspected contract units in a building fail the initial inspection, the PHA must reinspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]

The PHA must inspect contract units whenever needed to determine that the contract units comply with HQS and that the owner is providing maintenance, utilities, and other services in accordance with the HAP contract. The PHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

The PHA must conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an HQS violation, and must conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violation of HQS.

In conducting PHA supervisory quality control HQS inspections, the PHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

D. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT (HAP)

A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must enter into a HAP contract with an owner for units that are receiving PBV assistance. The purpose of the HAP contract is to provide housing assistance payments for eligible families. Housing assistance is paid for contract units leased and occupied by eligible families during the HAP contract term. With the exception of single-family scattered-site projects, a HAP contract shall cover a single project. If multiple projects exist, each project is covered by a separate HAP contract. The HAP contract must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.202(a)].

B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203]

The HAP contract must specify the following information:

- The total number of contract units by number of bedrooms;
- The project's name, street address, city or county, state and zip code, block and lot number (if known), and any other information necessary to clearly identify the site and the building;
- The number of contract units in each building, the location of each contract unit, the area of each contract unit, and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms in each contract unit;
- Services, maintenance, and equipment to be supplied by the owner and included in the rent to owner;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner (included in rent) and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- Features provided to comply with program accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8;
- The HAP contract term;
- The number of units in any project that will exceed the 25 percent per project cap, which will be set aside for occupancy by qualifying families (elderly and/or disabled families and families receiving supportive services); and
- The initial rent to owner for the first 12 months of the HAP contract term.

Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204]

The PHA may not enter into a HAP contract until each contract unit has been inspected and the PHA has determined that the unit complies with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS), unless the PHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial HQS inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions. For existing housing, the HAP contract must be executed after the PHA inspects the housing units.

PHA Policy

For existing housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 10 business days of the PHA determining that all units pass HQS.

Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.205, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]

The PHA may enter into a HAP contract with an owner for an initial term of no less than one year and no more than 20 years for each contract unit. The length of the term of the HAP contract for any contract unit may not be less than one year, nor more than 20 years.

PHA Policy

The term of all PBV HAP contracts will be negotiated with the owner on a case-by-case basis but will not exceed 10 years.

At the time of the initial HAP contract term or any time before expiration of the HAP contract, the PHA may extend the term of the contract for an additional term of up to 20 years if the PHA determines an extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families. A HAP contract extension may not exceed 20 years. A PHA may provide for multiple extensions; however, in no circumstances may such extensions exceed 20 years, cumulatively. Extensions after the initial extension are allowed at the end of any extension term, provided that not more than 24 months prior to the expiration of the previous extension contract the PHA agrees to extend the term, and that such extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families or to expand housing opportunities. Extensions after the initial extension term shall not begin prior to the expiration date of the previous extension term. Subsequent extensions are subject to the same limitations. All extensions must be on the form and subject to the conditions prescribed by HUD at the time of the extension. In the case of PHA-owned units, any extension of the term of the HAP contract must be agreed upon by the PHA and the independent entity approved by HUD [24 CFR 983.59(b)(2)].

PHA Policy

When determining whether or not to extend an expiring PBV contract, the PHA will consider several factors including, but not limited to:

- The cost of extending the contract and the amount of available budget authority;
- The condition of the contract units;
- The owner's record of compliance with obligations under the HAP contract and lease(s);
- Whether the location of the units continues to support the goals of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing opportunities; and
- Whether the funding could be used more appropriately for tenant-based assistance.

Termination by PHA [24 CFR 983.205(c) and FR Notice 1/18/17]

The HAP contract must provide that the term of the PHA's contractual commitment is subject to the availability of sufficient appropriated funding as determined by HUD or by the PHA in accordance with HUD instructions. For these purposes, sufficient funding means the availability of appropriations, and of funding under the ACC from such appropriations, to make full payment of housing assistance payments payable to the owner for any contract year in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract.

In times of insufficient funding, HUD requires that PHAs first take all cost-saving measures prior to failing to make payments under existing PBV HAP contracts.

If it is determined that there may not be sufficient funding to continue housing assistance payments for all contract units and for the full term of the HAP contract, the PHA may terminate the HAP contract by notice to the owner. The termination must be implemented in accordance with HUD instructions.

Termination by Owner [24 CFR 983.205(d)]

If in accordance with program requirements the amount of rent to an owner for any contract unit is reduced below the amount of the rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term, the owner may terminate the HAP contract by giving notice to the PHA. In this case, families living in the contract units must be offered tenant-based assistance.

Statutory Notice Requirements: Contract Termination or Expiration [24 CFR 983.206, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]

Not less than one year before the HAP contract terminates, or if the owner refuses to renew the HAP contract, the owner must notify the PHA and assisted tenants of the termination. The notice must be provided in the form prescribed by HUD. If the owner does not give timely notice, the owner must permit the tenants in assisted units to remain in their units for the required notice period with no increase in the tenant portion of their rent, and with no eviction as a result of the owner's inability to collect an increased tenant portion of rent. An owner may renew the terminating contract for a period of time sufficient to give tenants one-year advance notice under such terms as HUD may require.

Upon termination or expiration of the contract, a family living at the property is entitled to receive a tenant-based voucher. Tenant-based assistance would not begin until the owner's required notice period ends. The PHA must provide the family with a voucher and the family must also be given the option by the PHA and owner to remain in their unit with HCV tenant-based assistance as long as the unit complies with inspection and rent reasonableness requirements. The family must pay their total tenant payment (TTP) and any additional amount if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard. The family has the right to remain in the project as long as the units are used for rental housing and are otherwise eligible for HCV assistance. The owner may not terminate the tenancy of a family that exercises its right to remain except for serious or repeated lease violations or other good cause. Families that receive a tenant-based voucher at the expiration or termination of the PBV HAP contract are not new admissions to the PHA HCV tenant-based program and are not subject to income eligibility requirements or any other admission requirements. If the family chooses to remain in their unit with tenant-based assistance, the family may do so regardless of whether the family share would initially exceed 40 percent of the family's adjusted monthly income.

Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)]

The PHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS. If the PHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, the PHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

The PHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for non-compliance with HQS in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program- Chapter 10 of admin plan)

C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT

Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.207(a)]

At the PHA's discretion and subject to all PBV requirements, the HAP contract may be amended to substitute a different unit with the same number of bedrooms in the same project for a previously covered contract unit. Before any such substitution can take place, the PHA must inspect the proposed unit and determine the reasonable rent for the unit.

Addition of Contract Units [FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21]

The PHA and owner may amend the HAP contract to add additional PBV contract units in projects that already have a HAP contract without having to fulfill the selection requirements found at 24 CFR 983.51(b) for those additional PBV units, regardless of when the HAP contract was signed. The additional PBV units, however, are still subject to the PBV program cap and individual project caps. Prior to attaching additional units without competition, the PHA must submit to the local field office information outlined in FR Notice 1/18/17. The PHA must also detail in the administrative plan their intent to add PBV units and the rationale for adding units to the specific PBV project.

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider adding units to the contract on a case-by-case basis to ensure the availability of affordable housing as long as the addition of units does not exceed allowable project caps and as stated previously in Section B above, evaluating the follow considerations:

- The additional PBV units must support the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)].
- The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of budget authority it has available and ensuring that the amount of assistance that will be attached to the units is available under the ACC, regardless of whether the PHA has vouchers available for project-basing.
- The extent to which the rental market in PHA jurisdiction supports the number of families on the waiting list that would be issued a voucher.
- The extent to which the additional units would limit the choice families would have in deciding their housing location.

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.

E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP CONTRACT [24 CFR 983.210]

When the owner executes the HAP contract s/he certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with HQS;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, is leased to an eligible family referred by the PHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit;
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit (does not apply to family's membership in a cooperative); and
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

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 HQS, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance. The owner must provide all the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities specified in the HAP contract with the PHA and in the lease with each assisted family. In addition, maintenance, replacement and redecoration must be in accordance with the standard practice for the building as established by the owner.

The PHA may elect to establish additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design of PBV housing. Any such additional requirements must be specified in the Agreement to enter into a HAP contract and the HAP contract. These requirements must be in addition to, not in place of, compliance with HQS.

PHA Policy

The PHA will identify the need for any special quality or design features on a case-by-case basis depending on the intended occupancy of the PBV project. The PHA will specify any special design standards or additional requirements in the agreement to enter into HAP contract and the HAP contract.

Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)]

At the discretion of the PHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for a PHA-determined period of vacancy extending from the beginning of the first calendar month after the move-out month for a period not exceeding two full months following the move-out month. The amount of the vacancy payment will be determined by the PHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner (including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit).

PHA Policy

The PHA will decide on a case-by-case basis if the PHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner. The HAP contract with the owner will contain any such agreement, including the amount of the vacancy payment and the period for which the owner will qualify for these payments.

E. SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

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.

B. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]

The PHA may select families for the PBV program from those who are participants in the PHA's tenant-based voucher program and from those who have applied for admission to the voucher program. For voucher participants, eligibility was determined at original admission to the voucher program and does not need to be redetermined at the commencement of PBV assistance. For all others, eligibility for admission must be determined at the commencement of PBV assistance.

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine an applicant family's eligibility for the PBV program in accordance with the policies in Chapter 2.

In-Place Families [24 CFR 983.251(b)]

An eligible family residing in a proposed PBV contract unit on the date the proposal is selected by the PHA is considered an "in-place family." These families are afforded protection from displacement under the PBV rule. If a unit to be placed under contract (either an existing unit or a unit requiring rehabilitation) is occupied by an eligible family on the date the proposal is selected, the in-place family must be placed on the PHA's waiting list. Once the family's continued eligibility is determined (the PHA may deny assistance to an in-place family for the grounds specified in 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553), the family must be given an absolute selection preference and the PHA must refer these families to the project owner for an appropriately sized PBV unit in the project. Admission of eligible in-place families is not subject to income targeting requirements.

This regulatory protection from displacement does not apply to families that are not eligible to participate in the program on the proposal selection date.

C. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

The PHA may establish a separate waiting list for PBV units or it may use the same waiting list for both tenant-based and project-based assistance. The PHA may also merge the PBV waiting list with a waiting list for other assisted housing programs offered by the PHA. If the PHA chooses to offer a separate waiting list for PBV assistance, the PHA must offer to place applicants who are listed on the tenant-based waiting list on the waiting list for PBV assistance.

PHA Policy

The PHA will utilize the same waitlist for both tenant-based and project-based assistance.

D. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

Applicants who will occupy units with PBV assistance must be selected from the PHA's waiting list. The PHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units. The PHA may place families referred by the PBV owner on its PBV waiting list.

Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6)]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to the PHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during the PHA fiscal year from the waiting list must be extremely low-income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)]

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, the PHA must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d), FR Notice 11/24/08]

The PHA may use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program, establish selection criteria or preferences for the PBV program as a whole, or for occupancy of particular PBV developments or units. The PHA must provide an absolute selection preference for eligible in-place families as described above.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide a selection preference when required by the regulation (e.g., eligible in-place families). The PHA will not offer any additional preferences for the PBV program or for particular PBV projects or units.

E. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]***Family Briefing***

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

Persons with Disabilities

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

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

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

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 the PHA from the PHA's waiting list. The contract unit leased to the family must be the appropriate size unit for the size of the family, based on the PHA's subsidy standards.

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

G. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR 983.255]

PHA Responsibility

The PHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, the PHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

The PHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in PHA records) and the name and address (if known by the PHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, the PHA may offer the owner other information the PHA may have about a family, including information about the tenancy history of family members or about drug trafficking and criminal activity by family members. The PHA must provide applicant families a description of the PHA policy on providing information to owners, and the PHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

The PHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided in response to a request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(4)].

PHA Policy

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

Owner Responsibility

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills;
- Caring for a unit and premises;
- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing;
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others; and
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

F. OCCUPANCY

A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by the PHA, referred to an owner and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

B. LEASE [24 CFR 983.256]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law. *Legal capacity* means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

Form of Lease [24 CFR 983.256(b)]

The tenant and the owner must enter into a written lease agreement that is signed by both parties. If an owner uses a standard lease form for rental units to unassisted tenants in the locality or premises, the same lease must be used for assisted tenants, except that the lease must include a HUD-required tenancy addendum. The tenancy addendum must include, word-for-word, all provisions required by HUD. If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease, such as a PHA model lease.

The PHA may review the owner's lease form to determine if the lease complies with state and local law. If the PHA determines that the lease does not comply with state or local law, the PHA may decline to approve the tenancy.

PHA Policy

The PHA will review the owner's lease for compliance with state or local law.

Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c)]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provide by the owner; and
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements;
- The composition of the household as approved by the PHA (the names of family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide);
- All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be included in the lease. The terms of the tenancy addendum prevail over other provisions of the lease.

Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f)]

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. The lease must provide for automatic renewal after the initial term of the lease in either successive definitive terms (e.g. month-to-month or year-to-year) or an automatic indefinite extension of the lease term. For automatic indefinite extension of the lease term, the lease terminates if any of the following occur:

- The owner terminates the lease for good cause
- The tenant terminates the lease
- The owner and tenant agree to terminate the lease
- The PHA terminates the HAP contract
- The PHA terminates assistance for the family

Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)]

If the tenant and owner agree to any change in the lease, the change must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify the PHA in advance of any proposed change in the lease regarding the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may only be made if approved by the PHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. The PHA must redetermine reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The redetermined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257]

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 (Chapter 14). 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 PHA policy. According to program requirements, the family’s assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive days. PHA termination of assistance actions due to family absence from the unit are subject to 24 CFR 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 the PHA. After the 180-day period, the unit shall be removed from the HAP contract pursuant to 24 CFR 983.211.

PHA 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 the PHA 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. The PHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

PHA Policy

Security deposits charged by owners may not exceed private market practice or amounts charged to unassisted tenants or the maximum prescribed by State or local law. (Chapter 8)

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease. The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. The PHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

C. MOVES

Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260]

If the PHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong size unit, based on the PHA's subsidy standards, or a unit with accessibility features that the family does not require, and the unit is needed by a family that does require the features, the PHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and the PHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family and the owner of the family's need to move based on the occupancy of a wrong-size or accessible unit within 10 business days of the PHA's determination. The PHA will offer the family the following types of continued assistance in the following order, based on the availability of assistance:

PBV assistance in the same building or project;

PBV assistance in another project; and

Tenant-based voucher assistance.

If the PHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, the PHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-sized or accessible unit at the earlier of the expiration of the term of the family's voucher (including any extension granted by the PHA) or the date upon which the family vacates the unit. If the family does not move out of the wrong-sized unit or accessible unit by the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, the PHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract.

If the PHA offers the family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, and the family does not accept the offer, does not move out of the PBV unit within a reasonable time as determined by the PHA, or both, the PHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by the PHA and remove the unit from the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

When the PHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given 30 days from the date of the offer to accept the offer and move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, the PHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

The PHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261]

The family may terminate the lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give advance written notice to the owner in accordance with the lease and provide a copy of such notice to the PHA. If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact the PHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease.

If the family terminates the lease in accordance with these requirements, the PHA is required to offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a voucher or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance. If voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance is not immediately available upon termination of the family's lease in the PBV unit, the PHA must give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08]

Except where special consideration is needed for the project-based voucher program, the PHA will follow policies as outlined in VAWA section of this administrative plan, including using the Emergency Transfer Plan as the basis for PBV transfers under VAWA.

HUD requires that the PHA include policies that address when a victim has been living in a unit for less than a year or when a victim seeks to move sooner than a tenant-based voucher is available.

PHA Policy

When the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has lived in the unit for less than one year, the PHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

The PHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where the PHA has PBV units. The PHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to either tenant-based rental assistance (HCV). Such a decision will be made by the PHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers. Such families must be selected from the waiting list for the applicable program. The PHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in both its HCV in order to expedite this process.

If a victim wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, the PHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where the PHA has PBV units. The PHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to the PHA's public housing program. The PHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as part of the public housing ACOP in order to expedite this process.

G. DETERMINING RENT TO OWNER

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.

B. RENT LIMITS [24 CFR 983.301]

The rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of the following amounts:

- An amount determined by the PHA, not to exceed 110 percent of the applicable fair market rent (or any HUD-approved exception payment standard) for the unit bedroom size minus any utility allowance;
- The reasonable rent; or
- The rent requested by the owner.

Certain Tax Credit Units [24 CFR 983.301(c)]

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)]

The PHA 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 the PHA 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 the PHA 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.

PHA Policy

The PHA will designate in 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, the PHA 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, the PHA must use the most recently published FMR in effect and the utility allowance schedule in effect at execution of the HAP contract. When redetermining the rent to owner, the PHA must use the most recently published FMR and the utility allowance schedule in effect at the time of redetermination. At its discretion, the PHA may for initial rent, use the amounts in effect at any time during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract, or for redeterminations of rent, the 30-day period immediately before the redetermination date.

Any HUD-approved exception payment standard amount under the tenant-based voucher program also applies to the project-based voucher program. HUD will not approve a different exception payment standard amount for use in the PBV program.

Likewise, the PHA may not establish or apply different utility allowance amounts for the PBV program. The same utility allowance schedule applies to both the tenant-based and project-based voucher programs.

PHA Policy

Upon written request by the owner, the PHA will consider using the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent. The owner must explain the need to use the previous FMRs or utility allowances and include documentation in support of the request. The PHA will review and make a decision based on the circumstances and merit of each request.

In addition to considering a written request from an owner, the PHA may decide to use the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent, if the PHA determines it is necessary due to PHA budgetary constraints.

Use of Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs) [24 CFR 888.113(h)]

While small area FMRs (SAFMRs) do not apply to PBV projects, PHAs that operate a tenant-based program under SAFMRs may apply SAFMRs to all future PBV HAP contracts. If the PHA adopts this policy, it must apply to all future PBV projects and the PHA's entire jurisdiction. The PHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if the PHA subsequently changes its policy.

Further, the PHA may apply SAFMRs to current PBV projects where the notice of owner selection was made on or before the effective date of PHA implementation, provided the owner is willing to mutually agree to doing so and the application is prospective. The PHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if the PHA subsequently changes its policy. If rents increase as a result of the use of SAFMRs, the rent increase may not be effective until the first anniversary of the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

The PHA will apply SAFMRs to the PHA's PBV program if project is located in a PHA-identified SAFMR.

Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302]

The PHA must redetermine the rent to owner upon the owner's request or when there is a 10 percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

Rent Increase

If an owner wishes to request an increase in the rent to owner from the PHA, it must be requested at the annual anniversary of the HAP contract. The request must be in writing and in the form and manner required by the PHA. The PHA may only make rent increases in accordance with the rent limits described previously. There are no provisions in the PBV program for special adjustments (e.g., adjustments that reflect increases in the actual and necessary expenses of owning and maintaining the units which have resulted from substantial general increases in real property taxes, utility rates, or similar costs).

PHA Policy

An owner's request for a rent increase must be submitted to the PHA 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the HAP contract and must include the new rent amount the owner is proposing.

The PHA may not approve and the owner may not receive any increase of rent to owner until and unless the owner has complied with requirements of the HAP contract, including compliance with HQS. The owner may not receive any retroactive increase of rent for any period of noncompliance.

Rent Decrease

If there is a decrease in the rent to owner, as established in accordance with program requirements such as a change in the FMR or exception payment standard, or reasonable rent amount, the rent to owner must be decreased regardless of whether the owner requested a rent adjustment, except where the PHA has elected within the HAP contract to not reduce rents below the initial rent under the initial HAP contract.

Notice of Rent Change

The rent to owner is redetermined by written notice by the PHA to the owner specifying the amount of the redetermined rent. The PHA notice of rent adjustment constitutes an amendment of the rent to owner specified in the HAP contract. The adjusted amount of rent to owner applies for the period of 12 calendar months from the annual anniversary of the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the owner with at least 30 days written notice of any change in the amount of rent to owner.

C. REASONABLE RENT [24 CFR 983.303]

At the time the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by the PHA, except where the PHA 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

The PHA 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;
- The PHA approves a change in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant;
- The HAP contract is amended to substitute a different contract unit in the same building or 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, the PHA must consider factors that affect market rent. Such factors include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as the amenities, housing services maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner.

Comparability Analysis

For each unit, the comparability analysis must use at least three comparable units in the private unassisted market. This may include units in the premises or project that is receiving project-based assistance. The analysis must show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and must be retained by the PHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by PHA staff or by another qualified person or entity. Those who conduct these analyses or are involved in determining the housing assistance payment based on the analyses may not have any direct or indirect interest in the property.

Owner Certification of Reasonable Rent

By accepting each monthly housing assistance payment, the owner certifies that the rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for other comparable unassisted units in the premises. At any time, the PHA may require the owner to submit information on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere.

D. EFFECT OF OTHER SUBSIDY AND RENT CONTROL

In addition to the rent limits discussed in Chapter 22- Section G 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 Chapter 22-Section B.)

Other Subsidy [24 CFR 983.304]

To comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements, at the discretion of HUD or its designee, a PHA 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.

H. PAYMENTS TO OWNER

A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.351]

During the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. During the term of the HAP contract, payments must be made for each month that a contract unit complies with HQS and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment must be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and the PHA agree on a later date.

Except for discretionary vacancy payments, the PHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out of the unit (even if household goods or property are left in the unit).

The amount of the housing assistance payment by the PHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

B. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352]

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if the PHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

PHA Policy

If the PHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and, as a result, is not entitled to keep the housing assistance payment, the PHA will notify the landlord of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. The PHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Chapter 18 Section 2).

At the discretion of the PHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. The PHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives the PHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and identifies the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge);
- The owner certifies that the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and that the unit was vacant during the period for which payment is claimed;
- The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
- The owner provides any additional information required and requested by the PHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.

The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by the PHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by the PHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

PHA Policy

If an owner's HAP contract calls for vacancy payments to be made, and the owner wishes to receive vacancy payments, the owner must have properly notified the PHA of the vacancy in accordance with the policy in Chapter 22 Section E regarding filling vacancies.

In order for a vacancy payment request to be considered, it must be made within 10 business days of the end of the period for which the owner is requesting the vacancy payment. The request must include the required owner certifications and the PHA may require the owner to provide documentation to support the request. If the owner does not provide the information requested by the PHA within 10 business days of the PHA's request, no vacancy payments will be made.

C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER [24 CFR 983.353]

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in the PHA notice to the family and owner.

The family is responsible for paying the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance). The amount of the tenant rent determined by the PHA is the maximum amount the owner may charge the family for rental of a contract unit. The tenant rent covers all housing services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities to be provided by the owner. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of the tenant rent as determined by the PHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

Tenant and PHA Responsibilities

The family is not responsible for the portion of rent to owner that is covered by the housing assistance payment and the owner may not terminate the tenancy of an assisted family for nonpayment by the PHA. Likewise, the PHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. The PHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. The PHA may not use housing assistance payments or other program funds (including administrative fee reserves) to pay any part of the tenant rent or other claim by the owner.

Utility Reimbursements

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, the PHA must pay the amount of such excess to the tenant as a reimbursement for tenant-paid utilities, and the tenant rent to the owner must be zero.

The PHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If the PHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, the PHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

PHA Policy

The PHA will follow HCV tenant-based assistance Utility Reimbursement policy as outlined in Chapter 6 Section R of this plan

D. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES [24 CFR 983.354]

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.

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is committed to assuring that the proper subsidy is paid on behalf of every participating family, and that housing resources reach only income-eligible families. The PHA will take all practical steps to prevent fraud, waste, and mismanagement so that program resources are utilized judiciously. This chapter outlines the PHA's policies for the prevention, detection and investigation of program abuse and fraud.

A. STEPS THE PHA WILL TAKE TO PREVENT PROGRAM ABUSE AND FRAUD

The PHA seeks to establish confidence and trust by emphasizing education as the primary means of obtaining compliance by families. The PHA staff will utilize the following methods and practices in an effort to prevent program abuse, non-compliance, and willful violations of program rules by applicants and participating families.

1. **Program Orientation.** Mandatory orientations are conducted by the PHA and must be attended by prospective participants prior to issuance of a voucher. Orientations include a discussion of all pertinent program rules and regulations, and the tenant packet contains a written list of tenant obligations.
2. **Recertification Process.** Staff are available in person or by phone to explain the process; required reporting, verification forms, etc. Participants are advised to review and understand all of their documents before signing and/or certifying.

B. STEPS THE PHA WILL TAKE TO DETECT PROGRAM ABUSE AND FRAUD

1. **Quality Control File Reviews.** A sampling of participant files will be reviewed each month. Such reviews shall include but not be limited to:
 - Assurance that verification of all income and deductions is present.
 - Accuracy of calculations
 - Authenticity of file documents.
 - Ratio between reported income and expenditures.
 - Review of signatures for consistency with previous signatures.
 - All forms are correctly dated and signed.
2. **Observation.** PHA staff will be aware of circumstances which may indicate program abuse or fraud, such as unauthorized persons residing in the household and extremely low income. Requests for income information will be submitted to EIV for families reporting extremely low or no income.

C. CRITERIA FOR INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED ABUSE AND FRAUD

The PHA has a responsibility to HUD, to the community, and to eligible families in need of housing assistance, to monitor participants and owners for compliance and, when indicators of possible abuse come to the PHA's attention, to investigate such claims.

The PHA will initiate an investigation of a participating family in the event of one or more of the following circumstances:

- 1. Referrals, Complaints, or Tips.** The PHA will follow up on referrals from other agencies, companies or persons which are received by mail, by telephone or in person, which allege that a family is in non-compliance with, or otherwise violating the family obligations or any other program rules. Such follow-up will be made provided the referral contains at least one item of information that is independently verifiable. A copy of the allegation will be retained in the family's file.
- 2. Internal File Review.** A follow-up will be made if PHA staff discovers (as a function of a certification or recertification, an interim redetermination, or a quality control review), information or facts which conflict with previous file data, the PHA's knowledge of the family, or is discrepant with statements made by the family.
- 3. Verification of Documentation.** A follow-up will be made if the PHA receives independent verification or documentation which conflicts with representations in the family's file (such as public record information, credit bureau reports, social security print-outs, or reports from other agencies).

D. STEPS THE PHA WILL TAKE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE AND FRAUD

All reports, allegations, and complaints of fraud will be evaluated to determine if they warrant follow-up. The PHA will not follow up on reports which are vague or otherwise non-specific. Staff will only review reports which contain one or more independently verifiable facts.

Upon receipt of a report of fraud or abuse (most often unreported household members or income), staff will take the following steps:

- 1. Conduct a File Review.** Determine if the subject of the allegation is a client of the PHA and, if so, determine whether or not the reported information was previously disclosed by the family. If the family already reported the information, there is no fraud or abuse and the case is closed. Staff will make note in the activity record of the complaint/report and the PHA's finding in the case.

2. **Follow Up on Findings.** If there is no evidence that the family disclosed the reported information, staff will attempt to obtain third-party verification of the report by contacting appropriate sources including but not limited to:

Employers and Ex-Employers may be contacted to verify wages which may have been previously undisclosed or misreported.

Landlords may be interviewed as they may have direct or indirect knowledge of facts pertaining to the PHA's review.

DSS / Social Security / Dept. of Labor (UIB) may be contacted about past or current benefits.

Public Records may be reviewed by the PHA, if relevant to the situation. Examples of public records which may be checked are: real estate, marriage, divorce, voter registration, judgments, court or police records, state wage records, utility records and postal records.

3. **Contact Family.** If the PHA determines that an allegation warrants follow-up, (ie; staff has obtained third-party verification of the program abuse), the family will be sent a "we have reason to believe" letter which requires the family to contact the PHA to discuss the allegation. If the family fails to contact the PHA, termination proceedings begin. If the family does contact the PHA, a meeting is scheduled with a supervisor and the housing specialist in attendance.

During the meeting the PHA will discuss the allegation (or details thereof) with the Head of Household or family member. If the family denies the allegation they will be advised to submit verification of their position within a reasonable time period. A high standard of courtesy and professionalism will be maintained by the PHA at all times.

4. **Submission and Review of Verification.** If the family submits verification that supports their position (that there was no fraud or program abuse), the file is so noted and the case is closed. If the family fails to submit verification, termination proceedings begin. If the verification submitted indicates that a violation occurred, the PHA will further evaluate the situation to determine appropriate corrective action .

E. EVALUATION OF THE FINDINGS / DISPOSITION OF THE CASE

If it is determined that a program violation occurred, the PHA will review the facts to determine the type of violation (procedural, non-compliance, fraud); whether the violation was intentional or unintentional; what amount of money (if any) is owed by the family; and if the family is eligible for continued assistance. The PHA will impose the most appropriate remedy based upon the type and severity of the violation.

1. **Procedural Non-compliance.** This category applies when the family fails to observe a procedure or requirement of the PHA , but does not misrepresent a material fact, and there is no retroactive assistance payments owed by the family.

Examples of non-compliance violations are:

Failure to appear at a pre-scheduled appointment.

Failure to return verification in time period specified by the PHA.

- (a) **Pending Termination Letter.** States what actions the family must take, by what date, and the consequences for non-compliance.
 - (b) **Final Termination Letter.** If the family does not comply with the Pending Termination Letter, Final Termination is sent; restates violation(s), provides termination date, and offers opportunity to appeal the termination.
2. **Procedural Non-compliance - Overpaid Assistance.** When the family owes money to the PHA for failure to report changes in income or assets, the PHA will notify the family in writing of the overpayment. The letter will describe the violation, state the amounts owed to the PHA and the response deadline, and provide an opportunity to discuss and /or appeal the PHA's determination.
- (a) Participant Fails to Comply with PHA's Letter. The PHA will follow the Pending Termination / Final Termination procedure.
 - (b) Participant Complies with PHA's Notice. When a family complies with the PHA's notice, the staff person responsible will meet with him/her to discuss and explain the family obligation or program rule which was violated. Repayment arrangements will be made at this time. If family fails to comply with their repayment agreement once executed, the PT/FT process will be instituted.
3. **Misrepresentations.** When a participant falsifies, misstates, omits or otherwise misrepresents a material fact which results (or would have resulted) in an overpayment of housing assistance by the PHA, the PHA will evaluate whether the participant had knowledge that his/her actions were wrong, and whether the participant willfully violated the family obligations or the law.

Knowledge that the action or inaction was wrong. This will be evaluated by determining if the participant was made aware of program requirements and prohibition.

The participant willfully violated the law. Any of the following circumstances will be considered adequate to demonstrate willful intent:

- (a) An admission by the participant of the misrepresentation.
- (b) That the act was done repeatedly.
- (c) If a false name or Social Security Number was used.
- (d) If there were admissions to others of the illegal action or omission.

- (e) That the participant omitted material facts which were known to him/her (e.g., employment of self or other household member).
- (f) That the participant falsified, forged or altered documents.

If the evidence indicates that the misrepresentation was not intentional and not serious, and if there was no overpayment of assistance, the PHA may determine that a warning to the family is sufficient to remedy the situation.

4. **Serious Violations and Misrepresentations.** When the PHA establishes that material misrepresentation(s) occurred and that those misrepresentations were intentional, the consequences of the family's action(s) will be more serious. The PHA will review its information and evidence with the family and provide an opportunity for the family to explain or defend its actions. Prior to final determination of a remedy the PHA will consider:

The duration of the violation and number of false statements.

The family's ability to understand the rules.

The family's willingness to cooperate, and to accept responsibility for his/her actions.

The amount of money involved.

The family's past history

Whether or not criminal intent has been established.

5. **Dispositions of Cases Involving Misrepresentations.** In all cases of misrepresentations involving efforts to recover monies owed, the PHA may pursue, depending upon its evaluation of the criteria stated above, one or more of the following actions:

- (a) Criminal Prosecution: If the PHA has established criminal intent, and the case meets the criteria for prosecution, the PHA may refer the case to HUD's Inspector General, and terminate rental assistance.
- (b) Termination of Assistance: If the violation was intentional but not necessarily criminal, the PHA may terminate assistance and demand payment of restitution.
- (c) Warning and Repayment: If the violation was not intentional but there was an overpayment of assistance, the PHA may issue the family a written warning and demand restitution.

F. PLACEMENT OF DOCUMENTS, EVIDENCE AND STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY THE PHA

Documents and other evidence obtained by the PHA during the course of its review will be kept in the family's active file.

ENTERPRISE INCOME VERIFICATION SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The EIV system, which was established to reduce errors in income reporting, provides tenant income information from sources such as Social Security, SSD, SSI, Wages, UIB, etc. for all members of an assisted household. The data is to be used as upfront income verification or as a comparison to the income source and amount reported by the tenant and transmitted to PIC via the HUD 50058. All household members of at least 18 years of age are required to execute HUD form 9886 (Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice), which authorizes HUD and the PHA to obtain income information from the EIV system and other sources.

It is imperative that the PHA secure all EIV data and to that end the PHA has designated a Housing Programs Manager as the EIV Security Officer and has implemented this administrative policy. All EIV data collected relative to Section 8 Program administration is stored electronically in Belmont's *Housing –Pro* software on a secure server.

A. PHA USE OF DATA

The PHA views and uses EIV data to confirm the presence of income for household members, social security benefits in particular.

EIV data is also used in the investigation of unreported or under-reported income.

Furthermore, the PHA uses EIV data as a secondary method of verifying tenant income, with the primary method being pay stubs and 3rd party verification.

This PHA collects third-party written verification of wages, in particular, based on the ability to better predict and estimate annual income using that type of verification. The EIV verification is not as current as third-party and is often not a good predictor of future income.

B. EIV DISCREPANCY REPORTS

This PHA has adopted HUD's definition of "substantial difference" which is "a difference of \$200/month or more between EIV income and tenant-supplied income." Therefore, this PHA will access the HUD-designed Threshold Report on a regular basis and investigate all cases that appear on that Report.

Supervisory personnel of the PHA or their designees (authorized EIV users) will download the reports on a regular basis, review/compare the EIV and tenant-supplied income verification of any tenant that shows up on the monthly discrepancy report, and determine if the discrepancy is "valid" or "invalid".

C. "INVALID" DISCREPANCIES

If the discrepancy in reported income is due to an "invalid" reason, such as the PHA only implements mid-year tenant rent increases under certain circumstances, PHA reported income incorrectly to PIC, PHA erred in calculating the reported income, household income changed since last quarter, tenant was a New Admission and income in question was prior to admission to the Section 8 program, questionable income is / was a mandatory income exclusion, etc., no further action (against the tenant) will be taken. Review findings will be kept in electronic tenant file.

If the "invalid" discrepancy was found to be due to PHA error, that error will be documented and corrected as soon as possible and the tenant will be given at least 30 days notice of any resulting change in tenant rent. In these cases, the EIV data that brought the error to light will also be stored in tenant's electronic file. A note will be made to the tenant's actual file explaining that an error was discovered during an EIV review and an interim recertification was conducted to remedy the error.

D. "VALID" DISCREPANCIES

If the discrepancy in reported income appears to be for a "valid" reason, such as unreported or under-reported income, the PHA will attempt to obtain third-party verification of the actual income prior to meeting with the tenant to discuss the discrepancy. If the tenant disputes the EIV data and/or third-party verification obtained by the PHA, they will have 10 business days to obtain and submit their own third-party verification in an attempt to refute the EIV data. If the tenant's third-party verification shows the EIV data to be erroneous, the PHA will document the findings and take no further action against the tenant. Record of this investigation will be kept in the tenant's electronic file.

If the tenant cannot or does not refute the EIV data and is therefore found to have unreported or under-reported household income, the PHA will either terminate rental assistance or enter into a repayment agreement with the tenant. In deciding whether to terminate assistance or allow for repayment, the PHA has discretion to consider all of the circumstances in each case, including the seriousness of the case, the length of time since the unreported / under-reported income occurred, the tenant's more recent record of compliance, and the effects of denial or termination of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the failure to report income.

If the tenant is terminated, the tenant file will merely show that the tenant was terminated for a program violation...unreported or under-reported income. The tenant paper file will contain no EIV data. Any EIV data associated with the investigation of the tenant will be scanned into the tenant's electronic file.

If the tenant is offered a repayment agreement and permitted to continue receiving Section 8 assistance, the tenant file will contain a note meant to call staff's attention to the fact that the tenant previously failed to report all household income. The tenant's actual file will not, however, contain any EIV data. That data will be kept in the tenant's electronic file.

E. SECURING EIV DATA / RECORD RETENTION

The data accessed by the PHA through the EIV system will be protected by PHA officials and used solely for authorized housing program purposes. Data will not be disclosed in any manner that would violate the privacy of the individuals represented. Data will only be accessed by authorized system users and all data will be kept secure in tenant's electronic file or in locked file cabinet or in secure areas of the building. Paper EIV data will be shredded prior to disposal.

Retaining Social Security Benefits Data

If any member of the tenant's household receives Social Security benefits, their verification of benefits will most likely be provided by EIV, and this verification will be maintained in the tenant's electronic file. Those files are kept in secure, password protected, software that only housing programs staff can access. The PHA has determined that this level of security is adequate and does not overly restrict the file access that is necessary in order to transact the daily activities associated with the administration of Section 8 Programs.

Retaining Income Discrepancy Data

If a tenant is being investigated for unreported or under-reported income because their name showed up on a discrepancy report, the EIV data is maintained in the tenant's electronic file.

The PHA also uses the EIV system to check on tenants who habitually report little or no income and the data that is obtained is stored in tenant's electronic file.

E. UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS / IMPROPER DISCLOSURES

Staff have been advised and receive yearly training on the proper handling and disclosure of EIV data. Should staff fail to abide by the policies and procedures that have been established for EIV data, the violations will be documented by the EIV Security Officer and the employee will be notified in writing of the breach. Furthermore, staff have been advised to notify the EIV Security Officer immediately if they become aware of any unauthorized or improper use of EIV data.

If the PHA determines that staff knowingly and intentionally breached EIV policies, the employee will be disciplined accordingly. Disciplinary actions range from a written warning to termination of employment, depending upon the seriousness of the breach.

If the PHA determines that the breach was unintentional or that it occurred as a result of inadequate training, the employee will be retrained in the proper use of EIV data and receive a written warning about the consequences should violations occur in the future.

If the EIV Security Officer becomes aware of any particularly serious or systemic breach of EIV security, he/she will notify HUD field office personnel and seek their assistance in correcting the situation.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 2005

INTRODUCTION

The federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) includes important legal protections relative to housing for victims of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Out of recognition that domestic violence is a leading cause of homelessness, and that victims of domestic violence are often discriminated against in housing because of the acts of their abusers, federal law now explicitly addresses some of these issues. Amendments to the Section 8 statute clarify that victims of domestic violence may not be evicted from or denied housing if the asserted grounds for the eviction is an instance of domestic violence. PHAs and all landlords, owners and managers participating in Section 8 Programs must comply with this law.

A. DEFINITIONS (as defined in VAWA)

Domestic Violence “includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other adult person against a victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies.”

Dating Violence means “violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of the interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.”

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 death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to: that person, a member of the immediate family of that person, or the spouse or intimate partner of that person.”

Immediate Family Member is a “spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of the person, or an individual with whom that person stands *in loco parentis* (in place of a parent); or any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood or marriage.”

Where this plan references “domestic violence” it is meant to include dating violence and stalking.

B. APPLICABILITY

PHAs and all landlords, owners and managers participating in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, Project-Based Voucher Program and Moderate Rehabilitation Program must comply with this law.

The VAWA protects an individual when even one incident of domestic violence occurs against the victim, and when that incident forms the basis for the PHA's or landlord's action against the victim. The law provides that criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, engaged in by a member of the tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, shall not be the cause for termination of assistance or tenancy if the tenant or an immediate family member of the tenant's family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse. The law explicitly provides that an incident of actual or threatened domestic violence does not qualify as a "serious or repeated violation of the lease."

VAWA states that a Section 8 landlord may bifurcate a lease in order to evict the offender while allowing the victim to remain in the assisted unit.

While the intent of this law is to protect victims of domestic violence from eviction and / or housing discrimination, it permits eviction if the landlord demonstrates "an actual and immediate threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property" if the tenant's lease is not terminated.

C. DOCUMENTATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

If a tenant seeks protection under VAWA, the PHA or landlord may ask the tenant to provide verification of the domestic violence before complying with the law. However, nothing in the statute requires the PHA or landlord to ask for this documentation; they may comply based solely on the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence.

VAWA allows the PHA or owner responding to an incident of domestic violence that could affect the tenant's participation in the Section 8 program to request in writing that the individual submit documentation of the domestic violence within 14 days of the request. The PHA or owner may request that the individual use HUD form 50066 but may also choose to accept other documentation. If the tenant does not submit the requested documentation within 14 days, none of the protections afforded to victims of domestic violence apply. The PHA would be free to terminate assistance and the owner would be free to evict. However, the PHA or owner may also extend the deadline at its discretion.

In lieu of or in addition to the certification form, the PHA or owner may ask the tenant to provide a police or court record of the incident or documentation signed and attested to by an employee, agent or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney or medical professional, from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing the domestic violence.

If the PHA or owner requires the HUD certification, they must first discuss the delivery of the form with the tenant as delivering it through the mail may place the victim at risk if the abuser monitors the mail.

D. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHA

Since this statute primarily addresses lease termination and eviction, it tends to impact the actions of the property owner more often than the actions of the PHA. It is the owner who is prohibited from evicting the tenant and only rarely will the PHA have to consider whether or not the tenant's assistance should be terminated. However, there may be times when the PHA will have to determine if domestic violence played a role in the tenant's offending behavior.

For example, a tenant may move in violation of the lease and claim that they had to move in order to elude an abuser. In this case and others, the PHA has to decide whether or not the tenant's assistance should be terminated due to some program violation. In cases such as these, the PHA will require the tenant to submit timely documentation of the domestic violence.

It is also certainly possible that in spite of the PHA notifying owners of their obligations under VAWA, an owner may succeed in evicting a tenant in violation of VAWA. Therefore, it will be necessary for staff to ascertain the grounds for any eviction to ensure that the PHA does not end up terminate assistance (due to the eviction) in violation of VAWA.

The tenant may fully satisfy this PHA's documentation requirements by producing a police report or court record that documents the incident. Alternatively, the tenant may provide a statement in which an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or a medical professional, from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing domestic violence issues, attests that the professional believes that the incident or incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must sign and attest to the third-party documentation, and the documentation must name the offender. The victim will be provided with and encouraged to use HUD form 50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking, to facilitate documentation and certification of the incident(s) of domestic violence.

Although the tenant is expected to submit documentation within 14 days of the date of request, the PHA may extend that deadline at its discretion.

E. CONFIDENTIALITY

If an individual provides certification or documentation of domestic violence, the PHA will keep that information confidential. The PHA will not share the information with any other entity unless the victim requests, in writing, that the PHA do so.

F. NOTICE TO TENANTS AND LANDLORDS

The PHA notified all participating tenants and landlords of their rights and responsibilities under VAWA by mailing each one a fact sheet.

The fact sheet has also been incorporated in the tenant and landlord handbooks to ensure that all future participants are aware of their rights and responsibilities relative to domestic violence and tenancy.

Furthermore, both handbooks provide instructions for obtaining HUD form 50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking.

MODERATE REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The PHA administers the Moderate Rehabilitation Program (MRP) in accordance with 24 CFR 882, Parts D & E, and this Administrative Plan. Many of the policies and procedures for this program are the same as those that apply to the voucher program. Those that are different from the voucher program are described in this Addendum.

A. TENANT OUTREACH

Experience indicates that families who have applied for tenant-based assistance do not tend to be interested in relocating to units assisted through the Moderate Rehabilitation Program (MRP). It seems they prefer to wait for a voucher that they can use in the unit of their choice. For this reason past efforts to refer waiting list applicants to owners seeking tenants for their MRP units, have been rather fruitless. Rather than notify specific Section 8 applicants of MRP opportunities, the PHA notifies and solicits prospective tenants for MRP units through the following means:

1. A list of MRP vacancies (which is updated once each week) is offered to anyone who visits the PHA's office to seek housing assistance. A large number of eventual MRP tenants come to the program through this means; they accept the referral to MRP vacancies primarily because they face such a long wait for tenant-based rental assistance.
2. Staff take hundreds of phone calls each week from people in need of housing assistance; some are on the waiting list for tenant-based assistance and some are not. Staff explain the MRP to most every caller and offer to run down the current list of vacancies. Callers can also check the MRP vacancies without the counselor's assistance by accessing an automated voice-mailbox that contains a recorded list of vacancies, or by visiting Belmont's website.
3. The PHA responds to each eligible applicant for tenant-based assistance (when the waiting list is open to new applicants) with a Waiting List Placement Letter which reminds the applicant about the MRP option. The letter invites interested parties to contact staff for more information and a list of current vacancies.

If the PHA is unable to refer a sufficient number of interested applicants to the owner within 30 days of the owner's notification of the vacancy, the owner may advertise or solicit applications from very low income families and refer such families to the PHA to determine eligibility.

B. TENANT BRIEFING

Prior to receiving assistance in a MR unit, an adult member of the household must attend a tenant briefing. These group orientations are usually held in Belmont's main office, last about an hour and a half, and cover such topics as total tenant payment, schedule of allowances for utilities, family responsibilities under the lease, fair housing laws, differences between tenant-based and project-based assistance programs, hazards of lead based paints, and family's options should they be required to move due to a change in household size.

C. STATEMENT OF FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

In the tenant-based assistance programs, the participant executes a voucher which, among other things, lists the family's obligations under the program. In the MRP, the tenant executes a HUD-prescribed form called the Statement of Family Responsibility which lists family obligations.

D. INSPECTIONS

Annual Inspections

Every MR unit receives an annual inspection (by project), usually between October and April. The PHA adopted this schedule because of the availability of inspectors during the less-busy months, and because it allows for the inspection of the entire project at one time.

If the owner fails to make required repairs within 30 days, HAP is abated beginning the first of the month following the repair due date. If the abatement continues into a second month, the owner will receive notice that the unit will be removed from the Mod-Rehab Contract if the abatement is still in effect at the end of the second month. The tenant in place when the Contract is reduced, will be issued a tenant-based voucher.

Move-Out/Original Inspections

In the MRP, move-out inspections are required as they become the basis for the move-in or original inspection. Upon notification from the owner that a unit has been vacated, the PHA conducts a move-out inspection that identifies all repairs that must be made before the next tenant can be assisted in that unit. The owner is given 30 days to make any required repairs. When the unit passes its reinspection, the inspection report becomes the original inspection report for the new tenant.

If the owner fails to make required repairs within 30 days, the unit is not available for occupancy by another family. Furthermore, the owner is not eligible to receive a vacancy payment because the unit is not ready for occupancy. If a unit is vacant for six (6) months, the owner will receive notice that the unit is removed from the Mod-Rehab Contract. Since there is no tenant in the unit at the point the Contract is reduced, the replacement voucher will go to the next person on the waiting list.

E. OVERCROWDED AND UNDER-OCCUPIED UNITS

If the PHA determines that a unit is not decent, safe, and sanitary because of an increase in family size, or that the unit is larger than appropriate for the size of the family in occupancy, the family may be required to move. The property owner will be required to offer the family the next available appropriate size unit in the project. If there is no such unit in the project, the family will be required to move to some other unit before the next annual recertification. The PHA will make every effort to help the family locate suitable, affordable housing within the locality. However, the PHA is under no obligation to provide tenant-based assistance to a family in this situation.

F. TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT (TTP) EXCEEDS GROSS RENT

If and when a family's TTP exceeds the gross rent, rental assistance payments cease and the family pays the full rent to the owner. The family may continue to reside in the unit so long as they continue to comply with program regulations. The HAP Contract remains in effect; the owner may request annual increases in rent, the family is offered the opportunity for interim reexaminations, the PHA inspects the unit annually, and the owner is required to maintain the unit to federal HQS. The owner may not increase the rent during the term of the Contract without the approval of the PHA.

G. CONTRACT RENTS AT END OF REHABILITATION LOAN TERM

When the initial contract is established based upon total rehabilitation costs of less than \$15,000 and a loan term shorter than 15 years, the contract rent must be reduced at the end of the rehabilitation loan term, in accordance with Section 1.6(b) of the HAP Contract.

There have been cases where this required reduction caused rents to fall well below the applicable market rent, resulting in the owner refusing to rent the unit to an eligible family for the reduced rent and thereby defaulting under the Contract. It became necessary for the PHA to establish a policy and procedure to handle these rent reduction situations; specifically, to determine under what circumstances the owner might be justified in refusing to accept the reduced rent (Contract default).

The PHA's method for determining when an owner is justified in refusing to accept the reduced rent is to:

1. Conduct a rent reasonableness/comparability test on the unit;
2. Based on the test findings, determine maximum allowable rent for the unit, assuming the unit was assisted under the Voucher Program.
3. Compare the reduced rent to the maximum allowable rent.
4. If the reduced rent is well below the maximum allowable rent, the PHA may determine that the owner has good cause to end participation in the MRP and will not penalize the owner by barring him/her or the unit from future participation in Section 8 programs.

5. If the reduced rent is equal to or greater than the maximum allowable rent, the PHA determines that the owner does not have good cause and may prohibit the owner and/or the unit from future participation in Section 8 programs, if he/she terminates participation in the MRP.

H. HAP CONTRACT REDUCTION, TERMINATION OR EXPIRATION

In the event that a HAP Contract expires or is reduced or terminated, the family in place will be offered a voucher to assist them should they decide to relocate. If the unit is vacant when the Contract ends, or the in-place tenant chooses to remain in the unit without assistance, the remaining funding authority will be transferred to the voucher program.

Moderate Rehabilitation HAP Contract expirations/extensions are handled in accordance with HUD Notice PIH 98-62 and PIH 99-22.

L RECEIPT OF TENANT BASED ASSISTANCE

A family being assisted through the Moderate Rehabilitation Program may also have an application on the tenant-based assistance waiting list. In order to make use of the voucher, if and when they are selected and determined eligible, the family would have to move from the mod rehab unit.

MAINSTREAMING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Section 8 Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Program (Mainstream Program) provides Section 8 renter's assistance for families whose head, spouse or sole adult member is a person with disabilities, and have a gross income at or below HUD'S very low income limit (50% of area median income). To date the PHA has received a total of 250 vouchers through this program; 175 of the MS5 vouchers remain targeted to people with disabilities, while the remaining 75 are set-aside for disabled ,non-elderly individuals. The funding for these vouchers is separate from the funding for all other vouchers.

In administering the Mainstreaming People with Disabilities Program, Belmont will take every reasonable action to accommodate a person with disabilities.

This addendum identifies the areas of program administration that differ from the regular housing choice voucher program.

A. OUTREACH

Upon initial receipt of this funding, the PHA contacted a variety of agencies that provide services to persons with disabilities to inform them of the Mainstream Program. The PHA suggested to these agencies that they inform their clients about the program and that they encourage them to apply to the Section 8 waitlist.

There are currently several thousand applicants on the waiting list who identified an adult member of the household as a person with disabilities. Therefore, there is no immediate need to publicize this program to the general public as it will be years before the current applicant list is exhausted.

Should additional funding become available in years to come, Belmont will notify, by mail, all of the agencies that support people with disabilities. In addition to providing information about the number of vouchers that the funding will support, the letter will list eligibility criteria and ask that the agencies encourage its consumers to contact Belmont to request an application.

B. ELIGIBILITY

Only a *disabled family* may receive a voucher awarded under the Mainstream Program.

Definitions

Disabled family is defined by HUD as a family whose head, spouse, or sole adult member is a person with disabilities. The term disabled family may include two or more persons with disabilities living together, and one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides. A *disabled family* may include a person with disabilities who is elderly.

Person with disabilities is defined by HUD as a person who:

- Has a disability as defined in section 223 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423),
- Is determined to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:
- Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
- Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently; and
- Is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing, or

Has a developmental disability as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Act and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001(5)).

The term *person with disabilities* does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV).

Verification of Disability

Applicant must provide verification of receipt of SSI or SSD payments, or Veteran's pension based on disability. Verification from a third-party such as a physician, psychiatrist, or case worker is **not** acceptable proof of disability of purposes of determining eligibility for the Mainstream Program.

Applicants who cannot provide verification of SSI or SSD or Veteran's disability pension will be returned to the regular Section 8 waiting list.

Applicants who meet the disability criteria will proceed to income verification.

Verification of Income and Residency

Determination of income and qualification for an Erie County residency preference is accomplished in accordance with regular Section 8 administrative policy.

C. SELECTION

All recipients of this assistance are selected from the PHA's Section 8 waiting list. Selection letters are sent to people on the regular Section 8 waiting list who indicated on their initial application that the head, spouse, or sole adult member of the household is a person with disabilities. Applicants are contacted in the order that their applications were received and in accordance with their residency preference.

Along with the selection letter, which describes the Mainstreaming Program, the applicant receives an Information / Verification form. The applicant is instructed to complete, sign, and return the form to Belmont Shelter Corp. along with verification of their disability benefit. The applicant is encouraged in the selection letter to respond within ten (10) business days of the date of the letter. Upon receipt of the completed form and proof of benefit, Belmont sends the applicant an update application in order to get current information on family composition and other income.

If the applicant is unable to submit proof of income because no adult in the household receives SSI, SSD, or veteran's benefits, the applicant is sent a denial letter and returned to the regular waiting list. If the applicant is denied participation in the Mainstream Program (or any other program) he/she is given an opportunity to appeal the PHA's decision.

D. VOUCHER ISSUANCE & HOUSING SEARCH

Once the applicant is determined eligible and assigned to a housing specialist, he/she is given several opportunities to attend a required program orientation. While orientations are most often conducted in Belmont's office, staff will conduct an orientation elsewhere should some other location better accommodate the client's needs.

During the orientation the client is issued a voucher. The subsidy standards used for the Mainstream Program are the same subsidy standards for the regular Section 8 Program. Because disabled families typically need more time than other families to locate suitable housing, they will automatically receive a 60-day extension of their voucher, or a total of 120 days to submit a Request for Tenancy Approval. If the 120 days is insufficient to locate housing, the voucher-holder may request additional extensions of the voucher as reasonable accommodation.

During the orientation the housing specialist identifies clients who plan to stay in place and those who wish to relocate. Those who indicate their intention to use their assistance in their current housing are encouraged to submit the Request for Tenancy Approval as soon as possible. Those who express a desire

to relocate receive lists of housing where the owner is willing to accept Section 8 assistance. In accordance with 24 CFR 8.28, these lists identify housing units that are accessible for people with disabilities. Clients are encouraged to check out not just the housing on the list but any housing that is advertised as vacant since there are a number of programs available to fund accessibility modifications. Clients with special needs may also be referred to Independent Living Center, as that agency keeps an active database of accessible units.

The PHA employs a Housing Resource Specialist (HSS) who staffs the Housing Resource Center which is stocked with housing lists, local newspapers, community profiles, maps and other housing related materials. Clients needing assistance with their housing search can visit the resource room to access current materials, solicit advice and guidance from the HSS, place phone calls to landlords or agencies, etc. Should a client require assistance which might necessitate a home visit, the HSS is also available to provide this service.

E. COVERING THE COST OF MODIFICATIONS

In accordance with 24 CFR 8.28, Belmont's staff encourages owners of accessible rental property to participate in the Section 8 Program. When the specialist speaks to owners about Section 8 participation or takes a unit listing from a landlord who has decided to participate, part of the discussion is about the need for accessible housing. If the unit is not accessible but the owner expresses a willingness to make the necessary modifications, the specialist refers the owner to public and private sources that are available to help fund the rehabilitation.

For instance, the Independent Living Center (ILC) can sometimes assist a tenant and landlord by evaluating current housing conditions, determining the tenant's accessibility needs, designing suitable modifications, advocating for the tenant and landlord and referring the parties to appropriate funding sources. ILC does just about everything except pay for the actual rehabilitation. CDBG funds can often be requested to cover construction costs as can funds from any number of other sources such as VESID, Medicaid, Commission for the Blind, Veterans Administration, etc.

F. INSPECTION & LEASE-UP

Every effort is made to conduct an initial inspection of the unit within five (5) business days of the receipt of the Request for Tenancy Approval. If the unit is currently occupied by someone other than the tenant to be assisted, the inspection will be conducted within five (5) business days of the date Belmont receives notice that the unit is vacant. Inspection standards and procedures are the same as those used in the regular Section 8 Program except that additional time may be allowed to complete accessibility modifications. The Lease and Contract may be executed and effective the day after the unit passes inspection.

G. ROLE OF PUBLIC/PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDERS

During selection and/or the eligibility determination stage, the applicant is asked to identify any agencies through which he/she receives supportive services. If the applicant permits, PHA staff may ask that agency's staff to facilitate the eligibility determination process or assist in the location and furnishing of housing. Particularly in cases where the applicant is unresponsive to calls or letters, it helps to have the name and number of a case worker or family member who may be able to assist the applicant. However, there has been some question about what to do with applicants who are not linked to any service provider yet would clearly benefit from such a link.

Experience with the first several batches of applicants selected for the Mainstream Program indicates that a good number of people, most often those with mental health issues, have difficulty completing the Section 8 process because they are not linked to an agency that is familiar with their disability and able to advocate for and assist them. Perhaps an applicant has resisted the link to a service agency feeling that it

jeopardizes their “freedom”, or maybe they fell through the cracks and never received an offer of case management. Whatever the reasons are for not receiving some level of service, there are cases where the lack of ties to an agency is detrimental to the applicant.

While the PHA has had very positive results working with applicants with physical disabilities...mobility impairments, blindness or limited sight, hearing loss, etc...improvements can be made when it comes to applicants with significant mental health issues. And, with the state closing numerous facilities, the Section 8 Programs are being called upon to assist ever-increasing numbers of people with mental illnesses. To this end, the PHA reached out to the Erie County Commissioner of Mental Health to request some assistance.

The parties agreed that when an applicant for the Mainstream Program was not linked to a mental health provider but indicated a need for mental health services, the PHA could contact the Commissioner’s office to determine the applicant’s catchment area, and that the Commissioner’s staff would identify the service providers covering that area. The PHA’s staff could contact those agencies to determine the best way to make a referral for the applicant. Of course, the choice whether or not to accept services is ultimately up to the applicant but, the PHA’s staff can then encourage the applicant to take full advantage of whatever services are offered, even if just temporarily.

HOMELESS PREFERENCE (Limited)

In order to help to end homelessness in our community, the PHA has established a **limited homeless preference** for 225 housing choice vouchers. In accordance with HUD PIH Notice 2013-15, this preference is specifically for eligible people experiencing homelessness who are referred by a qualifying homeless organization (see below). This addendum is intended to address those areas of program administration that may be handled differently than they are for regular vouchers. The changes or exceptions discussed in this addendum apply only to the homeless preference.

A. QUALIFYING AGENCY

Referrals are accepted only from qualifying agencies for several reasons: To ensure that clients receive the supportive services they require, to improve their ability to locate suitable housing, and to increase the likelihood that the client will be successful in their transition to permanent housing; and to ensure that units are made available to persons who are truly homeless. The qualifying agencies take on the responsibility of interviewing applicants relative to their housing situation and then verifying for the housing agency the applicants' homelessness.

Qualifying agencies are those agencies that provide emergency shelter in the Town of Amherst and the agency that manages the Continuum of Care's Coordinated Entry System. The agencies currently approved as qualifying agencies are listed in Appendix A; agencies will be added and deleted as appropriate.

B. WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT

Initially, the PHA opens the waiting list and provides public notice but restricts who can apply to those that meet the homeless preference criteria including being referred by one of the qualifying agencies. The PHA also outreaches to the qualifying agencies.

Once the PHA is serving the maximum number of families under this limited preference, and one family leaves the program, the next family on the waiting list who meets the preference criteria will be served. The PHA notifies the select agencies when homeless vouchers become available. The select agencies then refer an equal number of qualified families to the PHA for income eligibility determination. Homeless persons who contact the housing agency in hopes of receiving a voucher are referred to one of the select agencies for homeless services as well as transitional or temporary housing.

If there is no one on the waiting list that meets the preference criteria, the PHA will outreach to the qualifying agencies. If after this outreach, there is still no one on the waiting list who meets the criteria, the PHA will issue the voucher to the next family on the waiting list.

The PHA anticipates keeping the waiting list open for referrals of eligible applicants by the qualifying agencies but will close the waiting list in accordance with the HCV regulations if necessary.

C. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY & SELECTION

Homeless Determination

To qualify for assistance under this preference, applicants must be homeless at the time of referral to the PHA.

A homeless family or individual is one who:

Lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or

Has a primary nighttime residence that is:

A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; or

An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

A homeless family may be one that is exiting a transitional housing program. Families meeting this criterion must contact one of the select agencies and request a referral to the PHA next time vouchers are available.

Income Determination

Upon receipt of a referral, the PHA contacts the applicant, has them complete an application, and then gathers information and verification of household composition and income. Eligible applicants' income may not exceed the Section 8 very low-income limit for their family size.

Program Eligibility Determination

Applicants who are determined to be homeless and income-eligible are notified of their selection for the homeless program and directed to attend an orientation, during which they will receive their housing choice voucher.

Once issued a voucher the family has up to 120 days to locate suitable housing. Should the family fail to meet this deadline, the voucher expires, unless the participant requests and receives a reasonable accommodation, and the family must reapply through the regular waitlist. They may not immediately receive another homeless voucher as they have already been given a chance for admission through this preference.

HUD - VETERANS ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM (VASH)

HUD -Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program is a national initiative of HUD and the VA. The goal of the HUD-VASH initiative is to show that appropriate health care and other supportive services combined with decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing, can help homeless veterans with severe psychiatric or substance abuse disorders lead healthy productive lives in the community, and avoid becoming homeless. The initiative combines Section 8 rental vouchers provided by HUD with case management and clinical services provided by the VA at its medical centers.

In response to an application prepared in conjunction with the staff of the Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program at the Buffalo VA Medical Center, this PHA received FY'93 Section 8 funds for 25 VASH vouchers. Since then the inventory of VASH vouchers has increased to more than 300 vouchers.

This addendum identifies the areas of program administration that differ from the regular voucher program.

A. OUTREACH & ASSESSMENT

Staff of the local VA Medical Center identify veterans with psychiatric or substance abuse disorders, as well as those who may be at risk of homelessness. They accomplish this through their outreach efforts which include regular visits to area shelters, soup kitchens, and street locations where veterans tend to congregate.

After contact is established and a determination is made that the veteran is interested in participating in VASH, the individual is assessed, evaluated, and referred to the VAMC for medical and/or psychiatric treatment. If the individual is not yet on the Section 8 waiting list, the Belmont liaison places the veteran on the Erie County PHA Consortium WL.

B. ELIGIBILITY

With the exception of income eligibility and sex offender status (which the PHA determines), the VA determines a veteran's eligibility for the VASH program. In order to be eligible for rental assistance under this initiative, a veteran must:

- Be living in a shelter or on the street, or be in danger of homelessness when he/she is contacted by the VA staff;

The VA refers eligible veterans to the PHA for placement on the waiting list.

C. SELECTION & INCOME DETERMINATION

The PHA then extends a selection preference to homeless veterans, certified eligible by the VA Medical Center and referred to the PHA for the participation in VASH, in a number equal to the number of vouchers set aside and available for this purpose. Upon receipt of notification from the VA that an applicant is eligible for VASH, the PHA selects the applicant and begins the process of verifying income and allowable expenses. Prior to selection, the VA makes sure that the applicant has received the services necessary to stabilize his/her medical and psychiatric condition.

There is a good deal of coordination and cooperation between the PHA and VA during this stage of the process. The case manager from the VA is instrumental in collecting the necessary documents and certifications. They help the applicant to stay focused on the process; meeting deadlines and following through with tasks. The case manager usually accompanies the applicant during visits to the PHA's office.

D. VOUCHER ISSUANCE AND HOUSING SEARCH

Once the applicant has been determined income-eligible by the PHA, he/she attends an orientation and a voucher is issued. The initial term of the voucher is 120 days. The PHA and the VA both provide housing search assistance to the voucher holder during this period. Once a week, the PHA provides updated available unit listings to the VA case manager, who reviews them with their client. The case manager often arranges for the transportation (if necessary) so that the voucher-holder can see the apartment and meet the landlord.

The PHA and the VA will make every reasonable accommodation to help the VASH participants find suitable housing during the 120 day search period.

If Section 8 assistance for a participant under this initiative is terminated, the rental assistance will be re-issued to another eligible veteran.

E. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

Participants in VASH are advised prior to entering the program that their continued receipt of Section 8 assistance is dependent upon their compliance with their VA service plan. This includes being drug free. If the VAMC staff determines that a VASH participant is using illegal drugs and is not actively participating in a rehabilitation program, the participant's Section 8 assistance may be terminated.

The PHA will not terminate the assistance of a VASH participant without prior written notice to the participant and VA Case Manager. The PHA will seek to resolve problems that arise by meeting and discussing the situation with the involved parties. Termination will occur only after all other options have been exhausted.

E. DEATH OF VASH PARTICIPANT.

If the eligible veteran dies while being assisted through the VASH Program, the remaining member(s) of the assisted household shall retain the VASH voucher.

If the VASH Program is fully utilized and the VA refers a new veteran for admission to the Program, the PHA may issue the remaining member(s) of the deceased veteran's household a regular voucher, assuming there is one available. Given the scarcity of regular vouchers and the extremely long wait for those vouchers, the PHA prefers that the remaining member(s) keep the VASH voucher for as long as possible.

FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM (FUP)

The Family Unification Program (FUP) is a program under which Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) are provided to two different populations:

1. Families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in:
 - a. The imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or
 - b. 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.
2. For a period not to exceed 36 months, otherwise eligible youths who have attained at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age and who 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, and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.

PHAs administer the FUP in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs) who are responsible for referring FUP families and youths to the PHA for determination of eligibility for rental assistance. Once the PCWA makes the referral the PHA places the FUP applicant on its waiting list, determines whether the family or youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements, and conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration.

In addition to rental assistance, supportive services must be provided by the PCWA to FUP youths for the entire 18 months in which the youth participates in the program; examples of the skills targeted by these services include money management skills, job preparation, educational counseling, and proper nutrition and meal preparation.

At the time this Plan went to print, the FUP-FSS Demonstration Program related to youths aging out of foster care was still in the planning stage. This PHA plans to participate in that demonstration and will write the necessary policies and procedures as it moves toward implementation.

A. OUTREACH

Since entrance into this program is through ECDSS and Child Protective Services (CPS), the PHA's outreach has been targeted to caseworkers in those agencies. Caseworkers received program fact sheets when funds originally became available, and will continue to receive periodic reminders during the life of the program.

ECDSS, as the public child welfare agency (PCWA), is solely responsible for outreach to potential participants. With the advent of the FUP/FSS Demonstration for youth aging out of foster care in 2017, additional outreach will be targeted to the subject population. ECDSS also determines preliminary eligibility for FUP.

Program guidelines do not require that the PHA screen its waiting list for youth or families that may be eligible for FUP.

B. PRELIMINARY SELECTION

Select staff at ECDSS submits referrals to the FUP committee on behalf of client-families and youths who appear to be eligible for the assistance offered through this program. The referral form requires a brief description of the potential participant's circumstances relative to the imminent placement or return of children, previous discharge from foster care, inadequate housing, domestic violence, services being rendered to the family, and any other significant factors contributing to the potential participant's current situation. The FUP committee reviews these submissions, contacts the staff member making the referral (if additional information or clarification is needed), determines if the family or youth meets HUD-prescribed eligibility criteria, selects those who meet the criteria, and passes those referrals on to the PHA for income verification and Section 8 eligibility determination.

When the PHA receives the referrals from the FUP committee, a search of the Section 8 client database is conducted to determine if any of the families have previously been assisted through any Section 8 Program. The PHA reserves the right to deny admission to FUP to any previously-assisted family that was terminated from any Section 8 Program for good cause. This denial of admission will be in effect for at least 12 months from the date of the previous termination. Furthermore, if the family owes money to any PHA, that debt must be paid in full prior to admission to FUP.

C. ELIGIBILITY (and DEFINITIONS)

A FUP-eligible **family** is defined as a family that the PCWA has certified as a family 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 in the delay of discharge of a child, or children, to the family from out-of-home care, and that the PHA subsequently determines is eligible to receive a Section 8 HCV.

A FUP-eligible **youth** is defined as a youth that the PCWA has certified to be at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years old (has not yet reached his/her 25th birthday) who left foster care at age 16 or older and who does not have adequate housing, and that the PHA subsequently determined is eligible to receive a Section 8 HCV.

Lack of adequate housing means a family or youth is:

- Living in substandard or dilapidated housing;
- Homeless;
- In imminent danger of losing their housing;
- Displaced by domestic violence
- Living in an overcrowded unit; or
- Living in housing not accessible to the family's disabled child or children, or to the youth, due to the nature of the disability.

Substandard housing is defined as housing that :

- Is dilapidated;
- Does not have operable indoor plumbing;
- Does not have a usable flush toilet inside the unit for the exclusive use of the family or youth;
- Does not have a usable bathtub or shower inside the unit for the exclusive use of the 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; or
- Has been declared unfit for habitation by an agency or unit of government.

Dilapidated housing means:

- The housing doesn't provide safe and adequate shelter, and in its present condition endangers the health, safety and well-being of the family or youth;
- The housing has one or more critical defects, or a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding.

The defects may result from original construction, continued neglect, lack of repair or serious damage to the structure.

A **homeless** family includes any person (including a youth) or family that:

- Lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and
- Has a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (includes welfare hotels, congregate shelters and transitional housing);
 - An institution that provides a temporary residence for persons intending to be institutionalized; or
- Stays in a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Imminent danger of losing housing means the family or youth will be evicted within a week from a private dwelling unit, no subsequent residence has been identified, and the family or youth lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.

Domestic violence means felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts by:

- A current or former spouse of the victim,
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse,
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or
- Any other person.

Displaced by domestic violence means the family or youth

- vacated a housing unit because of domestic violence, or
- lives in a housing unit with a person who engages in domestic violence, or lives in a housing unit whose location is known to a person who has engaged in domestic violence, and moving from such housing unit is necessary in order to protect the health and safety of the family or youth.

Living in overcrowded housing exists if:

- The family is separated from its children and the parent(s) are living in an otherwise standard housing unit, but, after the family is re-united, the parents' housing unit would be overcrowded for the entire family and would be considered substandard; or
- The family is living with its children in a unit that is overcrowded for the entire family and this condition may result in the imminent placement of the children in out-of-home care; or
- The youth is living in a housing unit that is overcrowded.

For purposes of this paragraph, the PHA will determine whether or not a unit is overcrowded based on the PHA's subsidy standards.

D. FINAL SELECTION / HCV ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

The PHA relies on the PCWA to ensure that the family is in a position to be re-united, that the lack of adequate housing is all that stands in the way of the family getting back together. The PHA will only determine the family's or youth's income eligibility for a voucher.

Since FUP families and youths come to the PHA through the PCWA, the PHA doesn't technically select the family from the waitlist. However, the family or youth is entered into the *HousingPro* applicant database (waitlist) in order to track their admission and subsequent transfer to Occupancy.

The PHA contacts those referred by the PCWA and begins the process of verifying income and allowable expenses. Once determined income-eligible, the family or youth is invited to attend an orientation where they receive their voucher.

E. VOUCHER ISSUANCE

Families will be issued a voucher that takes into account the total number of household members, even though some of them may be in temporary out-of-home care. This is done with the understanding that all of the members will be back in the household within one year of the family's admission to FUP (the effective date of the original HAP Contract). If by the time of the first annual recertification the children have not been returned to the household, the PHA will decide whether it is appropriate to terminate the family's assistance or reduce the voucher size.

F. ELIGIBLE HOUSING

Families that are admitted to FUP are those for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the removal, or imminent removal, of children from the household. The assistance is meant to help the family access adequate housing. Since the family's housing was deemed inadequate by the referring agency, the PHA cannot consider that same housing as adequate once the family has a voucher. The family must relocate; they may not use the voucher in the same housing that caused them to be eligible for FUP participation.

G. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

Participants in FUP may have their assistance terminated for violations of family obligations and program regulations just like any other Section 8 participant. Additionally, a family or youth may lose their assistance for reasons directly related to their FUP eligibility and participation. These terminations for FUP violations are justified by the fact that families and youths bypass a significant wait for assistance when they are admitted to FUP. If it turns out that they really do not meet FUP criteria (and probably never did), then they should not be permitted to receive rental assistance sooner than other income-eligible families and youths.

Domestic Violence Referrals

If a family is admitted to FUP based on “displacement due to domestic violence,” they are required to certify that the perpetrator of the violence will not be a member of the assisted household. Thus, if the PHA discovers that the perpetrator has been allowed to return to the household, for even a short period of time, the PHA would have cause to terminate the family’s assistance.

This does not mean that the perpetrator can never be part of the assisted household. If the FUP participant reconciles with the perpetrator and wants that individual to rejoin the household, the PHA must be notified of the change in advance of the individual moving into the assisted unit. The PHA reserves the right to deny the request to add the individual to the household.

In making its determination as to whether or not the perpetrator should be permitted to rejoin the household and whether or not the family can continue receiving assistance under FUP, the PHA will confer with the family’s CPS worker and consider, among other things, the length of time the perpetrator has been apart from the family and the therapy or counseling he/she received during that separation. The PHA may require written verification of the therapy/counseling completed, and the approval of CPS.

If the family fails to follow these steps and permits the perpetrator to rejoin the household without the prior written consent of the PHA, the family’s assistance may be terminated.

Foster Care / Out-of-Home Care

If a family is admitted to FUP based on the premise that “adequate housing” is all that stands in the way of the family being re-united, the PHA expects the children to be full-time members of the household within 12 months of admission. Furthermore, if the family is admitted to FUP because the PCWA states that the children will be removed unless housing conditions improve, the PHA expects the children to be in the household on a full-time, continuous basis.

If the PHA finds that these conditions do not exist (i.e.; children have not been returned or children have been removed in spite of the family receiving assistance), the PHA would have cause to terminate the family’s assistance. The PHA would also have the option of reducing the family’s voucher size at annual re-examination due to the children not being in the household.

If the PHA finds that the children will definitely not be returned to the household (HOH has lost parental rights by court order or voluntarily relinquished rights) or if 12 months have already lapsed and still no authority is willing to provide an anticipated date of return for the children, the PHA may immediately terminate assistance or immediately reduce the voucher size (upon adequate notice to the landlord). In making this determination, the PHA will attempt to gather as much information as possible as to why the children have not been returned to the household.

Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation

The PHA is also mindful of the fact that many of the families who are referred by the PCWA for FUP assistance have had substance abuse issues. Quite often the substance abuse was the primary factor in the placement of children in out-of-home care. If the PHA learns that the children are not going to be returned to the household or that they have once again been removed from the household, the PHA would have cause to require, as a condition of continued participation in FUP, third-party verification of the family’s ongoing participation in drug or alcohol rehabilitation or third-party verification that the family member is currently free of drugs or alcohol.

Families and youths may not engage in any drug-related criminal activity if they wish to participate in FUP. The family or youth may be admitted to the Section 8 Program through a FUP referral while in drug or alcohol rehabilitation. Once admitted to FUP, should the PHA find that the family member is again abusing drugs or alcohol and refuses to enter rehabilitation, their assistance may be terminated. Participants are permitted to enter rehab once while receiving assistance; the second time they have a need for rehab, the risk the loss of assistance for violating the substance abuse policy.

H. FUP / FSS DEMONSTRATION

A 2011 study found that by the age of 26, one-third of youth who aged out of foster care had at least one episode of homelessness. FUP is HUD's only housing program explicitly targeted to youth aging out of foster care. However, the original program design limited eligibility to youths ages 18-21 and limited assistance to 18 months, which was deemed inadequate by both social workers and housing professionals.

Under HOTMA eligibility was expanded to cover youths aged 18-24 and the term for assistance was increased to 36 months.

Also during 2016, HUD published its intention to offer a FUP-FSS Demonstration Program which would further increase FUP Program benefits to youths who agree to participate in Family Self-Sufficiency. This PHA is in the process of joining this demonstration.

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM

ACTION PLAN

I. Introduction

This document constitutes the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program Action Plan for the FSS program operated by *Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, Inc. for the Erie County PHA Consortium (For purposes of this document, the PHA will be referred to as Belmont here on out)*. It was submitted to HUD on [date].

Founded in 1977, Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, Inc. is the leading advocate for quality affordable housing in Western New York, providing services to over 13,000 households annually. In addition to Housing Choice Voucher program administration, Belmont's services include: housing development, restoration, property management; consulting with municipalities and other non-profits; financial education; and HUD certified housing counseling.

The purpose of the FSS Program is to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of HUD assistance with public and private resources in order to enable eligible families to make progress toward economic security.

The purpose of the FSS Action Plan is to establish policies and procedures for carrying out the FSS program in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local objectives.

This FSS Action Plan describes Belmont's local policies for operation of the FSS program in the context of federal laws and regulations. The FSS program will be operated in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, notices and HUD handbooks. The policies in this FSS Action Plan have been designed to ensure compliance with all approved applications for HUD FSS funding.

The FSS program and the functions and responsibilities of PHA staff are consistent with Belmont's personnel policy and Agency Plan.

II. Program Objectives

Belmont's FSS program seeks to help families make progress toward economic security by supporting the family's efforts to:

- Increase their earned income
- Build financial capability
- Achieve their financial goals

III. Program Size and Characteristics

III.A. Family Demographics

These tables describe the demographics of the population expected to be served by Belmont's Action Plan.

The FSS program will serve the following housing assistance programs:

- Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV): Tenant-Based Vouchers
- Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV): HCV Homeownership
- Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV): Other special purpose vouchers: FUP, FUP-Y Demonstration, VASH

Ages of Head of Household and Other Adults

	Percent
Ages of Head of Household	
--Head of Household is age 24 years or younger	5%
--Head of Household is age 25 to 50	83%
--Head of Household is age 51 to 61	9%
--Head of Household is age 62 or greater	3%
Ages of Other Adults in Household	
-- Age 24 years or younger	20%
-- Age 25 to 50	5%
-- Age 51 to 61	0%
-- Age 62 or greater	0%

Presence and Ages of Children

	Percent
Presence and Ages of Children	
--Households that only include adults over age 18	23%
--Households that include one or more child age 13-17	48%
--Households that include children who are all 12 or younger	63%

Employment Status of Population to be Served

	Percent
Employment Status of Head of Household	
--Families with an employed head	69%
--Families whose head is unemployed	31%
Employment Status of All family members	
--Families with any member that is employed	67%
--Families with no employed member	33%

Annual Earned Income of Population to be Served

	Percent
Annual household earnings <\$5,000 per year	3%
Annual household earnings between \$5,000 and \$9,999	6%
Annual household earnings between \$10,000 and \$14,999	7%
Annual household earnings between \$15,000 and \$19,999	9%
Annual household earnings between \$20,000 and \$24,999	9%
Annual household earnings between \$25,000 and \$29,999	9%
Annual household earnings between \$30,000 and \$34,999	7%
Annual household earnings of \$35,000 or higher	18%

Elderly/Disability Status of Population to be Served

	Percent
Elderly/Disability Status of Head of Household	
--Head of Household is an elderly person without disabilities	2%
--Head of Household is an elderly person with disabilities	0%
--Head of Household is a non-elderly person without disabilities	8%
--Head of Household is neither an elderly person nor a person with disabilities	90%
Elderly/Disability Status of All Household members	
--Household includes an elderly person without disabilities	0%
--Household includes an elderly person with disabilities	0%
--Household includes a non-elderly person with disabilities	10%
--Household includes no elderly persons or persons with disabilities	83%

Race and Ethnicity of Population to be Served (required)

Race		Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
White	29%	68%	32%
Black or African-American	71%	99%	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	0%	0%
Asian	1%	100%	0%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%
Other Race	0%	0%	0%

III.B. Supportive Services Needs of Families Expected to Participate in FSS

The following is a list of the supportive service needs of the families expected to enroll in the Belmont's FSS program:

- Training in basic skills and executive function (including household management)
- Employment training, including sectoral training and contextualized and/or accelerated basic skills instruction
- Job placement assistance
- GED preparation
- Higher education guidance and support
- English as a Second Language
- Assistance accessing and paying for childcare
- Transportation assistance
- Financial coaching, including assistance with budgeting, banking, credit, debt, and savings
- Access to counseling or treatment for substance abuse and mental health
- Dental care, health care, and mental health care including substance abuse treatment/counseling
- Homeownership readiness

This list of supportive services needs is based on:

- Experience with past FSS or other supportive service program participants
- Input from the Program Coordinating Committee or other service provider partners
- Client needs assessments completed at the time of intake

III.C. Estimate of Participating Families

Over time, Belmont hopes to serve all families who are interested in participating in the FSS Program. The number of spaces available in the program at any given time, however, will be limited by the program's resources, including the number of FSS coordinators funded to work with FSS participants. New families will be admitted to the FSS program as space permits.

In recent years, Belmont has been funded for three coordinators. The minimum number of participants required to be served based on this funding is 125.

Historically, Belmont's FSS program has enrolled, on average, 35 new families into the FSS program each year. Accordingly, Belmont expects to be able to provide FSS Services to 300 families over a five-year period.

III.D. Other Self-Sufficiency programs

Belmont expects to enroll into FSS families from the self-sufficiency programs checked in the table below.

Name of Program	Number of Families each year
Family Unification Program – Family	5
Family Unification Program – Youth (FUP-Y)	4
Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)	4

IV. Family Selection Procedures

A. Waiting List

Although it has not been needed, a waiting list will be maintained for families whose applications cannot be accepted at the time of initial application due to program capacity limits. The waiting list will include the name and contact information for the head of household of the applicant family, the date of their application and if they have completed the Financial Education Workshop classes.

B. Admissions Preferences

The FSS program has not adopted any admissions preferences. Families will be selected based on the following selection method:

- The date the family expressed an interest in participating in the FSS program

C. Screening for motivation.

Belmont will use one or more motivational screening factors to measure the family's interest and motivation to participate in the FSS program. The following screening criteria will be used:

The family member expected to be designated as the FSS Head of Household will be required to complete the Financial Education Workshop series of classes, presented by Belmont, prior to enrollment. Accommodations will be made on a case-by-case basis. Accommodations may include individually scheduled classes, translation services, virtual class sessions, etc.

D. Compliance with nondiscrimination policies

It is the policy of Belmont to comply with all Federal, State, and local nondiscrimination laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Fair Housing Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. No person shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under the FSS program on the grounds of race, color, sex, religion, national or ethnic origin, family status, source of income, disability or perceived gender identity and sexual orientation. In addition, Belmont's FSS staff will, upon request, provide reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities to ensure they are able to take advantage of the services provided by the FSS program (see Requests for Reasonable Accommodations).

The FSS program staff has the primary responsibility to make sure that participants are not discriminated against in the selection process. For families or individuals whose potential enrollment is in question, the FSS coordinators will review the file in the staff review meeting to ensure that non-selection is not based on discriminatory factors before the final decision is made. Applicants will be notified in writing of the reason(s) they were not selected for participation and will have the opportunity to appeal the decision (see Hearing Procedures). At all times, Belmont will select families for participation in the FSS program in accordance with FSS Regulations and HUD guidelines.

E. Re-enrollment of prior FSS participants

The following previous FSS families will be allowed to re-enroll in Belmont's FSS program:

- FSS program graduates, after one year from graduation
- FSS participants who have withdrawn voluntarily
- Families terminated with escrow disbursement
- Families involuntarily terminated
- Family members who were not Heads of FSS Family previously

The following conditions apply to re-enrollment: The participant must have goals they want to accomplish that were not included or able to be accomplished in a previous Individual Training and Service Plan.

F. Head of FSS Family

The head of the FSS family is designated by the participating family. Belmont may make itself available to consult with families on this decision but it is the assisted household that chooses the head of FSS family that is most suitable for their individual household circumstances. The designation of, or any changes by the household to the Head of FSS Family, which can be done at any time during the CoP term, must be submitted to Belmont in:

- A form developed by Belmont

This form is not applicable in the FUP Youth Demonstration.

V. Outreach

Belmont will conduct widespread outreach to encourage enrollment in the FSS program. Outreach efforts will include the activities identified through the checked boxes below. Interpreters will be used as needed and clients may contact staff to express interest in person, via our toll-free telephone number or by email.

Outreach Methods	Details, including frequency
Posting information about FSS on Belmont's website	Ongoing through a stand-alone page.
Posting FSS program flyers in locations likely to be seen by eligible families	Ongoing through brochures located in our main office Resource Center.
Providing information about the FSS program at voucher orientation sessions	Ongoing through brochures placed in orientation folders and an FSS presentation during the orientation sessions.
Providing information about the FSS program to eligible families by mail	Ongoing by letters and brochures going out to New Admission families at the time of being housed.
Facebook	Ongoing

Outreach informational material about the FSS Program will include information about:

- Program overview
- Program benefits
- Available resources
- Participant responsibilities
- Program outcomes

Outreach efforts will be targeted equally to all families, using materials in both English and other commonly spoken languages to ensure that non-English and limited English-speaking families receive information and have the opportunity to participate in the FSS Program. In conducting outreach, Belmont will account for the needs of people with disabilities, including persons with impaired vision, hearing or mobility, and provide effective communications to ensure that all eligible who wish to participate are able to do so.

VI. FSS Escrow Account and Other Incentives for Participants

FSS participants will be eligible to build savings from the FSS escrow account. Key policies and procedures applicable to the FSS escrow account, as well as any additional incentives offered by Belmont, are described below.

A. Additional Incentives

Belmont's FSS program provides the following incentives to FSS participants in addition to the FSS escrow account: A 'welcome' gift upon completing and signing the Individual Training and Service Plan and the Contract of Participation.

B. Interim Disbursements

Families may request an interim disbursement from the escrow account once the FSS family has fulfilled at least one interim goal, in order to pay for specific goods or services that will help the family make progress toward achieving the goals in its Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP). Requests must be made in writing. Requests may be made throughout the term of the Contract of Participation. Examples of potentially eligible activities include, but are not limited to, payments for post-secondary education, job training, credit repair, small business start-up costs, job start-up expenses, and transportation to/from a place of employment. A determination of whether the family qualifies for the requested interim disbursement will be made on a case-by-case basis by the FSS Coordinator and of Housing Program Manager for Belmont. The FSS coordinator will first explore options of other funding and service providers, which must be exhausted before a request for an interim disbursement will be approved.

C. Uses of forfeited escrow funds.

Treatment of forfeited FSS escrow account funds. FSS escrow account funds forfeited by the FSS family (if any) will be used to support FSS participants in good standing. Upon written request from a family, the FSS Coordinator and Housing Program Manager Belmont will consider the available funds and make a determination.

Belmont may also initiate a request for the use of forfeited escrow funds.

At the discretion of the FSS coordinator, forfeited escrow funds may be considered in lieu of an interim escrow disbursement.

Families will be eligible for the use of up to a total of \$500 of forfeited escrow funds throughout the term of their Contract of Participation, if funds are available.

Forfeited FSS escrow funds may be deployed: Any time during the term of a household's CoP.

Use of forfeited escrow funds for eligible uses (described below) may be requested by:

- Head of the FSS family

Eligible uses of forfeited escrow funds include, but are not limited to:

Eligible Uses	Guidelines / Limitations
Purchasing a vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum forfeited escrow fund amount that will be allowed for a vehicle purchase is: \$500 • Head of FSS Household must be engaged in financial coaching and this request must have the support of their financial coach • The terms of any vehicle purchase or vehicle loan will be carefully scrutinized to ensure the terms are reasonable. • Head of FSS Household must submit a budget that includes the ability to cover insurance, gas and savings for maintenance and repair of the vehicle. • Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis
Child Care needed to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis
Training for participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis
Employment or Educational Costs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment training • Employment Preparation (e.g., interview training, professional clothing, etc.) • Education costs (books, fees, uniforms, tools, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of FSS Household must be engaged in financial coaching and this request must have the support of their financial coach • Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis
Transportation needed for goal completion (bus pass, unexpected car repair, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of FSS Household must be engaged in financial coaching and this request must have the support of their financial coach • Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis
Training for FSS Program staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for funding must be approached by the administrative staff of the FSS program • Other: All other options of funding must be exhausted prior to use by any FSS Coordinator

VII. Family Activities and Supportive Services

As described in the next section, all families participating in the FSS program will benefit from coaching that helps them identify and achieve goals that the family selects. Drawing on partners on the program coordinating committee and relationships with other service providers, the coaches will provide referrals as needed to help FSS participants access appropriate services to help them achieve their goals:

Supportive Service Category	Specific Service	Source/Partner
Assessment	Vocational Assessment Educational Disability Other specialized assessments	SUNY Erie One Stop Erie 1 B.O.C.E.S Buffalo Employment and Training Center Access-VR
Child Care	Infant Care / Toddler Care Preschool Care Afterschool Care	WNY Childcare Resource Network Headstart
Transportation	Bus passes Assistance with car purchase	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, Inc. (Car IDA)
Education	High School Equivalency/GED English as a Second Language Post-secondary certificates Advanced Degrees	Buffalo Employment and Training Center Adult Learning Center Buffalo Public Schools Educational Opportunity Center Erie 1 B.O.C.E.S. wnycollegeconnection.com
Skills Training	Training in Executive Function Basic Skills Training Emerging Technologies Training Biomedical Training (including CNA, phlebotomy, x-ray and other tech, etc.) On-the-Job Training Apprenticeships Skilled Labor training	Northland Workforce Training Center Erie 1 B.O.C.E.S. SUNY Attain Lab Cornell Cooperative Extension
Job Search Assistance	Resume Preparation Interviewing Skills Dress for Success Workplace Skills Job Development Job Placement	U.S. Department of Labor Buffalo Employment and Training Center Educational Opportunity Center SUNY Erie Onestop
Micro and Small Business Development	Small business development services Small business Mentoring Entrepreneurship Training	Small Business Administration SCORE Women's Small Business Center at Canisius College Westminster Economic Development Initiative

Health/Mental Health Care	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Primary care Dental services Mental Health Services Health Insurance Advising	United Way 2-1-1
Crisis Services	Crisis Assessment Crisis Intervention Crisis Management Crisis Resolution	Crisis Services Family Justice Center United Way 2-1-1 Community Action Organization
Child/Adult Protective Services	Needs Assessment Case Planning Information Referral	Child Protection Services Adult Protection Services
Homeownership Preparation	Homeownership Education Housing Counseling Downpayment Assistance Other Homeownership Assistance	Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, Inc.
Financial Empowerment	Financial education Financial coaching Banking services Training in money management	Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, Inc.
Individual Development Accounts	Matched Savings Accounts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homeownership - Car Purchase 	Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, Inc.
Legal Services	Legal Services	Legal Aid Neighborhood Legal Services Volunteer Lawyers Project Center for Elderlaw and Justice
Debt Resolution & Credit Repair	Assistance negotiating the resolution of past-due debt	Consumer Credit Counseling WNY Law Center CLARO
Housing Support	Rental Violations and Discrimination Landlord/Tenant Disputes Housing Counseling Housing Searches	Housing Opportunities Made Equal Belmont Housing Resources for WNY, Inc.

VIII. Method of Identifying Family Support Needs and Delivering Appropriate Support Services

A. Identifying Family Support Needs

To help determine the supportive services needs of each family, the FSS coordinator will work with the family to complete an initial informal needs assessment for that family before completion of the initial Individual Training Service Plan (ITSP) and signing of the contract of participation. After enrollment in the FSS program, the FSS coordinator may make referrals to partner agencies for completion of one or more formal needs assessments.

These assessments may focus on such issues as: employment readiness and employment training needs, educational needs related to secondary and post-secondary education, financial health, and other topics, depending on the needs and interests of the family.

The formal assessments may lead to adjustments to the Individual Training Service Plan, if requested by the family.

B. Delivering Appropriate Support Services

Coaching: All families who participate in the FSS program will be assigned an FSS coordinator who will provide coaching services to help each participating family to:

- Understand the benefits of participating in the FSS program and how the program can help the family achieve its goals.
- Identify achievable, but challenging interim and final goals for participation in the FSS program, break down the goals into achievable steps and accompany the family through the process.
- Identify existing family strengths and skills.
- Understand the needs that the family has for services and supports that may help the family make progress toward their goals.
- Access services available in the community through referral to appropriate service providers.
- Overcome obstacles in the way of achieving a family's goals.

Provision of Coaching Services: After the initial assessment and enrollment, the FSS Coordinator will have regular communication with the family to conduct needs assessments and review progress made toward meeting the goals on the ITSP.

- Contact will be made with the family at least once during every year of the CoP for a review of their progress towards self-sufficiency. The FSS Coordinator will review the ITSP and make updates in coordination with the family as necessary. Both parties must sign and date the modified ITSP. The FSS Coordinator will complete a written summary assessing the progress, current and potential obstacles, and resources needed at that time.
- All families should also be contacted quarterly to review their ITSP, any supports needed, set goals and adjust the ITSP for the next quarter. These quarterly contacts may be conducted by whichever method is best for the family.
- More frequent meetings may be scheduled to meet the individual needs of the family.

C. Transitional supportive service assistance.

Families that have completed their CoP and remain in assisted housing may request assistance with referrals to service providers in order to continue their progress toward economic security. Subject to limitations on staff capacity, Belmont will try to help these families with appropriate referrals. The time spent on these referrals will not be covered by funds designated by HUD to support the FSS program.

IX. Contract of Participation

All families enrolled in the FSS program will be required to sign a Contract of Participation (CoP) that includes an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP). This section describes the contents of the CoP and Belmont's policies and practices regarding the CoP.

A. Form and content of contract

The CoP, which will incorporate one ITSP for each participating member of the family, sets forth the principal terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS program. These include the rights and responsibilities of the FSS family and of Belmont, the services to be provided to, and the activities to be completed by, each adult member of the FSS family who elects to participate in the program.

B. ITSP goals

Each individual's ITSP will establish specific interim and final goals by which Belmont and the family will measure the family's progress towards fulfilling its obligations under the CoP. For any FSS family that is a recipient of welfare assistance at the outset of the CoP or that receives welfare assistance while in the FSS program, Belmont will establish as a final goal that every member of the family become independent from welfare assistance before the expiration of the CoP. The ITSP of the head of FSS family will also include as a final goal that they seek and maintain suitable employment. The FSS coordinator will work with each participating individual to identify additional ITSP goals that are relevant, feasible and desirable. Any such additional goals will be realistic and individualized.

C. Determination of suitable employment

As defined in the FSS regulations (24 CFR 984.303(4)(iii)), a determination of what constitutes "suitable employment" for each family member with a goal of seeking and maintaining it will be made by Belmont, with the agreement of the affected participant, based on the skills, education, job training and receipt of other benefits of the family member and based on the available job opportunities within the community.

D. Contract of Participation term and extensions

The CoP will go into effect on the first day of the month following the execution of the CoP. The initial term of the CoP will run the effective date through the five-year anniversary of the first reexamination of income that follows the execution date. Families may request up to two one-year extensions and are required to submit a written request that documents the need for the extension. Belmont will grant the extension if it finds that good cause exists to do so. In this context, good cause means:

- (i) Circumstances beyond the control of the FSS family, as determined by Belmont, such as a serious illness or involuntary loss of employment;
- (ii) Active pursuit of a current or additional goal that will result in furtherance of self-sufficiency during the period of the extension (e.g. completion of a college degree during which the participant is unemployed or under-employed, credit repair towards being homeownership ready, etc.) as determined by Belmont, or
- (iii) Any other circumstances that Belmont determines warrants an extension as agreed upon by the review team.

E. Completion of the contract

The CoP is completed, and a family's participation in the FSS program is concluded when the FSS family has fulfilled all its obligations under the CoP, including all family members' ITSPs, on or before the expiration of the contract term. The family must provide appropriate documentation that each of the ITSP goals has been completed. Belmont will accept the following form of verification for completion of the ITSP goals:

Belmont will require a combination of self-certification and third-party verification to document completion of ITSP goals.

F. Modification

Belmont and the FSS family may mutually agree to modify the CoP with respect to the ITSP and/or the contract term, and/or designation of the head of FSS household. All modifications must be in writing and signed by Belmont as well as the Head of FSS Family.

Belmont will allow for modifications to the CoP under the following circumstances:

- When the modifications to the ITSP improve the participant's ability to complete their obligations in the CoP or progress toward economic self-sufficiency
- When the designated head of the FSS family ceases to reside with other family members in the assisted unit, and the remaining family members, after consultation with Belmont, designate another family member to be the FSS head of family
- When a relocating family is entering the FSS program of a receiving **PHA** and the start date of the CoP must be changed to reflect the date the new CoP is signed with the receiving **PHA**

Belmont will allow modifications at any time during the term of the CoP.

G. Consequences of noncompliance with the contract

Participant non-compliance with the CoP may result in termination from the FSS program. See policies on Involuntary Termination in Section X(A).

X. Program Termination, Withholding of Services, and Available Grievance Procedures

A. Involuntary Termination

Belmont may involuntarily terminate a family from FSS under the following circumstances:

- I. If the participant fails to meet their obligations under the Contract of Participation, the Individual Training and Services Plan and related documentation. Non-compliance includes:
 - i. Missing scheduled meetings, failure to return phone calls, and/or maintain contact after written notification of non-compliance
 - ii. Failure to work on activities and/or goals set forth in the Individual Training and Services Plan, including employment activities; and/or
- II. If the participant's housing assistance has been terminated.

Participants who fail to meet their obligations under paragraph I above, as determined by an FSS Coordinator, will be given the opportunity to attend a meeting with the FSS Coordinator or assigned Belmont representative to review the situation. At this meeting, a review of the Contract of Participation, Individual Training and Services Plan, and all related documentation will be conducted, and amendments will be made as necessary (within HUD guidelines) to allow for changes in circumstances. Failure to contact the FSS Coordinator to schedule this meeting within fourteen (14) days of a written request by the FSS program to set up this a meeting or failure by the FSS Head of Household to attend this meeting without some type of correspondence to clarify the issue(s), may lead to termination from the program. The FSS Coordinator will also attempt to contact the participant via phone, text, in person and/or email prior to the review meeting. Participants who remain out of compliance after this meeting will be subject to termination from the FSS program.

If a meeting is not requested by the family within the required period, notification of termination will be made to the family by letter stating:

1. The specific facts and reasons for termination;
2. A statement informing the family of their right to request an informal hearing and the date by which this request must be received (see *Grievance Procedures*);
3. A statement informing the family that termination from the FSS program for the reasons stated therein will not result in termination of the family's housing assistance. Failure to request a hearing in writing by the deadline will result in closure of the family's FSS file and all rights to a hearing will be waived. All escrow money held on the family's behalf will be forfeited in accordance with HUD regulations. Housing assistance will not be terminated based on non-compliance with the FSS program. The current amount of escrow in the family's escrow account will be included in the letter.

B. Voluntary Termination

Participants may also be terminated from the FSS program under the following circumstances:

- Mutual consent of both parties; and/or
- The family's withdrawal from the program.

C. Termination with Escrow Disbursement

In most cases, families whose FSS contracts are terminated will not be entitled to disbursement of their accrued FSS escrowed funds. However, the CoP will be terminated with FSS disbursement when one of the following situations occurs:

- (i) Services that Belmont and the FSS family have agreed are integral to the FSS family's advancement towards self-sufficiency are unavailable.
- (ii) The head of the FSS family becomes permanently disabled and unable to work during the period of the contract, unless Belmont and the FSS family determine that it is possible to modify the contract to designate a new head of the FSS family.
- (iii) An FSS family in good standing moves outside the jurisdiction of the PHA (in accordance with portability requirements at 24 CFR §982.353) for good cause, as determined by the PHA, and continuation of the CoP after the move, or completion of the CoP prior to the move, is not possible.

D. Grievance Procedures

All requests for an informal hearing must be received by Belmont's FSS Coordinator within fourteen (14) days of the date of the FSS termination letter. If a hearing is requested by the FSS family, notification to the family regarding the date, time, and location of the informal hearing will be made by mail.

Persons included in the informal hearing shall include, but not be limited to:

- The FSS head of household;
- The FSS Coordinator; and
- A Housing Program Manager or any Officer of Belmont, serving as the Hearing Officer

All participants have the right to obtain legal representation and provide their witnesses.

The family may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as 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.

If the family does not appear at the scheduled time, and did not make arrangements in advance, the family forfeits its right to a hearing and the PHA's decision stands.

Belmont's PHA Plan details Belmont's Grievance Procedures (See Chapter 19, Section D Informal Hearing Procedures).

XI. Assurance of Non-Interference

Participation in the FSS Program is voluntary. A family's decision on whether to participate in FSS will have no bearing on the Belmont's decision of whether to admit the family into the Housing Choice Voucher program. The family's housing assistance will not be terminated based on whether they decide to participate in FSS, their successful completion of the CoP, or on their failure to comply with FSS program requirements.

Belmont will ensure that the voluntary nature of FSS program participation is clearly stated in all FSS outreach and recruitment efforts.

XII. Timetable

Belmont implemented its FSS program in 1994 and will continue to implement it per this FSS Action Plan.

XIII. Reasonable Accommodations, Effective Communications and Limited English Proficiency Requirements

Requests for Reasonable Accommodations

A person with disabilities may request reasonable accommodations to facilitate participation in the FSS program. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Requests should be made initially to the FSS coordinator. If a family is not satisfied with the FSS Coordinator's response, the family may submit a request in writing in accordance with the agency's reasonable accommodations policy. The policy is available online at https://www.belmonthousingwny.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Erie_Full_Admin_Plan_3.2022.pdf, Chapter 1.

Request for Effective Communications

A person with disabilities may request the use of effective communication strategies in order to facilitate participation in the FSS program. Examples include: interpreters, accessible electronic communications and websites, documents in alternative formats (e.g., Braille, large print), or assistance in reading or completing a form, etc.

Requests should be made initially to the FSS coordinator. If a family is not satisfied with the FSS Coordinator's response, the family may submit a request in writing in accordance with the agency's effective communications policy. The policy is available online at https://www.belmonthousingwny.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Erie_Full_Admin_Plan_3.2022.pdf, Chapter 1.

Limited English Proficiency

Belmont will comply with HUD requirements to conduct oral and written communication related to the FSS program in languages that are understandable to people with Limited English Proficiency. For more information, see the Limited English Proficiency policy available online at https://www.belmonthousingwny.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Erie_Full_Admin_Plan_3.2022.pdf, Chapter 1.

XIV. Coordination of Services

A. Certification of Coordination

Development of the services and activities under the FSS program has been coordinated with programs under title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act 29 U.S.C. 3111 et seq., and other relevant employment, child care, transportation, training, education, and financial empowerment programs in the area. Implementation will continue to be coordinated, in order to avoid duplication of services and activities.

B. Program Coordinating Committee

The principal vehicle for ensuring ongoing coordination of services is the program coordinating committee (PCC), which has been established in accordance with FSS regulations to assist in securing commitments of public and private resources for the operation of the FSS Program. Among other responsibilities, the PCC will help the FSS program to identify and build strong referral relationships with providers of supportive services that meet the needs of FSS participants.

The PCC will meet quarterly and may conduct business on an as-needed basis via email or telephone conferences. The PCC includes the following representatives:

1. One or more FSS Program Coordinators
2. One or more participants from each HUD rental assistance program served by the FSS program.
3. Representatives from a variety of agencies and individuals, which include but are not limited to the following:

Five Star Bank	Department of Social Services
WNY Child Resource Network	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority
United Way 2-1-1	Niagara Worksource One
Buffalo Employment and Training Center	Best Self

XV. Portability

A. Portability in initial 12 months

While Belmont is not required to allow FSS participants to exercise portability within the initial 12 months after signing a CoP, it is the policy of Belmont to allow for portability within this period to the extent feasible.

B. Moves into the PHA's jurisdiction

If an FSS participant moves into the PHA's jurisdiction, they will be admitted in good standing into Belmont's FSS program unless Belmont is already serving the number of FSS families identified in this FSS Action Plan and determines that it does not have the resources to manage the FSS contract.

Regardless of whether Belmont is able to receive an incoming family from another jurisdiction into the FSS program, Belmont will agree to allow and support porting families to remain in their initial PHA's FSS program after porting housing vouchers if the initial PHA requests that the family remain in the initial FSS program and can demonstrate the family is able to fulfill its responsibilities under the initial CoP, the move in jurisdictions notwithstanding.

C. FSS termination with disbursement for porting families

If an FSS family seeks to move to a jurisdiction that does not offer an FSS program, Belmont will closely examine the family's progress to determine if it would be appropriate to exercise FSS Termination with Disbursement as discussed above in the section on Termination.

Where continued FSS participation is not possible, Belmont will discuss the options that may be available to the family, depending on the family's specific circumstances, which may include, but are not limited to, modification of the FSS contract, termination of the FSS contract and forfeiture of escrow, termination with FSS escrow disbursement in accordance with 24 CFR § 984.303(k)(1)(iii), or locating a receiving PHA that has the capacity to enroll the family into its FSS program.

XVI. Other Policies

Policy	Where Addressed in Plan
(i) Policies related to the modification of goals in the ITSP;	Section IX Contract of Participation
(ii) The circumstances in which an extension of the Contract of Participation may be granted	Section IX: Contract of Participation
(iii) Policies on the interim disbursement of escrow, including limitations on the use of the funds (if any)	Section VI: FSS Escrow Account and Other Incentives for Participants
(iv) Policies regarding eligible uses of forfeited escrow funds by families in good standing	Section VI: FSS Escrow Account and Other Incentives for Participants
(v) Policies regarding the re-enrollment of previous FSS participants, including graduates and those who exited the program without graduating	Section IV. Family Selection Procedures
(vi) Policies on requirements for documentation for goal completion;	Section IX: Contract of Participation
(vii) Policies on documentation of the household's designation of the "Head of FSS Household;	Section IV. Family Selection Procedures
(viii) Policies for providing an FSS selection preference for porting families (if the PHA elects to offer such a preference)	Section IV: Family Selection Procedures

XVII. Definitions

The definitions below are specified in CFR 24 984.103. The terms 1937 Act, Fair Market Rent, Head of Household, HUD, Public Housing, Public Housing Agency (PHA), Secretary, and Section 8, as used in this part, are defined in 24 CFR Part 5.

Certification means a written assertion based on supporting evidence, provided by the FSS family or Belmont, as may be required under this part, and which:

- (1) Shall be maintained by Belmont in the case of the family's certification, or by HUD in the case of the PHA's or owner's certification;
- (2) Shall be made available for inspection by HUD, Belmont, and the public, as appropriate; and,
- (3) Shall be deemed to be accurate for purposes of this part, unless the Secretary or Belmont, as applicable, determines otherwise after inspecting the evidence and providing due notice and opportunity for comment.

Contract of Participation (CoP) means - a contract, in a form with contents approved by HUD, entered into between an FSS family and Belmont, operating an FSS Program that sets forth the terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS Program. The CoP includes all Individual Training and Services Plans (ITSPs) entered into between Belmont and all members of the family who will participate in the FSS Program, and which plans are attached to the CoP as exhibits. For additional detail, see § 984.303.

Effective date of Contract of Participation (CoP) - means the first day of the month following the date in which the FSS family and the PHA entered into the CoP.

Eligible families means current residents of Public Housing (Section 9) and current Section 8 program participants, as defined in this section, including those participating in other local self-sufficiency programs.

Enrollment means the date that the FSS family entered into the CoP with Belmont.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program means the program established by a PHA within its jurisdiction or by an owner to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services to these families, as authorized by section 23 of the 1937 Act.

FSS escrow account (or, escrow) means the FSS escrow account authorized by section 23 of the 1937 Act, and as provided by § 984.305.

FSS escrow credit means the amount credited by Belmont to the FSS family's FSS escrow account.

FSS family means a family that resides in Public Housing (Section 9) or receives Section 8 assistance or receives HUD Project-Based Rental Assistance for a privately owned property, and that elects to participate in the FSS Program, and whose designated adult member (head of FSS family), as determined in accordance with § 984.303(a), has signed the CoP.

FSS family in good standing means, for purposes of this part, an FSS family that is in compliance with their FSS CoP; has either satisfied or are current on any debts owed Belmont; and is in compliance with the regulations regarding participation in the relevant rental assistance program.

FSS related service program means any program, publicly or privately sponsored, that offers the kinds of supportive services described in the definition of "supportive services" set forth in this § 984.103.

FSS slots - refers to the total number of families (as determined in the Action Plan and, for mandatory programs, in § 984.105 of this part) that the PHA will serve in its FSS Program.

FSS Program Coordinator means the person(s) who runs the FSS program. This may include (but is not limited to) performing outreach, recruitment, and retention of FSS participants; goal setting and case management/coaching of FSS participants; working with the community and service partners; and tracking program performance.

FY means Federal Fiscal Year (starting October 1 and ending September 30, and year designated by the calendar year in which it ends).

Head of FSS family means the designated adult family member of the FSS family who has signed the CoP. The head of FSS family may, but is not required to be, the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) means a written plan that is prepared by the *[organization]* in consultation with a participating FSS family member (the person with, for, and whom the ITSP is being developed), and which sets forth:

- (1) The final and interim goals for the participating FSS family member;
- (2) The supportive services to be provided to the participating FSS family members;
- (3) The activities to be completed by that family member; and,
- (4) The agreed upon completion dates for the goals and activities.

Each ITSP must be signed by Belmont and the participating FSS family member, and is attached to, and incorporated as part of the CoP. An ITSP must be prepared for each adult family member who elects to participate in the FSS Program, including the head of FSS family who has signed the CoP.

Owner means the owner of multifamily assisted housing.

Self-sufficiency means that an FSS family is no longer receiving Section 8, Public Housing assistance, or any Federal, State, or local rent or homeownership subsidies or welfare assistance. Achievement of self-sufficiency, although an FSS program objective, is not a condition for receipt of the FSS escrow account funds.

Supportive services mean those appropriate services that Belmont will coordinate on behalf of an FSS family under a CoP, which may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) *Childcare*—childcare (on an as-needed or ongoing basis) of a type that provides sufficient hours of operation and serves an appropriate range of ages;
- (2) *Transportation*—transportation necessary to enable a participating FSS family member to receive available services, or to commute to their place(s) of employment;
- (3) *Education*—remedial education; education for completion of high school or attainment of a high school equivalency certificate; education in pursuit of a post-secondary degree or certificate;
- (4) *Employment Supports*—job training, preparation, and counseling; job development and placement; and follow-up assistance after job placement and completion of the CoP;
- (5) *Personal welfare*—substance/alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, and health, dental, mental health and health insurance services;
- (6) *Household management*—training in household management;
- (7) *Homeownership and housing counseling*—homeownership education and assistance and housing counseling;

(8) *Financial Empowerment*—training in financial literacy, such as financial coaching, training in financial management, asset building, and money management, including engaging in mainstream banking, reviewing and improving credit scores, etc.;

(9) *Other services*—any other services and resources, including case management, optional services, and specialized services for individuals with disabilities, that are determined to be appropriate in assisting FSS families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. Reasonable accommodations and modifications must be made for individuals with disabilities consistent with HUD requirements, including HUD's legal obligation to make reasonable modifications under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Welfare assistance means (for purposes of the FSS program only) income assistance from Federal, (i.e. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or subsequent program) State, or local welfare programs and includes only cash maintenance payments designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. Welfare assistance does not include:

(1) Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:

(i) Are designed to deal with a specific crisis 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 under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF);

(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, childcare information and referral, financial empowerment, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support;

(7) Amounts solely directed to meeting housing expenses;

(8) Amounts for health care;

(9) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and emergency rental and utilities assistance;

(10) Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Income, or Social Security; and

(11) Child-only or non-needy TANF grants made to or on behalf of a dependent child solely on the basis of the child's need and not on the need of the child's current non-parental caretaker.

GLOSSARY

A. ACRONYMS USED IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
BR	Bedroom
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations. Commonly referred to as "the regulations".
CPI	Consumer Price Index. CPI is published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator.
CR	Contract Rent
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification system
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act - Social Security taxes
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FY	Fiscal Year
FYE	Fiscal Year End
GAO	Government Accounting Office
GR	Gross Rent
HA	Housing Agency
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HCDA	Housing and Community Development Act
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HURRA	Housing and Urban/Rural Recovery Act of 1983
IG	Inspector General

IGR	Independent Group Residence
IPA	Independent Public Accountant
IRA	Individual Retirement Account
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area established by the U.S. Census Bureau
PMSA	A Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area established by the U.S. Census Bureau
PHA	Public Housing Agency
PS	Payment Standard
QC	Quality Control
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (Merger Rule)
RFTA	Request for Tenancy Approval
RFP	Request for Proposals
SRO	Single Room Occupancy
TR	Tenant Rent
TTP	Total Tenant Payment
UA	Utility Allowance
UIV	Upfront Income Verification
URP	Utility Reimbursement Payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act of 2005

B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN. The HUD required written policy of the PHA governing its administration of the Section 8 programs. The Administrative Plan and any revisions must be adopted by the PHA's board and a copy submitted to HUD.

ABSORPTION. In portability, 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.

ACC RESERVE ACCOUNT (FORMERLY "PROJECT RESERVE"). Account established by HUD from amounts by which the maximum payment to the PHA under the consolidated ACC (during an PHA fiscal year) exceeds the amount actually approved and paid. This account is used as the source of additional payments for the program.

ADJUSTED INCOME. Annual income, less allowable HUD deductions.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE. Fee paid by HUD to the PHA for administration of the program.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE (Formerly "Operating reserve"). Account established by PHA from excess administrative fee income. The administrative fee reserve must be used for housing purposes.

ADMISSION. The effective date of the first HAP contract for a family (first day of initial lease term) in a tenant-based program. This is the point when the family becomes a participant in the program.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS CONTRACT (ACC). A written contract between HUD and a PHA. Under the contract HUD agrees to provide funding for operation of the program, and the PHA agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program

ANNUAL INCOME. The anticipated total Annual Income of an eligible family from all sources for the 12-month period following the date of determination of income, computed in accordance with the regulations.

ANNUAL INCOME AFTER ALLOWANCES. The Annual Income (described above) less the HUD-approved allowances.

APPLICANT. (or applicant family). A family that has applied for admission to a program, but is not yet a participant in the program.

"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.)

ASSISTED TENANT. A tenant who pays less than the market rent as defined in the regulations. Includes tenants receiving rent supplement, Rental Assistance Payments, or Section 8 assistance and all other 236 and 221 (d)(3) BMIR tenants, except those paying the 236 market rent or 120% of the BMIR rent, respectively.

BUDGET AUTHORITY. An amount authorized and appropriated by the Congress for payment to HAs under the program. For each funding increment in an PHA program, budget authority is the maximum amount that may be paid by HUD to the PHA over the ACC term of the funding increment.

CHILD CARE EXPENSES. Amounts paid by the family for the care of minors under 13 years of age where such care is necessary to enable a family member to be employed or for a household member to further his/her education.

CO-HEAD. An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the Head of Household. (A family can have a co-head or a spouse but never both; co-head may never be a dependent).

CONGREGATE HOUSING. Housing for elderly persons or persons with disabilities that meets the HQS for congregate housing

CONSOLIDATED PLAN. (1) A plan submitted by a local government participating in the Community Development Block Program as part of the block grant application, in accordance with the requirements of 570.303(c) submitted by a local government not participating in the Community Development Block Grant Program and approved by HUD. (2) A plan meeting the requirements of 570.303(c) submitted by a local government not participating in the Community Development Block Grant Program and approved by HUD.

COOPERATIVE. A dwelling unit owned and or shared by a group of individuals who have individual sleeping quarters and share common facilities such as kitchen, living room and some bathrooms.

CONTIGUOUS MSA. In portability, an MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial PHA is located.

CONTINUOUSLY ASSISTED. An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the voucher program.

CONTRACT. (See Housing Assistance Payments Contract.)

CONTRACT AUTHORITY. The maximum annual payment by HUD to a PHA for a funding increment.

CONTRACT RENT. The total rent paid to the owner; includes the tenant rent and the HAP.

DEPENDENT. A member of the family household (excluding foster children) other than the head, co-head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a disabled person, or is a full-time student.

DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSE. Anticipated costs for care attendants and auxiliary apparatus for disabled family members which enables a family member (including the disabled family member) to work.

DISABLED PERSON. A person who is any of the following:

- (1) A person who has a disability as defined in section 223 of the Social Security Act. (42 U.S.C.423).
- (2) A person who has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:
 - (i) Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
 - (ii) Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently; and
 - (iii) Is of such a nature that ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.
- (3) A person who has a developmental disability as defined in section 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001(7)).

DISABLED FAMILY. A family where the head or spouse meet any of the above criteria for disabled person.

DISPLACED PERSON/FAMILY. A person or family 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 under federal disaster relief laws.

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, use, or the possession with intent to manufacture, sell distribute or use, of a controlled substance (as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

DRUG TRAFFICKING. The illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use, of a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

ELDERLY HOUSEHOLD. A family whose head or spouse is at least 62 years of age; may include two or more elderly persons living together or one or more such persons living with another person who is determined to be essential to his/her care and well-being.

ELDERLY PERSON. A person who is at least 62 years old.

EXCEPTION PAYMENT STANDARD. A higher payment standard, usually set between 100 and 110 percent of the FMR, used to determine subsidies in higher cost areas of the PHA's jurisdiction.

EXCESS MEDICAL EXPENSES. Any medical expenses incurred by elderly or disabled families only, in excess of 3% of Annual Income which are not reimbursable from any other source.

FAIR MARKET RENT (FMR). The rent including the cost of utilities (except telephone) that would be required to be paid in the housing market area to obtain privately owned existing decent, safe and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. Fair market rents for existing housing are established by HUD for housing units of varying sizes (number of bedrooms) and are published in the Federal Register.

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM (FSS PROGRAM). The program established by a PHA to promote self-sufficiency of assisted families, including the provision of supportive services.

FAMILY SHARE. The amount calculated by subtracting the housing assistance payment from the gross rent.

FAMILY UNIT SIZE. The size of the Voucher issued to the family based on the PHA's subsidy standards.

FOSTER CHILD CARE PAYMENT. 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 carrying a subject load that is considered full time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended. An educational institution includes a vocational school with a diploma or certificate program, as well as an institution offering a college degree.

FUNDING INCREMENT. Each commitment of budget authority by HUD to an PHA under the consolidated annual contributions contract for the PHA program.

GROSS RENT. The sum of the Contract Rent and the utility allowance. If there is no utility allowance, Contract Rent equals Gross Rent.

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).

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. The head of household is the person who assumes legal and financial responsibility for the household and is listed on the application as head.

HOUSING AGENCY. A state, country, municipality or other governmental entity or public body authorized to administer the program. The term "HA" includes an Indian housing authority (IHA). ("PHA" and "HA" mean the same thing.)

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974. Act in which the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (sometimes referred to as the Act) was recodified, and which added the Section 8 Programs.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENT. The monthly assistance payment by a PHA. The total assistance payment consists of:

- (1) A payment to the owner for rent to owner under the family's lease.
- (2) An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner. The additional payment is called a "utility reimbursement" payment.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT. (HAP contract). A written contract between a PHA and an owner in the form prescribed by HUD headquarters, in which the PHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of an eligible family.

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER. Method by which HUD provides tenant-based rental assistance to eligible households.

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS (HQS). The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the tenant-based programs.

HUD REQUIREMENTS. Issued by HUD headquarters as regulations, notices or other binding program directives.

HURRA. The Housing and Urban/Rural Recovery Act of 1983 legislation that resulted in most of the 1984 changes to the definition of income, allowances, and rent calculations.

IMPUTED ASSET. Asset disposed of for less than Fair Market Value during two years preceding examination or reexamination.

IMPUTED INCOME. HUD passbook rate multiplied by the total cash value of assets. Calculation used when assets exceed \$5,000 to estimate interest income.

INITIAL PHA. In portability, the term refers to the PHA where the family started out, before they ported to another PHA's jurisdiction.

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.

INCOME. Income from all sources of each member of the household as determined in accordance with criteria established by HUD.

INTEREST REDUCTION SUBSIDIES. The monthly payments or discounts made by HUD to reduce the debt service payments and, hence, rents required on Section 236 and 221 (d)(3) BMIR projects. Includes monthly interest reduction payments made to mortgagees of Section 236 projects and front-end loan discounts paid on BMIR projects.

JURISDICTION. The area in which the PHA has authority under State and local law to administer the program.

LANDLORD. This term means 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

- (1) A written agreement between an owner and a tenant for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the tenant. The lease establishes the conditions for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a family with housing assistance payments under a HAP contract between the owner and the PHA
- (2) In cooperative housing, a written agreement between a cooperative and a member of the cooperative. The agreement establishes the conditions for occupancy of the member's family with housing assistance payments to the cooperative under a HAP contract between the cooperative and the PHA.

LIVE-IN AIDE. A person who resides with an elderly person or disabled person and who:

- (1) Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the person.
- (2) Is not obligated for the support of the person.
- (3) Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.

LOCAL PREFERENCE. A preference used by the PHA to select among applicant families; for example, a residency preference or a preference for working families.

LOW-INCOME FAMILY. A family whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. For admission to the certificate program, HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80 percent of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of the prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high or low family 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 HQS. 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

MARKET RENT. The rent HUD authorizes the owner of FHA insured/subsidized multi-family housing to collect from families ineligible for assistance. For unsubsidized units in an FHA-insured multi-family project in which a portion of the total units receive project-based rental assistance, under the Rental Supplement or Section 202/Section 8 Programs, the Market Rate Rent is that rent approved by HUD and is the Contract Rent for a Section 8 Certificate holder. For BMIR units, Market Rent varies by whether the project is a rental or cooperative.

MEDICAL EXPENSES. Those total medical expenses, including medical insurance premiums, that are anticipated during the period for which Annual Income is computed, and that are not covered by insurance. A deduction for Elderly Households only. These allowances are given when calculating adjusted income for medical expenses in excess of 3% of Annual Income.

MINOR. A member of the family household (excluding foster children) other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

MIXED FAMILY. A family with citizens and eligible immigration status and without citizens and eligible immigration status as defined in 24 CFR 5.504(b)(3)

MONTHLY ADJUSTED INCOME. 1/12 of the Annual Income after Allowances or Adjusted Income.

MONTHLY INCOME. 1/12 of the Annual Income.

NATIONAL. A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession.

NET FAMILY ASSETS. Value of equity in savings, checking, IRA and Keogh accounts, real property, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles is excluded from the definition.

NON-CITIZEN. A person who is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States.

OWNER. Any persons or entity having the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant.

PARTICIPANT. A family that has been admitted to the PHA's certificate program or voucher program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by the PHA for the family (First day of initial lease term).

PAYMENT STANDARD. In a voucher tenancy, the maximum subsidy payment for a family (before deducting the family contribution). For a voucher tenancy, the PHA sets a payment standard at 90-110% of the FMR.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. Individuals with any condition or characteristic that renders a person an individual with a handicap as defined in 24 CFR 8.2.

PORTABILITY. Renting a dwelling unit with Section 8 tenant-based assistance outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA.

PREMISES. The building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

PRIVATE SPACE. In shared housing: The portion of a contract unit that is for the exclusive use of an assisted family.

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). A state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body authorized to administer the programs. The term "PHA" includes an Indian housing authority (IHA). ("PHA" and "HA" mean the same thing.) In this rule, a "PHA" is referred to as a "housing agency".

RANKING PREFERENCE. A preference used by the PHA to select among applicant families that qualify for set-asides.

REASONABLE RENT. A rent to owner that is not more than the rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted market, nor more than the rent charged for comparable unassisted units in the premises.

RECEIVING PHA. In portability: An PHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA may absorb the family or administer the family's voucher on behalf of the initial PHA.

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. There are annual and interim recertifications.

REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY. Person left in assisted housing after other family members have left and become unassisted.

RENT TO OWNER. The total monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease for the unit. Rent to owner covers payment for any housing services, maintenance and utilities that the owner is required to provide and pay for.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT. A person who lives in an Independent Group Residence and provides on a daily basis some or all of the necessary services to elderly, handicapped, and disabled individuals receiving Section 8 housing assistance and who is essential to these individuals' care or well-being. A Resident Assistant shall not be related by blood, marriage or operation of law to individuals receiving Section 8 assistance nor contribute to a portion of his/her income or resources towards the expenses of these individuals.

SECRETARY. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

SECURITY DEPOSIT. A dollar amount which can be applied to unpaid rent, damages or other amounts to the owner under the lease.

SERVICE PERSON. A person in the active military or naval service (including the active reserve) of the United States.

SINGLE PERSON. A person living alone or intending to live alone.

SPECIAL ADMISSION. Admission of an applicant that is not on the PHA waiting list or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES. See Subpart M of 24 CFR 982, which states the special regulatory requirements for SRO housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperatives (including mutual housing) manufactured homes (including manufactured home space rental), and homeownership.

SPOUSE. The husband or wife of the head of the household.

SUBSIDIZED PROJECT. A multi-family housing project which receives the benefit of subsidy in the form of:

1. Below-market interest rates pursuant to Section 221(d)(3) and (5) or interest reduction payments pursuant to Section 236 of the National Housing Act; or
2. Rent supplement payments under Section 101 of the H.U.D. Act of 1965; or
3. Direct loans pursuant to Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959; or
4. Payments under the Section 23 Housing Assistance Payments Program pursuant to Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 prior to amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974;
5. Payments under the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program pursuant to Section 8 of the United States Housing Act after amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act unless the project is owned by a Public Housing Agency;
6. A Public Housing Project.

SUBSIDY STANDARDS. Standards established by an PHA to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms for families of different sizes and compositions.

SUBSTANDARD UNIT. Substandard housing as defined by HUD; PHA gives applicant a housing condition preference if they are living in substandard housing.

SUSPENSION/TOLLING. Stopping the clock on the term of a family's voucher, for such period as determined by the PHA, from the time when the family submits a request for PHA approval to lease a unit, until the time when the PHA approves or denies the request.

TENANCY ADDENDUM. In the lease between the tenant and the owner, the tenancy language required by HUD.

TENANT. The person or persons (other than a live-in-aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

TENANT RENT. The amount payable monthly by the family as rent to the owner; equal to Rent-to-Owner minus the HAP.

TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT (TTP). The total amount the HUD rent formula requires the tenant to pay toward rent and utilities.

UNIT. Residential space for the private use of a family.

UTILITIES. Utilities means water, electricity, gas, other heating, refrigeration, cooking fuels, trash collection and sewage services. Telephone and TV cable are not included as utilities.

UTILITY ALLOWANCE. If the cost of utilities including range and refrigerator, and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the Contract Rent but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by a PHA or HUD 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 healthy living environment.

UTILITY REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENT. The amount, if any, by which the Utility Allowance for the unit, if applicable, exceeds the Total Tenant Payment for the family occupying the unit.

VACANCY LOSS PAYMENTS. In the Moderate Rehabilitation and Project-Based Assistance Programs, the owner is eligible for 80% of the Contract Rent for a vacancy period of up to one month, (beyond the month in which the vacancy occurred) if s/he notifies the PHA as soon as s/he learns of the vacancy, makes an effort to advertise the unit, and does not reject any eligible applicant except for good cause.

VERY LOW INCOME FAMILY. A Lower-Income Family whose Annual Income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

VETERAN. A person who 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.

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.

WAITING LIST ADMISSION. An admission from the PHA waiting list.

WAITING LIST. A list of families organized according to HUD regulations and PHA policy who are waiting for subsidy to become available.

WELFARE ASSISTANCE. Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by Federal, state, or local governments.

WELFARE RENT. This concept is used in "AS-PAID" states, like NYS. It is the amount that social services budgets for housing by family size.

C. GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NONCITIZENS RULE

CHILD. A member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

CITIZEN. A citizen or national of the United States.

EVIDENCE. Evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status means the documents which must be submitted to evidence citizenship or eligible immigration status.

PHA. A housing authority- either a public housing agency or an Indian housing authority or both.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purpose of determining income eligibility and rent.

HUD. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

INS. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

MIXED FAMILY. A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

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.

NONCITIZEN. A person who is neither a citizen nor nation of the United States.

PHA. A housing authority who operates Public Housing.

RESPONSIBLE ENTITY. The person or entity responsible for administering the restrictions on providing assistance to noncitizens with ineligible immigration status (the PHA).

SECTION 214. Section 214 restricts HUD from making financial assistance available for noncitizens unless they meet one of the categories of eligible immigration status specified in Section 214.

SPOUSE. Spouse refers to the marriage partner, either a husband or wife, who is someone you need to divorce in order to dissolve the relationship. It includes the partner in a common-law marriage. It does not cover boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, or "co-heads." "Co-head" is a term recognized by some HUD programs, but not by public and Indian housing programs.

APPENDIX A: QUALIFYING AGENCY

Qualifying agencies are those agencies that provide emergency shelter and/or outreach services within the Town of Amherst Consortium and the agency that manages the Continuum of Care's Coordinated Entry System. The agencies currently approved as qualifying agencies are listed below; agencies will be added and deleted as appropriate:

1. Buffalo City Mission
2. Cornerstone Manor
3. Matt Urban Center
4. Salvation Army
5. Spectrum Human Services
6. Restoration Society
7. Family Promise

TEMPORARY POLICY SUPPLEMENT

EMERGENCY HOUSING VOUCHERS (EHV)

INTRODUCTION

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP) (P.L. 117-2). Section 3202 of the ARP appropriated \$5 billion for the creation, administration, and renewal of new incremental emergency housing vouchers (EHVs) and other eligible expenses related to COVID-19.

On May 5, 2021, HUD issued Notice PIH 2021-15, which described HUD's process for allocating approximately 70,000 EHVs to eligible PHAs and set forth the operating requirements for PHAs who administer them. Based on criteria outlined in the notice, HUD notified eligible PHAs of the number of EHVs allocated to their agency, and PHAs were able to accept or decline the invitation to participate in the program.

PHAs may not project-base EHVs; EHVs are exclusively tenant-based assistance.

All applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements apply to the EHV program, including requirements that the PHA grant reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities, effectively communicate with persons with disabilities, and ensure meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies for administering EHVs. The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into seven sections, as follows:

Part I: Funding

Part II: Partnering Agencies

Part III: Waiting List Management

Part IV: Family Eligibility

Part V: Housing Search and Leasing

Part VI: Use of Funds, Reporting, and Financial Records

Except as addressed by this chapter and as required under federal statute and HUD requirements, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to EHVs.

PART I: FUNDING

TPS-LA. FUNDING OVERVIEW

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP) provides administrative fees and funding for the costs of administering emergency housing vouchers (EHVs) and other eligible expenses defined in Notice PIH 2021-15. These fees may only be used for EHV administration and other eligible expenses and must not be used for or applied to other PHA programs or vouchers. The PHA must maintain separate financial records from its regular HCV funding for all EHV funding.

Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Funding

ARP funding obligated to the PHA as housing assistance payments (HAP) funding may only be used for eligible EHV HAP expenses (i.e., rental assistance payments). EHV HAP funding may not be used for EHV administrative expenses or for the eligible uses under the EHV services fee.

The initial funding term will expire December 31, 2022. HUD will provide renewal funding to the PHA for the EHVs on a calendar year (CY) basis commencing with CY 2023. The renewal funding allocation will be based on the PHA's actual EHV HAP costs in leasing, similar to the renewal process for the regular HCV program. EHV renewal funding is not part of the annual HCV renewal funding formula; EHVs are renewed separately from the regular HCV program. All renewal funding for the duration of the EHV program has been appropriated as part of the ARP funding.

Administrative Fee and Funding

The following four types of fees and funding are allocated as part of the EHV program:

- **Preliminary fees** support immediate start-up costs that the PHA will incur in implementing alternative requirements under EHV, such as outreach and coordination with partnering agencies:
 - \$400 per EHV allocated to the PHA, once the consolidated annual contributions contract (CACC) is amended.
 - This fee may be used for any eligible administrative expenses related to EHVs.
 - The fee may also be used to pay for any eligible activities under EHV service fees (TPS)
- **Placement fees/expedited issuance reporting fees** will support initial lease-up costs and the added cost and effort required to expedite leasing of EHVs:
 - \$100 for each EHV initially leased, if the PHA reports the voucher issuance date in Public Housing Information Center-Next Generation (PIC-NG) system within 14 days of voucher issuance or the date the system becomes available for reporting.
 - Placement fees:
 - o \$500 for each EHV family placed under a HAP contract effective within four months of the effective date of the ACC funding increment; or
 - o \$250 for each EHV family placed under a HAP contract effective after four months but less than six months after the effective date of the ACC funding increment.
 - o HUD will determine placement fees in the event of multiple EHV allocations and funding increment effective dates.
 - Placement/expedited issuance fees only apply to the initial leasing of the voucher; they are not paid for family moves or to turnover vouchers.
- **Ongoing administrative fees**, which are calculated in the same way as the standard HCV program:

- PHAs are allocated administrative fees using the full column A administrative fee amount for each EHV under contract as of the first day of each month.
- Ongoing EHV administrative fees may be subject to proration in future years, based on available EHV funding.
- **Services fees**, which are a one-time fee to support PHAs' efforts to implement and operate an effective EHV services program in its jurisdiction (TPS-I.B):
 - The fee is allocated once the PHA's CACC is amended to reflect EHV funding.
 - The amount allocated is \$3,500 for each EHV allocated.

TPS-I.B. SERVICE FEES

Services fee funding must be initially used for defined eligible uses and not for other administrative expenses of operating the EHV program. Service fees fall into four categories:

- Housing search assistance
- Security deposit/utility deposit/rental application/holding fee uses
- Owner-related uses
- Other eligible uses such as moving expenses or tenant-readiness services

The PHA must establish the eligible uses and the parameters and requirements for service fees in the PHA's administrative plan.

PHA Policy

The eligible uses for service fees include:

Housing search assistance, which may include activities such as, but not limited to, helping a family identify and visit potentially available units during their housing search, helping to find a unit that meets the household's disability-related needs, providing transportation and directions, assisting with the completion of rental applications and PHA forms, and helping to expedite the EHV leasing process for the family.

Application fees/non-refundable administrative or processing fees/refundable application deposit assistance. The PHA may choose to assist the family with some or all these expenses.

Holding fees are fees an owner requests that are rolled into the security deposit after an application is accepted but before a lease is signed. The PHA may cover part or all of the holding fee for units where the fee is required by the owner after a tenant's application has been accepted but before the lease signing. The PHA and owner must agree how the holding fee gets rolled into the deposit, and under what conditions the fee will be returned. In general, owners need to accept responsibility for making needed repairs to a unit required by the initial housing quality standards (HQS) inspections and can only keep the holding fee if the client is at fault for not entering into a lease.

Security deposit assistance. The amount of the security deposit assistance may not exceed the lesser of two months' rent to owner, the maximum security deposit allowed under applicable state and/or local law, or the actual security deposit required by the owner. The PHA may pay the security deposit assistance directly to the owner or may pay the assistance to the family. If paid to the family, the PHA will require documentation that the family paid the security deposit.

Utility deposit assistance/utility arrears. The PHA may provide utility deposit assistance for some or all of the family's utility deposit expenses. Assistance can be provided for deposits

(including connection fees) required for the utilities to be supplied by the tenant under the lease. The PHA may pay the utility deposit assistance directly to the utility company or may pay the assistance to the family. If paid to the family, the PHA will require documentation the family paid the utility deposit. The PHA will require the utility supplier or family to return the utility deposit assistance to the PHA at such time the deposit is returned by the utility supplier (less any amounts retained by the utility supplier). In addition, some families may have large balances with gas, electric, water, sewer, or trash companies that will make it difficult if not impossible to establish services for tenant-supplied utilities. The PHA may also provide the family with assistance to help address these utility arrears to facilitate leasing. Utility deposit assistance returned to the PHA will be used for either services fee eligible uses or other EHV administrative costs, as required by HUD.

Owner recruitment and outreach for EHV's. The PHA may use the service fee funding to conduct owner recruitment and outreach specifically for EHV's. In addition to traditional owner recruitment and outreach, activities may include conducting pre-inspections or otherwise expediting the inspection process, providing enhanced customer service, and offering owner incentive and/or retention payments.

Owner incentive and/or retention payments. The PHA may make incentive or retention payments to owners that agree to initially lease their unit to an EHV family and/or renew the lease of an EHV family.

Payments will be made as a single payment at the beginning of the assisted lease term (or lease renewal if a retention payment). Owner incentive and retentions payments are not housing assistance payments, are not part of the rent to owner, and are not taken into consideration when determining whether the rent for the unit is reasonable.

Moving expenses (including move-in fees and deposits). The PHA may provide assistance for some or all of the family's reasonable moving expenses when they initially lease a unit with the EHV. The PHA will not provide moving expenses assistance for subsequent moves unless the family is required to move for reasons other than something the family did or failed to do (e.g., the PHA is terminating the HAP contract because the owner did not fulfill the owner responsibilities under the HAP contract or the owner is refusing to offer the family the opportunity to enter a new lease after the initial lease term, as opposed to the family choosing to terminate the tenancy in order to move to another unit), or a family has to move due to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Tenant-readiness services. The PHA may use fees to help create a customized plan to address or mitigate barriers that individual families may face in renting a unit with an EHV, such as negative credit, lack of credit, negative rental or utility history, or to connect the family to other community resources (including COVID-related resources) that can assist with rental arrears.

Essential household items. The PHA may use services fee funding to assist the family with some or all of the costs of acquiring essential household items such as tableware, cooking equipment, beds or bedding, and essential sanitary products such as soap and toiletries.

Renter's insurance if required by the lease. The PHA may choose to assist the family with some or all this cost.

Any services fee assistance that is returned to the PHA after its initial or subsequent use may only be applied to the eligible services fee uses defined in Notice PIH 2021-15 (or subsequent notice) or other EHV administrative costs. Any amounts not expended for these eligible uses when the PHA's EHV program ends must be remitted to HUD.

PART II: PARTNERING AGENCIES

TPS-II.A. CONTINUUM OF CARE (CoC)

PHAs that accept an allocation of EHV's are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Continuum of Care (CoC) to establish a partnership for the administration of EHV's.

PHA Policy

The PHA has entered into an MOU with the Homeless Alliance of Western New York

TPS-II.B. OTHER PARTNERING ORGANIZATIONS

The PHA may, but is not required to, partner with other organizations trusted by persons experiencing homelessness, such as victim services providers (VSPs) and other community partners. If the PHA chooses to partner with such agencies, the PHA must either enter into an MOU with the partnering agency or the partnering agency may be added to the MOU between the PHA and CoC.

PHA Policy

The PHA has no additional MOU at this time.

TPS-II.C. REFERRALS

CoC and Partnering Agency Referrals

The primary responsibility of the CoC under the MOU with the PHA is to make direct referrals of qualifying individuals and families to the PHA. The PHA must generally refer a family that is seeking EHV assistance directly from the PHA to the CoC or other referring agency for initial intake, assessment, and possible referral for EHV assistance. Partner CoCs are responsible for determining whether the family qualifies under one of the four eligibility categories for EHV's. The CoC or other direct referral partner must provide supporting documentation to the PHA of the referring agency's verification that the family meets one of the four eligible categories for EHV assistance.

PHA Policy

The CoC or partnering agency must establish and implement a system to identify EHV-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 EHV applicants they refer to the PHA meet at least one of the four EHV 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.

As part of the MOU, the PHA and CoC or other partnering agency will identify staff positions to serve as lead EHV 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 EHV-eligible.

Offers of Assistance with CoC Referral

The PHA may make an EHV available without a referral from the CoC or other partnering organization in order to facilitate an emergency transfer under VAWA in accordance with the PHA's Emergency Transfer Plan (ETP) in Chapter 16.

The PHA must also take direct referrals from outside the CoC 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 EHV assistance because they are fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking.

If at any time the PHA is not receiving enough referrals or is not receiving referrals in a timely manner from the CoC or other partner referral agencies (or the PHA and CoC cannot identify any such alternative referral partner agencies), HUD may permit the PHA on a temporary or permanent basis to take EHV applications directly from applicants and admit eligible families to the EHV program in lieu of or in addition to direct referrals in those circumstances.

PART III: WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT

TPS-III. A. 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 EHV 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 EHV's 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 2021-15.

PHA Policy

The PHA will post information about the EHV program for families on the PHA's HCV waiting list on their website. The notice will:

Describe the eligible populations to which EHV's are limited

Clearly state that the availability of these EHV's is managed through a direct referral process

Advise the family to contact the CoC (or any other PHA referral partner, if applicable) if the family believes they may be eligible for EHV assistance

The PHA will ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, and other communication-related disabilities in accordance with Chapter 2. The PHA will also take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) in accordance with Chapter 2.

TPS-III.B. EHV 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 EHV program. Instead, when the number of applicants referred by the CoC or partnering agency exceeds the EHV's available, the PHA must maintain a separate waiting list for EHV referrals, both at initial leasing and for any turnover vouchers that may be issued prior to September 30, 2023.

Further, the EHV 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 EHV waiting list.

TPS-III.C. PREFERENCES

HCV Waiting List Preferences

If local preferences are established by the PHA for HCV, they do not apply to EHV. However, if the PHA has a homeless preference or a VAWA preference for the HCV waiting list, the PHA must adopt additional policies related to EHV in accordance with Notice PIH 2021-15.

PHA Policy

The PHA does not offer either a homeless or a VAWA preference for the HCV waiting list.

EHV Waiting List Preferences

With the exception of a residency preference, the PHA may choose, in coordination with the CoC and other referral partners, to establish separate local preferences for EHV. The PHA may, however, choose to not establish any local preferences for the EHV waiting list.

PHA Policy

PHA and COC agree upon the following local preference:

- First category goes to clients who are currently in CoC funded Permanent Supportive Housing who are 62 or older and ready to move on.
- 2nd priority goes to clients who are housed in CoC/ESG funded Rapid rehousing AND 1. Paying more than 50% income for rent. and 2. Income is under 30%AMI.
- 3rd category goes to clients who meet the HUD literally homeless definition and have been homeless for over 3 months. Within this category, priority will be given to families who either have a child under 5 OR have 3 or more children OR have a child who has a disability.
- 4th Category goes to clients who meet the HUD literally homeless definition who are homeless 1 month or more or currently fleeing DV but still staying with abusers.

PART IV: FAMILY ELIGIBILITY

TPS-IV.A. OVERVIEW

The CoC or referring agency determines whether the individual or family meets any one of the four eligibility criteria described in Notice PIH 2021-15 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 EHV program and outlined below.

TPS-IV.B. REFERRING AGENCY DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

In order to be eligible for an EHV, an individual or family must meet one of four eligibility criteria:

- Homeless as defined in 24 CFR 578.3;
- At risk of homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 578.3;
- Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking (as defined in Notice PIH 2021-15), or human trafficking (as defined in the 22 U.S.C. Section 7102); or
- Recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability as determined by the CoC or its designee in accordance with the definition in Notice PIH 2021-15.

As applicable, the CoC or 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 EHV assistance. The PHA must retain this documentation as part of the family's file.

TPS-IV.C. PHA SCREENING

Overview

HUD waived 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553 in part for the EHV applicants and established alternative requirement 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 EHV. Instead, the EHV alternative requirement listed in this section will apply to all EHV applicants.

The mandatory and permissive prohibitions listed in Notice PIH 2021-15 and in this chapter, however, apply only when screening the individual or family for eligibility for an EHV. When adding a family member after the family has been placed under a HAP contract with EHV 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.

Mandatory Denials

Under alternative requirements for the EHV program, mandatory denials for EHV 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 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 EHV grounds for denial of admission first.

PHA Policy

While the PHA 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, the PHA will first notify the family of the limited EHV grounds for denial of admission as part of the notice of denial that will be mailed to the family.

Permissive Denial

Notice PIH 2021-15 lists permissive prohibitions for which the PHA may, but is not required to, deny admission to EHV families. The notice also lists prohibitions that, while allowable under the HCV program, may not be used to deny assistance for EHV families.

If the PHA intends to establish permissive prohibition policies for EHV 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.

PHA Policy

In consultation with the CoC, the PHA will apply permissive prohibition to the screening of EHV 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.

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.

The PHA will also deny assistance to household members already receiving assistance from another program in accordance with Section 9.h. of Notice PIH 2021-15.

Prohibitions based on criminal activity for the eligible EHV populations regarding drug possession will be considered apart from criminal activity against persons (i.e., violent criminal activity).

In compliance with PIH 2021-15, the PHA **will not** deny an EHV 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.

TPS-IV.D. INCOME VERIFICATION AT ADMISSION

Self-Certification at Admission

The requirement to obtain third-party verification of income in accordance with Notice PIH 2018-18 does not apply to the EHV 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 EHV 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.

PHA Policy

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.

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 the PHA 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 the PHA must conduct the annual reexamination of income as outlined at 24 CFR 982.516 and 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.

TPS-IV.E. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS VERIFICATION

For the EHV program, the PHA is not required to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status before admitting the family to the EHV program. Instead, PHAs may adopt policies to admit EHV 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.

PHA Policy

The PHA will admit EHV 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. The PHA 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 the PHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA will take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with policies in Chapter 12.

TPS-IV.F. AGE AND DISABILITY VERIFICATION

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.

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher form of verification is not immediately available. The certification must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. If self-certification is accepted, within 90 days of admission, the PHA will verify the information in EIV or through other third-party verification if the information is not available in

EIV. The PHA will note the family's file that self-certification was used as initial verification and include an EIV printout or other third-party verification confirming the applicant's date of birth and/or disability status.

If the PHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA will take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with policies in Chapter 12.

TPS-IV.G. INCOME TARGETING

The PHA must determine income eligibility for EHV families in accordance with 24 CFR 982.201 and PHA policy in Chapter 3; however, income targeting requirements do not apply for EHV families. The PHA may still choose to include the admission of extremely low-income EHV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not include the admission of extremely low-income EHV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

PART V: HOUSING SEARCH AND LEASING

TPS-V.A. INITIAL VOUCHER TERM

Unlike the standard HCV program, which requires an initial voucher term of at least 60 days, EHV 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.

PHA Policy

All EHV's 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.

TPS-V.B. HOUSING SEARCH ASSISTANCE

The PHA must ensure housing search assistance is made available to EHV families during their initial housing search. The housing search assistance may be provided directly by the PHA or through the CoC or another partnering agency or entity.

At a minimum, housing search assistance must:

- Help individual families identify potentially available units during their housing search, including physically accessible units with features for family members with disabilities, as well as units in low-poverty neighborhoods;
- Provide transportation assistance and directions to potential units;
- Conduct owner outreach;
- Assist with the completion of rental applications and PHA forms; and
- Help expedite the EHV leasing process for the family

PHA Policy

As identified in the MOU between the PHA and CoC, the following housing search assistance will be provided to each EHV family:

The PHA will:

Conduct owner outreach in accordance with policies in Chapter 13

Provide directions to potential units as part of the EHV briefing packet

Expedite the EHV leasing process for the family to the extent practicable and in accordance with policies in this chapter

At least every 30 days, conduct proactive check-ins via email and telephone with families who are searching with an EHV and remind them of their voucher expiration date

Assign a dedicated landlord liaison for EHV voucher families

The CoC will:

Help families identify potentially available units during their housing search, including physically accessible units with features for family members with disabilities, as well as units in low-poverty neighborhoods

Provide transportation assistance to potential units

Assist the family with the completion of rental applications and PHA forms

TPS-V.C. HOS PRE-INSPECTIONS

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that EHV families may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units.

PHA Policy

To expedite the leasing process, the PHA may pre-inspect available units that EHV families may be interested in leasing to maintain a pool of eligible units. If an EHV family selects a unit that passed a HQS 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, the PHA will make every effort to fast-track the inspection process, including adjusting the normal inspection schedule for any required reinspection.

TPS-V.D. INITIAL LEASE TERM

Unlike in the standard the HCV program, EHV voucher holders may enter into an initial lease that is for less than 12 months, regardless of the PHA policy in Section 9-I.E., Term of Assisted Tenancy.

TPS-V.E. PORTABILITY

The normal HCV portability procedures and requirements outlined in Chapter 10 generally apply to EHV's. Exceptions are addressed below.

Nonresident Applicants

Under EHV, 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 PHA policy in Section 10-II.B.

Billing and Absorption

A receiving PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming EHV family, regardless of whether the PHA administers EHV's under its own ACC.

- If the EHV family moves under portability to another PHA that administers EHV's under its own ACC:
 - The receiving PHA may only absorb the incoming EHV family with an EHV (assuming it has an EHV voucher available to do so).
 - If the PHA does not have an EHV available to absorb the family, it must bill the initial PHA. The receiving PHA must allow the family to lease the unit with EHV 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 EHV assistance, the EHV administration of the voucher is in accordance with the receiving PHA's EHV policies.
- If the EHV family moves under portability to another PHA that does not administer EHV under its own ACC, the receiving PHA may absorb the family into its regular HCV program or 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 EHV 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).

PHA Policy

In addition to following PHA policy on briefings in Chapter 5, as part of the briefing packet for EHV families, the PHA will include a written notice that the PHA will assist the family with moves under portability.

For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, the PHA will provide interpretation services in accordance with the PHA's LEP plan (See Chapter 2).

Coordination of Services

If the portability move is in connection with the EHV family's initial lease-up, the receiving PHA and the initial PHA must consult and coordinate on the EHV services and assistance that will be made available to the family.

PHA Policy

For EHV families who are exercising portability, when the PHA contacts the receiving PHA in accordance with Section 10-II.B. Preapproval Contact with Receiving PHA, the PHA will consult and coordinate with the receiving PHA to ensure there is no duplication of EHV services and assistance, and ensure the receiving PHA is aware of the maximum amount of services fee funding that the initial PHA may provide to the receiving PHA on behalf of the family.

Services Fee

Standard portability billing arrangements apply for HAP and ongoing administrative fees for EHV families.

For service fees funding, the amount of the service fee provided by the initial PHA may not exceed the lesser of the actual cost of the services and assistance provided to the family by the receiving PHA or \$1,750, unless the initial PHA and receiving PHA mutually agree to change the \$1,750 cap. Service fees are paid as follows:

- If the receiving PHA, in consultation and coordination with the initial PHA, will provide eligible services or assistance to the incoming EHV family, the receiving PHA may be compensated for those costs by the initial PHA, regardless of whether the receiving PHA bills or absorbs.
- If the receiving PHA administers EHV, the receiving PHA may use its own services fee and may be reimbursed by the initial PHA, or the initial PHA may provide the services funding upfront to the receiving PHA for those fees and assistance.
- If the receiving PHA does not administer EHV, the initial PHA must provide the services funding upfront to the receiving PHA. Any amounts provided to the receiving PHA that are not used for services or assistance on behalf of the EHV family must promptly be returned by the receiving PHA to the initial PHA.

Placement Fee/Issuance Reporting Fee

If the portability lease-up qualifies for the placement fee/issuance reporting fee, the receiving PHA receives the full amount of the placement component of the placement fee/issuance reporting fee. The receiving PHA is eligible for the placement fee regardless of whether the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA or absorbs the family into its own program at initial lease-up. The initial PHA qualifies for the issuance reporting component of the placement fee/issuance reporting fee, as applicable.

TPS-V.F. PAYMENT STANDARDS

Payment Standard Schedule

For the EHV 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 EHV. Lower EHV payment standards are not permitted. If the PHA is increasing the regular HCV payment standard, the PHA must also increase the EHV payment standard if it would be otherwise lower than the new regular HCV payment standard. The separate EHV 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 EHV, 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.
 - The PHA must notify HUD if it establishes an EHV exception payment standard based on the SAFMR.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not establish a higher payment standard amount for EHV. The PHA will use the same payment standards for HCV and EHV.

Rent Reasonableness

All rent reasonableness requirements apply to EHV units, regardless of whether the PHA has established an alternative or exception EHV 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 EHV. 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.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not establish an alternative policy for increases in the payment standard. PHA policy in Section 11-III.B. governing increases in payment standards will apply to EHV.

TPS-V.G. TERMINATION OF VOUCHERS

After September 30, 2023, a PHA may not reissue EHV when assistance for an EHV-assisted family ends. This means that when an EHV participant (a family that is receiving rental assistance under a HAP contract) leaves the program for any reason, the PHA may not reissue that EHV to another family unless it does so no later than September 30, 2023.

If an applicant family that was issued the EHV is unsuccessful in finding a unit and the EHV expires after September 30, 2023, the EHV may not be reissued to another family.

All EHV under lease on or after October 1, 2023, may not under any circumstances be reissued to another family when the participant leaves the program for any reason.

An EHV that has never been issued to a family may be initially issued and leased after September 30, 2023, since this prohibition only applies to EHV's that are being reissued upon turnover after assistance to a family has ended. However, HUD may direct PHAs administering EHV's to cease leasing any unleased EHV's if such action is determined necessary by HUD to ensure there will be sufficient funding available to continue to cover the HAP needs of currently assisted EHV families.

PART VI: USE OF FUNDS, REPORTING, AND FINANCIAL RECORDS

EHV funds allocated to the PHA for HAP (both funding for the initial allocation and HAP renewal funding) may only be used for eligible EHV HAP purposes. EHV HAP funding obligated to the PHA may not be used for EHV administrative expenses or the other EHV eligible expenses under this notice. Likewise, EHV administrative fees and funding obligated to the PHA are to be used for those purposes and must not be used for HAP.

The appropriated funds for EHV are separate from the regular HCV program and may not be used for the regular HCV program but may only be expended for EHV eligible purposes. EHV HAP funds may not roll into the regular HCV restricted net position (RNP) and must be tracked and accounted for separately as EHV RNP. EHV administrative fees and funding for other eligible expenses permitted by Notice PIH 2021-15 may only be used in support of the EHV and cannot be used for regular HCVs. EHV funding may not be used for the repayment of debts or any amounts owed to HUD by HUD program participants including, but not limited to, those resulting from Office of Inspector General (OIG), Quality Assurance Division (QAD), or other monitoring review findings.

The PHA must comply with EHV reporting requirements in the Voucher Management System (VMS) and Financial Data Schedule (FDS) as outlined in Notice PIH 2021-15.

The PHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program and provide HUD and the Comptroller General of the United States full and free access to all accounts and records that are pertinent the administration of the EHV in accordance with the HCV program requirements at 24 CFR 982.158.