ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN
FOR THE
SOLANO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY
HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

Approved by the HA Board of Commissioners: April 9, 2024

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Introduction

ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

HOTMA CHANGES IN THE ADMINSTRATIVE PLAN

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

HOTMA 102/104

HUD published a final rule on February 14, 2023, revising regulations related to income, assets, adjusted income, verification, and reexams (among others) to implement Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA. While the new regulations were effective January 1, 2024, HUD has delayed the compliance date for HOTMA 102/104. Initially, HUD published a delayed compliance date of January 1, 2025, but HUD again delayed the compliance date for HOTMA 102/104and no new date has been provided. *Compliance* with Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA means not only applying HOTMA 102/104 regulations to affected programs but also reporting in HUD's new Housing Information Portal (HIP) system. Currently, PHAs remain unable to comply with HOTMA 102/104 because compliance depends on transitioning from HUD's IMS/PIC system (which is unable to accept HOTMA-compliant Form HUD-50058) to HUD's new HIP system (which will be the only system that accepts HOTMA-compliant Form HUD-50058). PHAs cannot transition to HOTMA until HIP is in place, HOTMA-compliant, and accessible. However, HUD has determined that a few HOTMA 102/104 policies are not dependent on transition systems and easily isolated from other HOTMA 102/104 policy changes. These policies may be implemented prior to the migration to HIP.

HUD stated that PHAs may update their policy documents before determining the date at which they will transition to all HOTMA Section 102 and 104 policies. HUD stated that in order to update their policy documents for HOTMA in this circumstance, PHAs may create an appendix that contains the HOTMA policies that will be incorporated at a later date. The model policy adopts such an approach. HOTMA 102/104 policies are provided in each affected area of the model policy. However, with the exception of the policies HUD has indicated may be adopted early, HOTMA policies that are "on hold" are indicated in the model policy as such. Further, an appendix has been provided to explicitly call out those policies that are on hold.

HOTMA VOUCHER FINAL RULE

The final rule implementing streamlining changes to the HCV and PBV programs was published on May 7, 2024, and codified certain provisions in Sections 101, 105, 106, and 112 of HOTMA, as well as incorporating changes from the NSPIRE final rule discussed above. The rule is known as the "HOTMA voucher final rule." The effective date of the HOTMA voucher final rule was June 6, 2024. While the compliance date for certain provisions of the rule is the same as the effective date, the compliance date for other provisions is not until 90 days, 180 days, or one year after the effective date. Further, many new changes to the regulations described in the HOTMA voucher final rule require changes to the PHA's administrative plan. PHAs must make all revisions needed to bring existing policies into compliance with the final rule no later than June 6, 2025 (one year after the effective date). However, if a PHA wishes to use program flexibilities requiring adoption of new local policies not already present in the PHA's administrative plan, the PHA must add those policies to the administrative plan prior to using those program flexibilities.

Further, the delayed compliance date for policies of June 6, 2025, does not authorize delayed compliance with the provisions of the rule. PHAs that choose not to bring their policies into compliance with the rule until June 6, 2025, must still implement each provision on its compliance date.

In order to identify those provisions of the final rule that are not effective until after June 6, 2`024, the model policy states that certain policies are not effective until a specific date.

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

HUD

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

HUD also provides guidance to SCHA through other means such as HUD-published guidebooks, expired HUD notices, and expired handbooks. Basing SCHA policy on HUD guidance is optional, as long as SCHA policies comply with federal law, federal regulations and mandatory policy. Because HUD has already determined that the guidance it provides is consistent with mandatory policies, SCHA reliance on HUD guidance provides the SCHA with a "safe harbor."

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

State Law

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

Industry Practice

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

NSPIRE AND HQS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The PHA must determine that the rental unit selected by the family is in safe and habitable condition at certain times prescribed by the regulations. The current applicable inspection standard for the HCV and PBV programs is Housing Quality Standards (HQS). On May 11, 2023, HUD published a final rule implementing the National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE final rule), a new approach to defining and assessing housing quality across multiple HUD programs. 24 CFR 5.703 describes the NSPIRE standards, including variations for the HCV and PBV programs. Notice PIH 2023-28 finalized the administrative procedures for NSPIRE as they pertain specifically to the HCV and PBV programs. Collectively, this is known as "NSPIRE-V."

The compliance date for NSPIRE-V is no later than October 1, 2025, at which point the HQS inspection standard will sunset. PHAs may, however, implement NSPIRE-V prior to October 1, 2025, provided they do so in accordance with requirements in FR Notice 7/5/24.

However, even once the HQS inspection standard has sunset, the regulations at 24 CFR Part 982 and 983 governing the HCV and PBV programs will continue to use the terms *HQS* and *housing quality standards* rather than *NSPIRE.* This is because, the definition of *housing quality standards (HQS)* at 24 CFR 982.4 means the minimum quality standards developed by HUD in accordance with 24 CFR 5.703 for the HCV program, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA. As such, the model policy uses the term *housing quality standards* whenever applicable regulations use this term. Except in the chapter describing HQS, the acronym *HQS* is not used in the model policy in order to avoid confusion between the umbrella term meaning housing standards and the specific inspection protocol. The model policy only uses the term *NSPIRE* when referring to specific NSPIRE standards.

HOTMA SECTIONS 102 AND 104 CHANGES IN THE MODEL POLICY

On July 29, 2016, the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) was signed into law. HOTMA made numerous changes to statutes governing HUD programs, including sections of the United States Housing Act of 1937. Title I of HOTMA contains 14 different sections that impact the public housing and Section 8 programs. HUD published a final rule on February 14, 2023, revising regulations related to income and assets (Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA). While the new income and asset regulations were effective January 1, 2024, PHAs were instructed to select a compliance date no later than January 1, 2025. *Compliance* with Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA means not only applying HOTMA regulations to affected programs but also reporting in HUD's new Housing Information Portal (HIP) system. Currently, PHAs remain unable to select a compliance date because HOTMA compliance depends on transitioning from HUD's IMS/PIC system (which is unable to accept HOTMA-compliant Form HUD-50058) to HUD's new HIP system (which will be the only system that accepts HOTMA-compliant Form HUD-50058). Because HOTMA-compliant reexaminations cannot be successfully submitted to IMS/PIC, HUD advised PHAs not to begin conducting reexaminations under HOTMA rules without further information on when the new HOTMA-compliant Form HUD-50058 in HIP will be available. PHAs cannot transition to HOTMA until HIP is in place, HOTMA-compliant, and accessible.

HOTMA VOUCHER FINAL RULE CHANGES IN THE MODEL POLICY

The final rule implementing streamlining changes to the HCV and PBV programs was published on May 7, 2024, and codified certain provisions in Sections 101, 105, 106, and 112 of HOTMA, as well as incorporating changes from the NSPIRE final rule discussed above. The rule is known as the "HOTMA voucher final rule." The effective date of the HOTMA voucher final rule was June 6, 2024. While the compliance date for certain provisions of the rule is the same as the effective date, the compliance date for other provisions is not until 90 days, 180 days, or one year after the effective date. Further, many new changes to the regulations described in the HOTMA voucher final rule require changes to the PHA's administrative plan. PHAs must make all revisions needed to bring existing policies into compliance with the final rule no later than June 6, 2025 (one year after the effective date). However, if a PHA wishes to use program flexibilities requiring adoption of new local policies not already present in the PHA's administrative plan, the PHA must add those policies to the administrative plan prior to using those program flexibilities. Further, the delayed compliance date for policies of June 6, 2025, does not authorize delayed compliance with the provisions of the rule. PHAs that choose not to bring their policies into

compliance with the rule until June 6, 2025, must still implement each provision on its compliance date.

In order to identify those provisions of the final rule that are not effective until after June 6, 2024, the model policy states that certain policies are not effective until a specific date.

RESOURCES CITED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

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HUD HCV Guidebook

In November 2019 HUD began issuing a new version of the HCV Guidebook chapter-by-chapter. Unlike the previous version of the HCV Guidebook in which chapters were numbered, the new version of the guidebook includes chapter names, but no numbers. As the new version of the guidebook has not yet been fully released, and since the previous version of the guidebook contains guidance not found in the new version, the policy cites both versions of the guidebook. Therefore, where the HCV Guidebook is cited in the policy, the citation will make a distinction between the "old" and "new" versions of the guidebook. The "old" version of the guidebook will continue to be cited as *HCV GB* with a chapter/page reference (example: HCV GB, p. 5-4). If HUD has also released a new chapter on the same topic with information that either adds new information or updates existing information from the previous guidebook, the new guidebook will be cited as *New HCV GB* with a chapter title and page reference (example: New HCV GB, *Payment Standards,* p. 11). On September 29, 2023, HUD issued Notice PIH 2023-27 to implement sections 102 and 104 of the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA). The notice supersedes relevant portions of the guidebook, specifically the chapters on eligibility, denials, and annual reexaminations and interim reexaminations. Where chapters have not been altered by the HOTMA implementation notice, the model policy continues to cite the HCV Guidebook.

Abbreviations

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

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

Resources and Where to Find Them

The HUD website is https://www.hud.gov/.

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

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

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations https://www.ecfr.gov/
Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Final Rule http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-19435.pdf
Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification data https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/EIVSECGUIDEPHA.PDF
Executive Order 11063 https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/codification/executive-order/11063.html
Federal Register https://www.federalregister.gov/
Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), Updated Chapters https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/guidebook
HOTMA Final Rule https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/14/2023-01617/housing-opportunity-through-modernization-act-of-2016-implementation-of-sections-102-103-and-104?utm_campaign=subscription+mailing+list&utm_source=federalregister.gov&utm_medium=email
HOTMA Implementation Notice, PIH 2023-27 https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2023-27pihn.pdf
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2010/12/14/joint_statement_ra.pdf
Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007 https://www.lep.gov/guidance/HUD_guidance_Jan07.pdf
Notice PIH 2010-26 (HA), Nondiscrimination and Accessibility Notice https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_8993.PDF
Notice PIH 2017-12, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF
VAWA Resources https://www.hud.gov/vawa

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

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

This chapter contains information about the SCHA and its programs with emphasis on the HCV program. It also contains information about the purpose, intent and use of this Administrative Plan and guide.

There are three parts to this chapter:

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

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

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

PART I: THE PHA

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

MTW Demonstration Program

The Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration program is authorized under the Omnibus Consolidation Rescission and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public law 104-134,110 Stat 1321), dated April 26, 1996. This demonstration program offers public housing authorities the

opportunity to design and test innovative, locally designed housing and self-sufficiency strategies for low-income families by allowing exemptions from certain public housing rules.

SCHA was selected to participate in the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration program in 2020. SCHA executed its first MTW agreement with HUD in May of 2021.

The program rules discussed within this Administrative Plan are primarily those required by HUD. MTW policies and procedures may conflict with HUD regulatory requirements. Where no MTW policy or procedure exists, then standard Section 8 rules and regulations apply.

1-I.B. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE PHA

The Section 8 tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance program is funded by the federal government and administered by the Solano County Housing Authority for the jurisdiction of City of Dixon, City of Rio Vista and the unincorporated areas of Solano County.

The officials of the SCHA are known as the Housing Authority Board. Board members are appointed in accordance with state housing law and generally serve in the same capacity as the directors of a corporation, establishing policies under which the SCHA conducts business, ensuring that policies are followed by SCHA staff and ensuring that the SCHA is successful in its mission. The Board is responsible for preserving and expanding the agency's resources and assuring the agency's continued viability. As permitted by law, the Solano County Board of Supervisors also sits as the Solano County Housing Authority Board. Formal actions of the SCHA are taken through written resolutions, adopted by the Solano County Housing Authority Board at a public meeting and entered into the official records of the SCHA.

The principal staff member of the SCHA is the executive director (ED). The Director of Resource Management serves as the ED, hired by the Solano County Administrator. Through a contract for services, the Vacaville Housing Authority is directly responsible for carrying out the policies established by the board and is delegated the responsibility for hiring, training and supervising the SCHA staff in order to manage the day-to- day operations of the SCHA. The Vacaville Housing Authority is responsible for ensuring compliance with federal and state laws and directives for the programs managed. In addition, the Vacaville Housing Authority's duties include budgeting and financial planning for the agency.

1-I.C. PHA MISSION

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

SCHA Policy

The Solano County Housing Authority (SCHA) exists to serve our community's housing needs using all resources available. SCHA is committed to assisting City of Dixon, City of Rio Vista and the unincorporated areas of Solano County's very low- and low-income residents to obtain safe, decent, and affordable housing and strives to provide affordable housing opportunities through creative partnerships with public and private collaborators. SCHA is also committed to providing participants with opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency through the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. All services provided by SCHA are delivered in a helpful, professional and efficient manner.

1-I.D. THE PHA'S PROGRAMS

The following programs are included under this administrative plan:

SCHA Policy

SCHA's administrative plan is applicable to the operation of the Housing Choice Voucher program. In addition, the administrative plan addresses policies for the following special programs: Single room occupancy (SRO), Congregate housing, Group home, Shared housing, Cooperative housing (excluding families that are not cooperative members), Manufactured home (where family owns the home and leases the space), and Homeownership. The Housing Choice Voucher policies do pertain to families who participate in the FSS program. However, there is also an FSS action plan which addresses the operation and guidelines for the operation of the FSS program.

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

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

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in performance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.

- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing – in compliance with program housing quality standards – for very low income families while ensuring that family rents are fair, reasonable, and affordable.

- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human service's needs.

- Promote fair housing and the equal opportunity for very low-income families of all ethnic backgrounds to experience freedom of housing choice.

Promote a housing program which maintains quality service and integrity while providing an incentive to private property owners to rent to very low-income families.

- Promote a market-driven housing program that will help qualified low-income families be successful in obtaining affordable housing and increase the supply of housing choices for such families.

- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family, owner, and community support in accomplishing the SCHA's mission.

- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.

- Administer an efficient, high-performing agency through continuous improvement of the SCHA's support systems and a high level of commitment to our employees and their development.

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

PART II: THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM

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

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

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

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Act of 1974 created a new federally assisted housing program – the Section 8 Existing program (also known as the Section 8 Certificate program). The HCD Act represented a significant shift in federal housing strategy from locally owned public housing to privately owned rental housing.
Under the Certificate program, federal housing assistance payments were made directly to private owners of rental housing, where this housing was made available to lower-income families. Eligible families were able to select housing in the private rental market. Assuming that the housing met certain basic physical standards of quality ("housing quality standards") and was

within certain HUD-established rent limitations ("fair market rents"), the family would be able to receive rental assistance in the housing unit. Family contribution to rent was generally set at 30 percent of the family's adjusted income, with the remainder of the rent paid by the program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- On July 29, 2016, the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) was signed into law. HOTMA made numerous changes to statutes governing

HUD programs, including sections of the United States Housing Act of 1937. Title I of HOTMA contains 14 different sections that impact the public housing and Section 8 programs. The Final Rule implementing broad changes to income and asset in Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA, and for PHAs that administer the public housing program over-income provisions in Section 103, was officially published in the *Federal Register* on February 14, 2023. On September 29, 2023, HUD issued notice PIH 2023-27, which provided guidance to PHAs on the implementation of the program changes described in the Final Rule. HUD issued a revised version of the notice on February 2, 2024.

- The Final Rule implementing streamlining changes to the HCV and PBV programs was published on May 7, 2024, and codified certain provisions in Sections 101, 105, 106, and 112 of HOTMA as well as incorporating changes from the NSPIRE final rule.

1-II.B. HCV PROGRAM BASICS

The purpose of the HCV program is to provide rental assistance to eligible families. The rules and regulations of the HCV program are determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The SCHA is afforded choices in the operation of the program which are included in the SCHA's administrative plan, a document approved by the Solano County Housing Authority Board of the SCHA.
The HCV program offers mobility to eligible families because they may search for suitable housing anywhere in the SCHA's jurisdiction and may also be eligible to move under portability to other PHAs' jurisdictions.

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

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

1-II.C. THE HCV PARTNERSHIPS

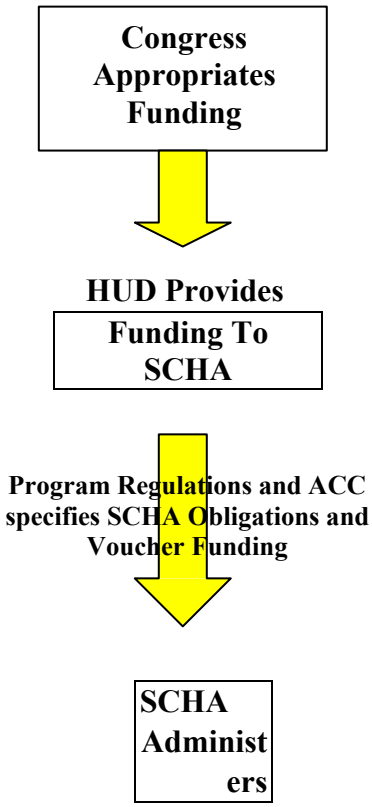
To administer the HCV program, the SCHA enters into a contractual relationship with HUD (Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract). The SCHA also enters into contractual relationships with the assisted family and the owner or landlord of the housing unit.

For the HCV program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, the SCHA, the owner, and the family – have important roles to play. The roles and responsibilities of all parties

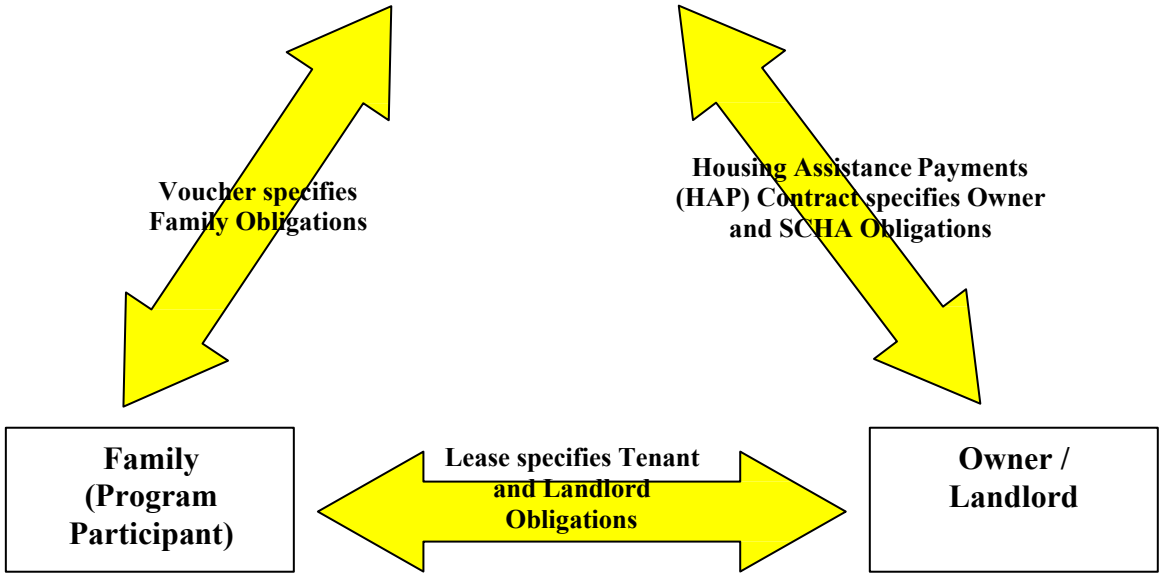
are defined in federal regulations and in legal documents that parties execute to participate in the program.

The chart on the following page illustrates key aspects of these relationships.

The HCV Relationships:



Program


Voucher specifies Family Obligations
Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract specifies Owner and SCHA Obligations
Family (Program Participant)
Lease specifies Tenant and Landlord Obligations
Owner / Landlord

What Does HUD Do?

HUD has the following major responsibilities:

- Develop regulations, requirements, handbooks, notices and other guidance to implement HCV housing program legislation passed by Congress;

- Allocate HCV program funds to PHAs;

- Provide technical assistance to PHAs on interpreting and applying HCV program requirements;

- Monitor SCHA compliance with HCV program requirements and SCHA performance in program administration.

What Does the PHA Do?

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

- Establish local policies to administer the program;

- Review applications from interested applicants to determine whether they are eligible for the program;

- Maintain a waiting list and select families for admission;

- Issue vouchers to eligible families and provide information on how to lease a unit;

- Conduct outreach to owners, with special attention to owners outside areas of poverty or minority concentration;

- Approve the rental unit (including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and rent reasonableness), the owner, and the tenancy;

- Make housing assistance payments to the owner in a timely manner;

- Recertify families for continued eligibility under the program;

- Ensure that owners and families comply with their contractual obligations;

- Provide families and owners with prompt, professional service;

- Comply with all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, theACC, HUD-approved applications for funding, the SCHA's administrative plan, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

What Does the Owner Do?

The owner has the following major responsibilities:

- Screen families who apply for tenancy, to determine suitability as renters.
  - The SCHA can provide some information to the owner, but the primary responsibility for tenant screening rests with the owner.

  - The owner should consider family background factors such as rent and bill- paying history, history of caring for property, respecting the rights of others to peaceful enjoyment of the property, compliance with essential conditions of tenancy, whether the family is engaging in drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that might threaten others.

- Comply with the terms of the Housing Assistance Payments contract executed with the SCHA;

- Comply with all applicable fair housing laws and *do not* discriminate against anyone;

- Maintain the housing unit in accordance with minimum quality standards developed by HUD in accordance with 24 CFR 5.703 (including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA and make necessary repairs in a timely manner;

- Collect rent due from the assisted family and otherwise comply with and enforce provisions of the dwelling lease.

What Does the Family Do?

The family has the following responsibilities:

- Provide the SCHA with complete and accurate information as determined by the SCHA to be necessary for administration of the program;

- Make their best and most timely efforts to locate qualified and suitable housing;

- Attend all appointments scheduled by the SCHA;
- Allow the SCHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice;
- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of housing quality standards caused by the family;
- Comply with the terms of the lease with the owner;
- Comply with the family obligations of the voucher;
- Not commit serious or repeated violations of the lease;
- Not commit any drug-related or violent criminal activity, including gang related activity;
- Notify the SCHA and the owner before moving or terminating the lease;
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not sublet the unit, assign the lease, or have any interest in the unit;
- Promptly notify the SCHA of any changes in family composition;
- Not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any housing programs.

1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 35: Lead-Based Paint
- 24 CFR Part 100: The Fair Housing Act

- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program

- 24 CFR Part 983: Project-Based Vouchers

- 24 CFR Part 985: The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP)

PART III: THE HCV ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Selection and admission of applicants from the SCHA waiting list, including any SCHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the SCHA waiting list (Chapter 4);

- Issuing or denying vouchers, including SCHA policy governing the voucher term and any extensions of the voucher term. If the SCHA decides to allow extensions of the voucher

term, the SCHA administrative plan must describe how the SCHA determines whether to grant extensions, and how the SCHA determines the length of any extension (Chapter 5);

- Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to the SCHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families (Chapter 4);

  • Policy concerning residency for foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides 982.54(d)(4)(iv) (Chapters 5 and 8)
  • Policies on withholding HAP for units that do not meet HQS (Chapter 8)
  • Policy on assisting families with relocating and finding a new unit (Chapter 8 and 10)
  • Whether the PHA will permit a family to submit more than one Request for Tenancy Approval at a time (Chapter 9)
  • In the event of insufficient funding, taking into account any cost-savings measures taken by the PHA, a description of the factors the PHA will consider when determine which HAP contract to terminate first (Chapter 10)
  • The process for establishing and revising voucher payment standards, including whether the PHA has voluntarily adopted the use of Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMRs), policies on administering decreases in the payment standard during the HAP contract term for families continuing to reside in a unit and if the PHA establishes difference payment standard amount for designated areas within its jurisdiction (Chapter 16);
  • Interim redeterminations of family income and composition, the frequency of determination of family income, and income-determination practices, including whether the PHA will accept a family declaration of assets (Chapter 11);

- Policy for utility allowance payments (Chapter 6)

- Occupancy policies, including definition of what group of persons may qualify as a 'family', definition of when a family is considered to be 'continuously assisted'; standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity or alcohol abuse in accordance with 982.553 (Chapters 3 and 12);

- Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration (Chapter 13);

- Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit (Chapter 2);

- Providing information about a family to prospective owners (Chapters 3 and 9);

- Disapproval of owners (Chapter 13);

- Subsidy standards (Chapter 5);

- Family absence from the dwelling unit (Chapter 12);

- How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up (Chapter 3);

- Informal review procedures for applicants (Chapter 16);

- Informal hearing procedures for participants (Chapter 16);

- The process for establishing and revising voucher payment standards, (Chapter 16);
- Polices on administering decreases and increases in the payment standard during the HAP contract term (Chapter 6);

- The method of determining that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract) (Chapter 8);

- Special policies concerning special housing types in the program (e.g., use of shared housing) (Chapter 15);

- Policies concerning payment by a family to the SCHA of amounts the family owes the SCHA (Chapter 16);

- Interim redeterminations of family income and composition (Chapter 11);
- Restrictions, if any, on the number of moves by a participant family (Chapter 10);

- Approval by the Solano County Housing Authority Board or other authorized officials to charge the administrative fee reserve (Chapter 16);

- Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required housing quality standards inspections (Chapter 8);

- SCHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy (Chapter 3).

- Policies governing the project-basing of vouchers in both the standard Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program (Chapter 17) and the RAD Project-Based Voucher program (Chapter 18); and

- Policies governing the project-basing of vouchers in both the standard Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program (Chapter 17) and the RAD Project-Based Voucher program (Chapter 18); and

- Special policies governing any special purpose vouchers issued by the PHA (Chapter 19).

Mandatory vs. Discretionary Policy

HUD makes a distinction between:

- Mandatory policies: those driven by legislation, regulations, current handbooks, notices, and legal opinions, and

- Optional, non-binding guidance, including guidebooks, notices that have expired and recommendations from individual HUD staff.

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

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

1-III.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

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

1-III.D. UPDATING AND REVISING THE PLAN

The SCHA will revise this administrative plan as needed to comply with changes in HUD regulations. The original plan and any changes must be approved by the Solano County Housing Authority Board, the pertinent sections included in the Agency Plan, and a copy provided to HUD.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will review and update the plan as needed to reflect changes in regulations, SCHA operations, or when needed to ensure staff consistency to program applicants and participants.

Chapter 2

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- The Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule, published in the Federal Register February 3, 2012 and further clarified in Notice PIH 2014-20
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA)

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

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

SCHA Policy
California state law prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of sexual orientation, marital status, ancestry, source of income, age, and arbitrary discrimination.

2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

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

The SCHA shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, disability, national origin, ancestry, source of income, age, and arbitrary discrimination (called "protected classes").

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

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA does not identify any additional protected classes.

The SCHA will not use any of these factors to:

- Deny to any family the opportunity to apply for housing, nor deny to any qualified applicant the opportunity to participate in the housing choice voucher program
- Provide housing that is different from that provided to others
- Subject anyone to segregation or disparate treatment
- Subject anyone to sexual harassment
- Restrict anyone's access to any benefit enjoyed by others in connection with the housing program

- Treat a person differently in determining eligibility or other requirements for admission
- Steer an applicant or participant toward or away from a particular area based any of these factors
- Deny anyone access to the same level of services
- Deny anyone the opportunity to participate in a planning or advisory group that is an integral part of the housing program
- Discriminate in the provision of residential real estate transactions
- Discriminate against someone because they are related to or associated with a member of a protected class; or
- Publish or cause to be published an advertisement or notice indicating the availability of housing that prefers or excludes persons who are members of a protected class.

Providing Information to Families and Landlords

The SCHA must-take steps to ensure that families and owners are fully aware of all applicable civil rights laws. As part of the briefing process, the SCHA will provide information to HCV applicant families about the SCHA's written Section 504 Grievance Policy (which includes the contact information of the SCHA's designated Section 504 Coordinator) and civil rights requirements, and the opportunity to rent in a broad range of the neighborhoods of their choice [24 CFR 982.301]. The Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract informs owners of the requirement not to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability in connection with the contract.

2-I.C. DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS

General Housing Discrimination Complaints

If an applicant or participant believes that any family member has been discriminated against by the owner, the family should advise the SCHA. The SCHA should make every reasonable attempt to determine whether the applicant's or participant's assertions have merit and take any warranted corrective action.

In all cases, the SCHA will advise the family that they may file a fair housing complaint if the family feels they have been discriminated against under the Fair Housing Act.

SCHA Policy

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

Within 10 business days of receiving the complaint, the PHA will investigate and attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against the PHA. The PHA will also advise the family of their right to file a fair housing complaint with HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO). The fair housing poster, posted in conspicuous and accessible locations in the SCHA lobby, will reference how to file a complaint with FHEO.

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

Applicants or tenant families who believe that they have been subject to unlawful discrimination based on marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation under the Equal Access Rule may notify SCHA either orally or in writing.

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

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

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

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

VAWA Complaint Processing [Notice FHEO 2023-01]

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABIILTIES

2-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

> "If you or anyone in your family is a person with disabilities, and you require a specific accommodation in order to fully access and utilize our programs and services, please contact the housing authority."

A specific name and phone number of designated staff will be provided to process requests for accommodation.

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

2-II.B. DEFINITION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

A reasonable accommodation is an adjustment made to a rule, policy, practice, or service that allows a person with a disability to have equal access to the HCV program. For example, reasonable accommodations may include making home visits, extending the voucher term, or approving an exception payment standard in order for a participant to lease an accessible dwelling unit.

Federal regulations stipulate that requests for accommodations will be considered reasonable if they do not create an "undue financial and administrative burden" for the SCHA, or result in a "fundamental alteration" in the nature of the program or service offered. A fundamental alteration is a modification that alters the essential nature of a provider's operations.

Types of Reasonable Accommodations

When needed, the SCHA will modify normal procedures to accommodate the needs of a person with disabilities. Examples include:

- Permitting applications and reexaminations to be completed by mail
- Conducting home visits
- Using higher payment standards (either within the acceptable range or with HUD approval of a payment standard outside the SCHA range) if the SCHA determines this is necessary to enable a

person with disabilities to obtain a suitable housing unit

- Providing time extensions for locating a unit when necessary because of lack of availability of accessible units or special challenges of the family in seeking a unit

- Permitting an authorized designee or advocate to participate in the application or certification process and any other meetings with SCHA staff

- Allowing for exceptions to the PHA's subsidy standards
- Allowing a change in the family's rent due date to correspond with the receipt of the head of household, or spouse or cohead's SSI or SSDI benefits

2-II.C. REQUEST FOR AN ACCOMMODATION

If an applicant or participant indicates that an exception, change, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service is needed because of a disability, HUD requires that the SCHA treat the information as a request for a reasonable accommodation, even if no formal request is made [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

The family must explain what type of accommodation is needed to provide the person with the disability full access to the SCHA's programs and services.

If the need for the accommodation is not readily apparent or known to the SCHA, the family must explain the relationship between the requested accommodation and the disability. There must be an identifiable connection, or nexus, between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will encourage the family to make its request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, the SCHA will consider the accommodation any time the family indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

2-II.D. VERIFICATION OF DISABILITY

The regulatory civil rights definition for persons with disabilities is provided in Exhibit 2-1 at the end of this chapter. The definition of a person with a disability for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable accommodation is much broader than the HUD definition of disability which is used for waiting list preferences and income allowances.

Before providing an accommodation, the SCHA must determine that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the accommodation will enhance the family's access to the SCHA's programs and services.

If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known to the SCHA, and if the need for the requested accommodation is also readily apparent or known, no further verification will be required [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

If a family indicates that an accommodation is required for a disability that is not obvious or otherwise

known to the SCHA, the SCHA must verify that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the limitations imposed by the disability require the requested accommodation.

When verifying a disability, the SCHA will follow the verification policies provided in Chapter 7. All information related to a person's disability will be treated in accordance with the confidentiality policies provided in Chapter 16. In addition to the general requirements that govern all verification efforts, the following requirements apply when verifying a disability:

- Third-party verification must be obtained from an individual identified by the family who is competent to make the determination. A doctor or other medical professional, a peer support group, a non-medical service agency, or a reliable third party who is in a position to know about the individual's disability may provide verification of a disability [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

- The SCHA must request only information that is necessary to evaluate the disability-related need for the accommodation. The SCHA will not inquire about the nature or extent of any disability.

- Medical records will not be accepted or retained in the participant file.

- In the event that the PHA does receive confidential information about a person's specific diagnosis, treatment, or the nature or severity of the disability, the PHA will dispose of it. In place of the information, the PHA will note in the file that the disability and other requested information have been verified, the date the verification was received, and the name and address of the knowledgeable professional who sent the information [Notice PIH 2010-26].

2-II.E. APPROVAL/DENIAL OF A REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act, Notice PIH 2010-26]

The SCHA must approve a request for an accommodation if the following three conditions are met:

- The request was made by or on behalf of a person with a disability;

- There is a disability-related need for the accommodation; and

- The requested accommodation is reasonable, meaning it would not impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the SCHA, or fundamentally alter the nature of the SCHA's HCV operations (including the obligation to comply with HUD requirements and regulations).

Requests for accommodations must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account factors such as the overall size of the SCHA's program with respect to the number of employees, type of facilities and size of budget, type of operation including composition and structure of workforce, the nature and cost of the requested accommodation, and the availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the family's disability-related needs.

Before making a determination whether to approve the request, the SCHA may enter into discussion and negotiation with the family, request more information from the family, or may require the family to sign a consent form so that the SCHA may verify the need for the requested accommodation.

SCHA Policy

After a request for an accommodation is presented, SCHA will respond, in writing, within 10 business days.

If SCHA denies a request for an accommodation because it is not reasonable, SCHA will discuss with the family whether an alternative accommodation could effectively address the family's disability-related needs without a fundamental alteration to the HCV program and without imposing an undue financial and administrative burden.

If SCHA believes that the family has failed to identify a reasonable alternative accommodation after interactive discussion and negotiation, SCHA will notify the family, in writing, of its determination within 10 business days from the date of the most recent discussion or communication with the family.

Use and/or growth of medicinal marijuana, even when authorized by the State, will not be considered a reasonable accommodation as it would result in a fundamental alteration of the HCV program.

In cases where a member of the family is disabled and is requesting an additional bedroom that will result in an increase in the subsidy payment, but will not result in overcrowding according to the SCHA's adopted occupancy standards (i.e. a three person household currently living in a four bedroom unit), the accommodation will be determined to be unnecessary because there are already enough bedrooms/living areas in the unit to accommodate the need of the family member who is disabled, and therefore no barrier to housing exists. Such an accommodation would not give the family equal access but rather superior access and is not necessary to ensure the individual receives the benefits and services of the program.

When the request for a reasonable accommodation is for an extra bedroom for medical equipment, the SCHA will conduct an inspection of the client's unit to determine if the request is reasonable and if it is necessary, including a determination if there is sufficient space elsewhere in the unit that will accommodate the equipment without negatively impacting the client's disability. This inspection will include a conversation with the client about alternatives to accommodate the equipment as part of the interactive process.

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

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

At the initial point of contact with each applicant, the SCHA shall inform all applicants of alternative forms of communication that can be used other than plain language paperwork.

SCHA Policy

To meet the needs of persons with hearing impairments, TTD/TTY (text telephone display / teletype) communication will be available.

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

Additional examples of alternative forms of communication are sign language interpretation; having material explained orally by staff; or having a third party representative (a friend, relative or advocate, named by the applicant or participant) to receive, interpret and explain housing materials and be present at all meetings.

2-II.G. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

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

- Notice PIH 2010-26
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- The Fair Housing Act of 1988

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

- This Administrative Plan describes the key policies that govern the SCHA's responsibilities with regard to physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH 2010 summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to non-discrimination and accessibility in federally-funded housing programs.
- The SCHA Plan provides information about self-evaluation, needs assessment and transition plans.

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

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

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

2-II.H. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

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

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

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

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

If an applicant or participant believes that any family member has been discriminated against by the SCHA or an owner, the family should advise the SCHA. The SCHA has adopted a Grievance Policy for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action prohibited by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by the SCHA. Section 504 states, in part, that no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. See Section 2-II.I. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Grievance Policy below.

2-II.I. SECTION 504 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT GRIEVANCE POLICY

The Solano County Housing Authority (SCHA) has adopted a Grievance Policy for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action prohibited by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Section 504 states, in part, that no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Issues that are grievable include, but are not limited to, a denial of a Reasonable Accommodation and/or Reasonable Modification, the inadequacy of an accommodation/modification, the inaccessibility of a program or activity due to disability, or discrimination or harassment based on disability.

All such complaints should be addressed to:

Vacaville Housing Authority
Solano County Housing Authority
Attn: Section 504 Coordinator
40 Eldridge Avenue, Suite 2
Vacaville, CA 95688
(707) 449–5675 or TTY (707) 449-5680

Procedures for Filing a Grievance

A grievance shall be made in writing to the Section 504 Coordinator or his/her designee unless the individual's disability prevents him or her from filing a written grievance, in which case alternative means of filing a grievance shall be allowed as a Reasonable Accommodation (e.g., personal interview, tape recording, email, etc.). The grievance form may be obtained at the office of the Section 504 Coordinator

or his/her designee which is located at:

Vacaville Housing Authority
Solano County Housing Authority
40 Eldridge Avenue, Suite 2
Vacaville, CA 95688
(707) 449–5675 or TTY (707) 449-5680

At a minimum, the complaint form shall contain the following: (a) the name, address and phone number of the person filing the complaint; and, (b) describe the nature of the complaint and why you believe this constitutes discrimination.

Grievance forms shall be submitted to the Section 504 Coordinator or his/her designee within **fourteen (14) days** of the date the person filing the grievance became aware of the alleged discriminatory action.

Procedures for Grievance Resolution

Within **thirty (30) days** of receiving the grievance, the Section 504 Coordinator or his/her designee shall contact the claimant to discuss the grievance and possible resolutions. If the Section 504 Coordinator or his/her designee and the claimant cannot agree upon a satisfactory resolution, the Section 504 Review process will begin.

The City of Vacaville Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee (RARC) will also review Section 504 Grievances that cannot be resolved between the Section 504 Coordinator and the claimant. A meeting of the RARC shall be scheduled by the 504 Coordinator or his/her designee. The location and time of the meeting shall be jointly agreed upon by all parties involved. A written notification of the date, time, place and procedures governing the meeting shall be sent to the claimant. The claimant may submit additional documentation and/or bring someone to assist them during the meeting such as an advocate or representative, if any. Every effort shall be made to hold the meeting at a location fully accessible to persons with physical impairments. If the claimant seeking relief under this process needs a Reasonable Accommodation to fully participate in the hearing, (i.e. sign language interpreter, reader, etc.), the SCHA must be notified no later than ten (10) days before the scheduled meeting date and such services shall be provided at no cost by the SCHA.

Within **thirty (30)** days of the date of the meeting, the RARC shall mail a written notification of the decision to the claimant. If requested by the claimant as a Reasonable Accommodation, the decision shall be provided in an accessible format (e.g., large print, audio tape, Braille, etc.).

The determination shall include the RARC's findings, conclusions and recommendations for any proposed resolution of the matter.

Other Remedies

The right of an individual with a disability to a prompt and equitable resolution of the grievance shall not be delayed by the individual's pursuit of other remedies such as the filing of a disability complaint with a responsible federal or state agency. Use of this grievance procedure is not a prerequisite to an individual's pursuit of other remedies.

The individual with a disability shall be notified of his/her right to file with:

U.S. Dept. Of Housing and Urban Development
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Office
One Sansome Street, Suite 1200
San Francisco, CA 94104-4430
(415) 489-6524
(800) 347-3739
TTY (415) 436-6594

State of California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)
2218 Kausen Drive, Sutie 100
Elk Grove, CA 95758
(800) 884-1684

Reasonable Accommodation

The Section 504 Coordinator will make appropriate arrangements to ensure that individuals with disabilities are provided Reasonable Accommodations if needed to participate in the grievance process. Such arrangements may include, but are not limited to, providing interpreters for the hearing impaired, providing taped cassettes of materials for the visually impaired, or assuring a barrier-free location for the mobility impaired.

Retention of Records

The Section 504 Coordinator shall maintain files and records including the number, nature, and outcomes of all Section 504 related grievances filed under this grievance procedure.
Confidentiality

To the extent possible, confidentiality will be maintained throughout the investigation of a complaint of unlawful discrimination.

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

2-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

The SCHA will take affirmative steps to communicate with people who need services or information in a language other than English. These persons will be referred to as Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

LEP is defined as persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. For the purposes of this administrative plan, LEP persons are HCV applicants and participants, and parents and family members of applicants and

participants.

In order to determine the level of access needed by LEP persons, the SCHA will balance the following four factors: (1) the number or proportion of LEP persons eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by the Housing Choice Voucher program; (2) the frequency with which LEP persons come into contact with the program; (3) the nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the program to people's lives; and (4) the resources available to the SCHA and costs. Balancing these four factors will ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to critical services while not imposing undue burdens on the SCHA.

2-III.B. ORAL INTERPRETATION

The SCHA will offer competent interpretation services free of charge, upon request, to the LEP person.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will utilize a language line for telephone interpreter services.

Where LEP persons desire, they will be permitted to use, at their own expense, an interpreter of their own choosing, in place of or as a supplement to the free language services offered by the SCHA. The interpreter may be a family member or friend.

The SCHA will analyze the various kinds of contacts it has with the public, to assess language needs and decide what reasonable steps should be taken. "Reasonable steps" may not be reasonable where the costs imposed substantially exceed the benefits.

Where feasible and possible, the SCHA will train and hire bilingual staff to be available to act as interpreters and translators, will pool resources with other PHAs, and will standardize documents.

2-III.C. WRITTEN TRANSLATION

Translation is the replacement of a written text from one language into an equivalent written text in another language.

SCHA Policy

In order to comply with written-translation obligations, the SCHA will take the following steps:

The SCHA will provide written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes 5 percent or 1,000 persons, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered. Translation of other documents, if needed, can be provided orally; or

If there are fewer than 50 persons in a language group that reaches the 5 percent trigger, the SCHA does not translate vital written materials, but provides written notice in the primary language of the LEP language group of the right to receive competent oral interpretation of those written materials, free of cost.

2-III.D. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

After completing four factor analysis and deciding what language assistance services are appropriate, the SCHA shall determine whether it is necessary to developed a written implementation plan to address the identified needs of the LEP populations it services.

If the SCHA determines that it is not necessary to develop a written implementation plan, the absence of a written plan does not obviate the underlying obligation to ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to the SCHA's Housing Choice Voucher program and services.

SCHA Policy

If it is determined that the SCHA serves very few LEP persons, and the SCHA has very limited resources, the SCHA will not develop a written LEP plan, but will consider alternative ways to articulate in a reasonable manner a plan for providing meaningful access. Entities having significant contact with LEP persons, such as schools, grassroots and faith-based organizations, community groups, and groups working with new immigrants will be contacted for input into the process.

The SCHA has a written Language Assistance Plan (LAP), where the following five steps are taken: (1) Identifying LEP individuals who need language assistance; (2) identifying language assistance measures; (3) training staff; (4) providing notice to LEP persons; and (5) monitoring and updating the LEP plan.

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

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

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

The phrase "physical or mental impairment" includes:

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

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

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

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

The definition of a person with disabilities does not include:

- Current illegal drug users
- People whose alcohol use interferes with the rights of others
- Persons who objectively pose a direct threat or substantial risk of harm to others that cannot be controlled with a reasonable accommodation under the HCV program

The above definition of disability determines whether an applicant or participant is entitled to any of the protections of federal disability civil rights laws. Thus, a person who does not meet this disability is not entitled to a reasonable accommodation under federal civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations.

The HUD definition of a person with a disability is much narrower than the civil rights definition of disability. The HUD definition of a person with a disability is used for purposes of receiving the disabled family preference, the $400 elderly/disabled household deduction, the $480 dependent deduction, the allowance for medical expenses, or the allowance for disability assistance expenses.

The definition of a person with a disability for purposes of granting a reasonable accommodation request is much broader than the HUD definition of disability. Many people will not qualify as a disabled person under the HCV program, yet an accommodation is needed to provide equal opportunity.

Chapter 3

ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

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

To be eligible for the HCV program:

- The applicant family must:
  - Qualify as a family as defined by HUD and the SCHA.
  - Have income at or below HUD-specified income limits.
  - Qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigrant status of family members.
  - Provide social security number information for household members as required.
  - Consent to the SCHA's collection and use of family information as provided for in SCHA-provided consent forms.
  - Not currently be receiving a duplicative subsidy
  - Meet net asset and property ownership restriction requirements.
- The SCHA must determine that the current or past behavior of household members does not include activities that are prohibited by HUD or the SCHA.

This chapter contains three parts:

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

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

Part III: Denial of Assistance. This part covers factors related to an applicant's past or current conduct (e.g. criminal activity) that can cause the SCHA to deny assistance as well as the asset limitation for HCV.

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PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

is needed to correctly identify family and household members, and to apply HUD's eligibility rules.

3-I.B. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR FR Notice 02/03/12; Notice PIH 2014-20] and FR Notice 2/14/23

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

Family

To be eligible for assistance, an applicant must qualify as a family as defined by HUD includes, but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, a single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; an otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or a group of persons residing together. Such group includes, but is not limited to a family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family), an elderly family, a near-elderly family, a disabled family, a displaced family, and the remaining member of a tenant family. The SCHA has the discretion to determine if any other group of persons qualifies as a family.

Gender Identity means actual or perceived gender characteristics.

Sexual orientation means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

SCHA Policy

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

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

Household

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

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

Family Breakup [24 CFR 982.315]

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

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

  SCHA Policy

  If the family agrees on its own which members will continue to receive assistance, the SCHA will accept their choice provided that those members remain eligible (i.e. they are not in violation of any family obligations) and have lived in the unit for at least six months. The family's decision must be provided in writing and signed by all adult family members.

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

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

  In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, SCHA will determine which family will retain their placement on the waiting list or continue to receive assistance. In making its determination, SCHA will take into consideration the following factors:

  (1) the interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements;

  (2) the interest of any ill, elderly, or disabled family members;

  (3) the interest of any family member who is the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking including a family member who was forced to leave an assisted unit as a result of such actual or threatened abuse;

  (4) any possible risks to family members as a result of criminal activity;

  (5) the recommendations of social service professionals;

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

The family may designate any qualified family member as the head of household. For participants wishing to designate a change in head of household, the person designated must have been residing in the unit as a participant family member for at least six (6) months.

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

3-I.E. SPOUSE, COHEAD, AND OTHER ADULT

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

SCHA Policy

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

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

SCHA Policy

Minors who are emancipated under state law may be designated as a cohead.

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

3-I.F. DEPENDENTS AND MINORS [24 CFR 5.603]

A minor is a member of the family, other than the head of family or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

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

Joint Custody of Dependents

SCHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family if they live with the applicant or participant family 51 percent or more of the time.

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

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

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

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

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

Elderly Persons

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

Near-Elderly Persons

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

Elderly Family

An elderly family is one in which the head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is an elderly person. Identifying elderly families is important because elderly families qualify for special deductions from income as described in Chapter 6.

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

Persons with Disabilities

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

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

Disabled Family

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

A guest can remain in the assisted unit no longer than 14 consecutive days, provided the family has obtained landlord approval subject to their lease agreement. Any person who has been in the unit more than 14 consecutive days without SCHA approval, or a total of 30 days during any 12-month period, will be considered to be living in the unit as an unauthorized household member.

Absence of evidence of any other permanent address will be considered verification that the visitor is an unauthorized member of the household. Statements from neighbors and/or the landlord will also be considered in making the determination.

Use of the unit address as the visitor's current residence or mailing address for any purpose shall be construed as permanent residence.

The burden of proof that the individual is a visitor rests on the family. In the absence of such proof, the individual will be considered an unauthorized member of the household and the SCHA will terminate assistance in accordance with policies stated in Chapter 12 of this Administrative Plan since prior approval was not requested for the individual to live in the assisted unit.

Children who are subject to a joint custody arrangement or for whom a family has visitation privileges, that are not included as a family member because they live outside

of the assisted household 51 percent or more of the time, are not subject to the time limitations of guests as described above.

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

3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS

A *foster adult* is a member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a *foster adult* under state law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition, and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

A *foster child* is a member of the household who meets the definition of a *foster child* under state law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

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

SCHA Policy

A foster child or foster adult may be allowed to reside in the unit if their presence would not result in a violation of space standards as described in Section 8-I.F. of this policy.

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

3-I.L. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS

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

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

SCHA Policy

Generally, an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for 180 days or less in any 12-month period is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally an approved household member who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 days in any 12-month period is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below. The SCHA will terminate assistance if the family or single family household is considered absent from the unit for 180 days in a 12-

month period. If the family is absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days for any reason, the unit will be considered vacated, and assistance will be terminated.

Absent Students

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

If the period for the child to return is to be greater than 12 months from the date of removal of the child/children, they will be considered permanently absent and the voucher size will reduced in accordance with the SCHA's subsidy standards.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

SCHA Policy

An employed head, spouse, or cohead absent from the unit more than 180 days in a 12 month period due to employment will continue to be considered a family member.

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

Return of Permanently Absent Family Members

SCHA Policy

The family must request SCHA approval for the return of any adult family members that SCHA previously determined to be permanently absent. The individual is subject to the eligibility and screening requirements discussed elsewhere in this chapter.

3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

A family's request for a live-in aide may be made either orally or in writing. The SCHA will verify the need for alive-in-aide with written verification will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker, unless the disability is obvious or otherwise known and the need for a live-in aide is clear or known to SCHA. Verification, when required, will be from a professional who is knowledgeable about the individual's situation and competent to render an opinion that the live-in aide is essential for the care and well-being of the elderly, near-elderly, or disabled family member. For continued approval, the family may be required to submit a new, written request-subject to SCHA verification every two years at annual reexamination. The SCHA will not require continued approval with an approved permanent need for live-in aide.

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

A live-in aide is someone above who is required to live in the unit on a full-time basis to care for the person(s) named above. A live-in aide is not the same as rotating shifts or daily or nighttime housekeeper.

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

The live-in aide is the spouse of any household member or the parent of a minor child in the home.

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

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

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

SCHA will notify the family of its decision in writing within 10 business days of receiving a request for a live-in aide, including all required documentation related to the request.

One additional bedroom may be authorized for the live-in aide and their family, if applicable.

PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

Income Limits

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

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

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

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

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

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

Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 982.201 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

- A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing household living in HOPE 1 (public housing homeownership), HOPE 2 (multifamily housing homeownership) developments, or other HUD-assisted multifamily homeownership programs covered by 24 CFR 248.173
- A low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract on eligible low-income housing as defined in 24 CFR 248.101
- A low-income family is eligible for assistance under VASH [FR Notice 8/13/24]. See Chapter 19 of this policy for more information.

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

SCHA Policy

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

Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 982.201]

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

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

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

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

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

Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]

HUD requires each family member to declare whether the individual is a citizen, a national, or an eligible noncitizen, except those members who elect not to contend that they have eligible immigration status. Those who elect not to contend their status are considered to be ineligible

noncitizens. For citizens, nationals and eligible noncitizens the declaration must be signed personally by the head, spouse, cohead, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family must identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Noncitizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

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

SCHA Policy

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

Eligible Noncitizens

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

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

Ineligible Noncitizens

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

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

Mixed Families

A family is eligible for assistance as long as at least one member is a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are considered mixed families. Such families will be given notice that their assistance will be prorated, and that they

may request a hearing if they contest this determination. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of how rents are prorated, and Chapter 16 for a discussion of informal hearing procedures.

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

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of all family members.

When SCHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible noncitizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 10 business days of the determination.

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

Informal hearing procedures are contained in Chapter 16.

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

The applicant and all members of the applicant's household must disclose the complete and accurate social security number (SSN) assigned to each household member, and the documentation necessary to verify each SSN. If a child under age 6 has been added to an applicant family within 6 months prior to voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and must disclose and document the child's SSN within 90 days of the

effective date of the initial HAP contract. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

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

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

3-II.D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 5.230, 24 CFR 5.232, and HCV GB, p. 5-13]

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

The SCHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit the consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR 5, Subparts B and F [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3) and 24 CFR 5.232(a)].

Upon the SCHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date, the following on revocation of consent is added:

However, this does not apply if the applicant or participant, or any member of their family, revokes their consent with respect to the ability of the SCHA to access financial records from financial institutions, unless the SCHA establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance [24 CFR 5.232(c)].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has established a policy that the family's revocation of consent to allow the SCHA to access records from financial institutions will result in denial of admission.

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

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

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

policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's eligibility.

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

Definitions

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

Dependent Child

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

Independent Student

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will consider a student "independent" from his or her parents and the parents' income will not be considered when determining the student's eligibility if the following four criteria are all met:

- The individual is of legal contract age under state law.
- The individual has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year prior to application for occupancy or the individual meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student.

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

The individual is at least 24 years old by December 31 of the award year for which aid is sought

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

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

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

The individual is a graduate or professional student

The individual is married

The individual has one or more legal dependents other than a spouse (for example, dependent children or an elderly dependent parent)

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

A local educational agency homeless liaison

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

A financial aid administrator

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

- The individual was not claimed as a dependent by his/her parents pursuant to IRS regulations, as demonstrated on the parents' most recent tax forms.
- The individual provides a certification of the amount of financial assistance that will be provided by his/her parents. This certification must be signed by the individual providing the support and must be submitted even if no assistance is being provided.

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

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

Institution of Higher Education

The SCHA will use the statutory definition under section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to determine whether a student is attending an institution of higher education (see Exhibit 3-2).

Parents

SCHA Policy

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

Person with Disabilities

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

Veteran

SCHA Policy

A veteran is defined as head of household, spouse or cohead who has served at least 181 consecutive days active duty in the armed forces, and who received an honorable or medical discharge from the United States Armed Forces. Active duty training and inactive duty training shall not be considered active duty for purposes of this policy.

Vulnerable Youth

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

A local educational agency homeless liaison

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

A financial aid administrator

Determining Student Eligibility

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Determining Parental Income Eligibility

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-II.F. EIV SYSTEM SEARCHES EIV FAQs; EIV System Training 9/30/20; and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Existing Tenant Search

Prior to admission to the program, the SCHA must search for all household members using the EIV Existing Tenant Search module. The SCHA must review the reports for any SSA matches involving another SCHA or a multifamily entity and follow up on any issues identified. The

SCHA must provide the family with a copy of the Existing Tenant Search results if requested. At no time may any family member receive duplicative assistance.

If the tenant is a new admission to the SCHA, and a match is identified at a multifamily property, the SCHA must report the program admission date to the multifamily property and document the notification in the tenant file. The family must provide documentation of move-out from the assisted unit, as applicable.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will contact the other PHA or owner identified in the report to confirm that the family has moved out of the unit and obtain documentation of current tenancy status, including a form HUD-50058 or 50059, as applicable, showing an end of participation. The SCHA will only approve assistance contingent upon the move-out from the currently occupied assisted unit.

Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations

All adult household members must sign the form HUD-52675 Debts Owed to Public Housing and Terminations. Prior to admission to the program, the PHA must search for each adult family member in the Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations module.

If a current or former tenant disputes the information in the module, the tenant should contact the SCHA directly in writing to dispute the information and provide any documentation that supports the dispute. If the SCHA determines that the disputed information is incorrect, the SCHA will update or delete the record from EIV. Former tenants may dispute debt and termination information for a period of up to three years from the end of participation date in the program.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will require each adult household member to sign the form HUD-52675 once at the eligibility determination. Any new members added to the household after admission will be required to sign the form HUD-52675 prior to being added to the household.

The SCHA will search the Debts Owed to SCHAs and Terminations module as part of the eligibility determination for new households and as part of the screening process for any household members added after the household is admitted to the program. If any information on debts or terminations is returned by the search, the SCHA will determine if this information warrants a denial in accordance with the policies in Part III of this chapter.

EIV Income Report

For each new admission, the SCHA is required to review the income information in EIVto confirm and validate family reported income within 120 days after the admission information is transmitted to HUD. The SCHA must print and maintain copies of the reports in the tenant file and resolve any discrepancies with the family.

PART III: DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

3-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

While the regulations state that the SCHA must prohibit admission for certain types of criminal activity and give the SCHA the option to deny for other types of previous criminal history, more recent HUD rules and OGC guidance must also be taken into consideration when determining whether a particular individual's criminal history merits denial of admission. SCHA may deny assistance for an applicant because of the family's action or failure to act as described in 24 CFR 982.552 or 982.553.

When considering any denial of admission, SCHA may not use arrest records as the basis for the denial. Further, HUD does not require the adoption of "One Strike" policies and reminds PHAs of their obligation to safeguard the due process rights of applicants and tenants [Notice PIH 2015-19].

HUD's Office of General Counsel issued a memo on April 4, 2016, regarding the application of Fair Housing Act standards to the use of criminal records. This memo states that a PHA violates the Fair Housing Act when their policy or practice has an unjustified discriminatory effect, even when the PHA had no intention to discriminate. Where a policy or practice that restricts admission based on criminal history has a disparate impact on a particular race, national origin, or other protected class, that policy or practice is in violation of the Fair Housing Act if it is not necessary to serve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest of the PHA, or if that interest could be served by another practice that has a less discriminatory effect [OGC Memo 4/4/16]. HUD codified this stance on disparate impact and discriminatory effects in a final rule dated March 31, 2023. In doing so, HUD also standardized its long-practiced three-step approach to assessing burdens of proof.

PHAs who impose blanket prohibitions on any person with any conviction record, no matter when the conviction occurred, what the underlying conduct entailed, or what the convicted person has done since then will be unable to show that such policy or practice is necessary to achieve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest. Even a PHA with a more tailored policy or practice that excludes individuals with only certain types of convictions must still prove that its policy is necessary. To do this, the PHA must show that its policy accurately distinguishes between criminal conduct that indicates a demonstrable risk to resident safety and property and criminal conduct that does not.

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

Denial of assistance includes any of the following:

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

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

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

- Age, disability, race, color, religion, sex, or national origin (See Chapter 2 for additional information about fair housing and equal opportunity requirements.)

- Where a family lives prior to admission to the program. The exception to this is where the family claims the Local Resident preference and their application reaches the top of the wait list based on this information. A family may be denied assistance in this case if the family is determined not to meet the Local Resident preference.
- Where the family will live with assistance under the program. Although eligibility is not affected by where the family will live, there may be restrictions on the family's ability to move outside the SCHA's jurisdiction under portability. (See Chapter 10.)
- Whether members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock.
- Whether the family includes children.
- Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program.
- Whether or not a qualified applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking if the applicant is otherwise qualified for assistance (See section 3-III.G.)

3-III.B. MANDATORY DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.553(a) and 24 CFR 982.552(b)(6)]

HUD requires the SCHA to deny assistance in the following cases:

- Any member of the household has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last 3 years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits, but does not require, the SCHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the SCHA, or the person who committed the crime-no longer lives in the household).

  SCHA Policy

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

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

  SCHA Policy

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

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

  SCHA Policy

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

- Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing
- Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program
- Any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.

  The family does not meet the restrictions on net assets and real property ownership as required by 24 CFR 5.618.

Upon the SCHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date, the following section on the asset limitation is added. The asset limitation does not apply until the SCHA's HOTMA compliance date.

3-III.C. RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE BASED ON ASSETS [24 CFR 5.618]

There are two circumstances under which a family is ineligible to receive assistance based on asset ownership.

First, assistance may not be provided to any family if the family's net assets exceed the HUD-published asset limitation amount (adjusted annually by HUD).

- This amount is listed in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables
- $100,000 for 2024, $103,200 for 2025
- SHA Policy
- y
- If a family's net assets exceed the HUD-published asset limitation at the time of admission, the family will be denied assistance. If a family's net assets exceed the HUD-published asset limitation while on the program, the family will be notified that they will be terminated from the program 180 after the asset review has been completed and third party verification has been confirmed that the family's net assets exceed the HUD-published asset limitation. The family will have the option to cure within 180 days and remain on the program. The family has the right to request an Informal Hearing in accordance with Informal Hearing procedures in Chapter 12.

Second, the family has real property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence and the family has:

- A present ownership interest in the real property; and
- A legal right to reside in the real property; and
- The effective legal authority to sell (based on state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located) the real property.

The PHA does not have the discretion not to enforce or provide limited enforcement of the asset limitation at admission However, the real property restriction does not apply in the following circumstances:

- Any property for which the family is receiving assistance for a manufactured home under 24 CFR 982.620 or under the HCV Homeownership program;
- Any property that is jointly owned by a member of the family and at least one non-household member who does not live with the family, if the non-household member resides at the jointly owned property;
- Any family that is offering the property for sale; or
- Any person who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
    - When a family asks for an exception because a family member is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the SCHA must comply with all the confidentiality requirements under VAWA. The SCHA must accept a self-certification from the family member, and the restrictions on requesting documentation under VAWA apply.

A property is considered *suitable for occupancy* unless the family demonstrates that it:

- Does not meet the disability-related needs for all members of the family (*e.g.,* physical accessibility requirements, disability-related need for additional bedrooms, proximity to accessible transportation, etc.);
- Is not sufficient for the size of the family;

    SCHA Policy

    The SCHA defines *not sufficient for the size of the family* as being overcrowded based on the SCHA's subsidy standards in Chapter 5 of this policy.

- Is geographically located so as to be a hardship for the family (e.g., the distance or commuting time between the property and the family's place of work or school would be a hardship to the family, as determined by the PHA or owner);

    SCHA Policy

    In general, the SCHA defines a *geographic hardship* to include when a family members' work, school, health care provider, or other necessary service is located an unreasonable distance from the real property or there is a lack of adequate transportation options for the family to access work, school, health care, or other necessary services. The SCHA

will consider circumstantial details a family faces when determining whether a geographic hardship is present.

- Is not safe to reside in because of the physical condition of the property (e.g., property's physical condition poses a risk to the family's health and safety and the condition of the property cannot be easily remedied); or
- Is not a property that a family may reside in under the state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located.

If a family meets one of the above exceptions, the real property is not automatically excluded from the calculation of net family assets. Unless the real property is specifically excluded from net family assets as described in 24 CFR 5.603 and Chapter 6 of this policy, it will be included in net family assets. If the value of that real property brings the net family assets above the HUD-published asset limitation amount, the family is out of compliance with the asset limitation.

- See Chapter 7 for information on verifying net family assets for purposes of the asset limitation.
-

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

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553]

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

SCHA Policy

If any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in any of the following criminal activities within the past five years, the family will be denied assistance:

Drug-related criminal activity, defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use the drug [24 CFR 5.100]. This includes marijuana recommended or prescribed by a physician for medicinal purposes under state law.

Violent criminal activity, defined by HUD as any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage [24 CFR 5.100]. This includes gang-related activity.

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;

Immediate vicinity means within a three-block radius of the premises.

Criminal sexual conduct, including but not limited to sexual assault, incest, open and gross lewdness, or child abuse; or

Criminal activity that may threaten the health or safety of property owners, management staff, and persons performing contract administration functions or other responsibilities on behalf of the SCHA (including a SCHA employee or a SCHA contractor, subcontractor, or agent).

Evidence of such criminal activity includes, but is not limited to:

Any conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 5 years.

Records of arrests for drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 5 years, although a record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the denial or proof that the applicant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

Any record of eviction from public or privately-owned housing as a result of criminal activity within the past 5 years.

A conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity will be given more weight than an arrest for such activity.

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

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

HUD authorizes the SCHA to deny assistance based on the family's previous behavior in assisted housing.

Per the alternate requirements listed in the Federal Register notice dated December 29, 2014, the SCHA is no longer permitted to deny assistance to a family because the family previously failed to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program [FR Notice 12/29/14].

SCHA Policy

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

The family does not provide information that the SCHA or HUD determines is necessary in the administration of the program.

The family does not provide complete and true information to the SCHA.

Any family member has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last five years.

Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

The family owes rent or other amounts to any housing authority in connection with Section 8 or other public housing assistance under the 1937 Act, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to being selected from the waiting list.

If the family has not reimbursed any SCHA for amounts the SCHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to being selected from the waiting list.

The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with SCHA, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt covered in the repayment agreement prior to being selected from the waiting list.

A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward SCHA personnel.

Abusive or violent behavior towards SCHA personnel includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.

Threatening refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to intimidate, abuse or commit violence.

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

3-III.E. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will perform a criminal background check through local law enforcement and/or a contracted vendor for every adult household member prior to admission to the program or approval to be added to an already assisted family.

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

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database, Meghan's Law database, local law enforcement and/or contracted vendor to screen applicants for admission.

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

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

Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 982.307]

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

The SCHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided to the SCHA by the family in response to a SCHA 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)].

SCHA Policy

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

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

Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whether criminal charges were filed

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

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

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

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

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

Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

3-III.G. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR-DENIAL

If the family is eligible for assistance, the SCHA will notify the family in writing and schedule an applicant briefing as discussed in Chapter 5.

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

SCHA Policy

The family will be notified of a decision to deny assistance in writing within 10 business days of the determination.

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

SCHA Policy

If based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information, an applicant family appears to be ineligible, SCHA will notify the family in writing of the proposed denial and inform the applicant and subject of record of their right to view the copy of the record. The family will be given 10 business days to view the record and dispute the accuracy and/or relevance of the information. If the family does not contact SCHA to dispute the information within that 10-day period, SCHA will proceed with issuing the notice of denial of admission. A family that does not exercise their right to dispute the accuracy of the information prior to issuance of the official denial letter will still be given the opportunity to do so as part of the informal review process.

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

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

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

The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) and the HUD regulation at 24 CFR 5.2005(b) prohibit PHAs from denying an applicant admission to the HCV program "on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission."

- Although the VAWA 2022 statute does not specifically include human trafficking in the list of victims protected under VAWA, in 2022 HUD began including human trafficking as part of the list of victims protected under VAWA (as seen in Notices PIH 2022-06, PIH 2022-22, and PIH 2022-24). In the absence of a final rule implementing VAWA 2022 and to mirror HUD's recent usage, this policy includes human trafficking in addition to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking anywhere such a list appears.

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

Notification

VAWA requires SCHA to provide applicants who are denied assistance with a VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (form HUD-5380) and a domestic violence certification form (HUD-5382) at the time the applicant is denied.

SCHA Policy

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

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

SCHA will include in its notice of denial the VAWA information described in Section 16-IX.C of this plan as well as including a copy of the form HUD-5382. SCHA will request in writing that an applicant wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify SCHA within 10 business days.

Documentation

Victim Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007]

SCHA Policy

If an applicant claims the protection against denial of assistance that VAWA provides to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, SCHA will request in writing that the applicant provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with section 16-IX.D of this plan.

Perpetrator Documentation

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

is progressing successfully. The victim and perpetrator must also sign or attest to the documentation.

EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

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

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

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

In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind (within the meaning of "blindness" as defined in section 416(i)(1) of this title), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity, requiring skills or ability comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time.

- Has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C.15002(8)], which defines developmental disability in functional terms as follows:

  (A) In General

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

  (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;

  (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22;

  (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely;

  (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) Self-care, (II) Receptive and expressive language, (III) Learning, (IV) Mobility, (V) Self-direction, (VI) Capacity for independent living, (VII) Economic self-sufficiency; and

  (v) reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

  (B) Infants and Young Children

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

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

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

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

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

Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]

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

(1) Physical or mental impairment includes:

   (a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymschatic; skin; and endocrine; or

   (b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.

(2) Major life activities means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.

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

(4) Is regarded as having an impairment means:

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

   (b) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or

   (c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (1) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

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

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

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

Definition of ‘‘Institution of Higher Education’’ From 20 U.S.C. 1001

(a) Institution of higher education. For purposes of this chapter, other than subchapter IV and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42, the term ‘‘institution of higher education’’ means an educational institution in any State that

(1) Admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;

(2) Is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;

(3) Provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;

(4) Is a public or other nonprofit institution; and

(5) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted preaccreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of preaccreditation status, and the Secretary has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time.

(b) Additional institutions included. For purposes of this chapter, other than subchapter IV and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42, the term ‘‘institution of higher education’’ also includes—

(1) Any school that provides not less than a 1-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and that meets the provision of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) of this section; and

(2) A public or nonprofit private educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in subsection (a)(1) of this section, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

(c) List of accrediting agencies. For purposes of this section and section 1002 of this title, the Secretary shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations that the Secretary determines, pursuant to subpart 2 of part G of subchapter IV of this chapter, to be reliable authority as to the quality of the education or training offered.

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

(a) Definition of institution of higher education for purposes of student assistance programs

(1) Inclusion of additional institutions. Subject to paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, the term ‘‘institution of higher education’’ for purposes of subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 includes, in addition to the institutions covered by the definition in section 1001 of this title—

(A) A proprietary institution of higher education (as defined in subsection (b) of this section);

(B) A postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in subsection (c) of this section); and

(C) Only for the purposes of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter, an institution outside the United States that is comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title and that has been approved by the Secretary for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(2) Institutions outside the United States

(A) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall establish criteria by regulation for the approval of institutions outside the United States and for the determination that such institutions are comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title (except that a graduate medical school, or a veterinary school, located outside the United States shall not be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 (a)(4) of this title). Such criteria shall include a requirement that a student attending such school outside the United States is ineligible for loans made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter unless—

(i) In the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

(I)(aa) At least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 1091(a)(5) of this title in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; and

(bb) At least 60 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; or

(II) The institution has a clinical training program that was approved by a State as of January 1, 1992; or

(ii) In the case of a veterinary school located outside the United States that does not meet the requirements of section 1001(a)(4) of this title, the institution's students complete their clinical training at an approved veterinary school located in the United States.

(B) Advisory panel

(i) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish an advisory panel of medical experts that shall—

(I) Evaluate the standards of accreditation applied to applicant foreign medical schools; and

(II) Determine the comparability of those standards to standards for accreditation applied to United States medical schools.

(ii) Special rule if the accreditation standards described in clause (i) are determined not to be comparable, the foreign medical school shall be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 of this title.

(C) Failure to release information. The failure of an institution outside the United States to provide, release, or authorize release to the Secretary of such information as may be required by subparagraph (A) shall render such institution ineligible for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(D) Special rule. If, pursuant to this paragraph, an institution loses eligibility to participate in the programs under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, then a student enrolled at such institution may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under part B while attending such institution for the academic year succeeding the academic year in which such loss of eligibility occurred.

(3) Limitations based on course of study or enrollment. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution—

(A) Offers more than 50 percent of such institution's courses by correspondence, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in section 2471 (4)(C) of this title;

(B) Enrolls 50 percent or more of the institution's students in correspondence courses, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in such section, except that the Secretary, at the request of such institution, may waive the applicability of this subparagraph to such institution for good cause, as determined by the Secretary in the case of an institution of higher education that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards an associate or baccalaureate degree, respectively;

(C) Has a student enrollment in which more than 25 percent of the students are incarcerated, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph for a nonprofit institution that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree, or an associate's degree or a postsecondary diploma, respectively; or

(D) Has a student enrollment in which more than 50 percent of the students do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and does not provide a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or an associate's degree, respectively, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph if a nonprofit institution demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the institution exceeds such limitation because the institution serves, through contracts with Federal, State, or local government agencies, significant numbers of students who do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

(4) Limitations based on management. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if—

(A) The institution, or an affiliate of the institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the institution, has filed for bankruptcy, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a nonprofit institution, the primary function of which is to provide health care educational services (or an affiliate of such an institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the institution's management or policies) that files for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11 between July 1, 1998, and December 1, 1998; or

(B) The institution, the institution's owner, or the institution's chief executive officer has been convicted of, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, a crime involving the acquisition, use, or expenditure of funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, or has been judicially determined to have committed fraud involving funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42.

(5) Certification. The Secretary shall certify an institution's qualification as an institution of higher education in accordance with the requirements of subpart 3 of part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(6) Loss of eligibility. An institution of higher education shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution is removed from eligibility for funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 as a result of an action pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(b) Proprietary institution of higher education

(1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term ''proprietary institution of higher education'' means a school that—

(A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;

(B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1001 (a) of this title;

(C) Does not meet the requirement of paragraph (4) of section 1001 (a) of this title;

(D) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter;

(E) Has been in existence for at least 2 years; and

(F) Has at least 10 percent of the school's revenues from sources that are not derived from funds provided under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) Additional institutions. The term ''proprietary institution of higher education'' also includes a proprietary educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who

are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

(c) Postsecondary vocational institution.

(1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term ‘‘postsecondary vocational institution’’ means a school that—

(A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;

(B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 1001 (a) of this title; and

(C) Has been in existence for at least 2 years.

(2) Additional institutions. The term ‘‘postsecondary vocational institution’’ also includes an educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

Chapter 4

APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

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

The SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements, as described in Chapter 2.

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

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

Part II: Managing the Waiting List. This part presents the policies that govern how the SCHA'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 SCHA will use to keep the waiting list current.

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

PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the SCHA 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 SCHA's obligation to ensure the accessibility of the application process to elderly persons, people with disabilities, and people with limited English proficiency (LEP).

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

Any family that wishes to receive HCV assistance must apply for admission to the program. HUD permits the SCHA 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 SCHA. The SCHA must include Form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing, as part of the SCHA's application.

SCHA Policy

SCHA uses a two-step application process, because 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, SCHA 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 information necessary to establish family eligibility and level of assistance when the family is selected from the waiting list.

Families may obtain online pre-application forms from the SCHA website when the waiting list is open. When the waiting list is open, a list of advocates will be posted, available to help applicants complete and submit the pre-application. As a reasonable accommodation, families may request, by telephone, email or by mail that a pre-application be mailed to them. SCHA maintains the ability to retain a hard-copy pre-application process, for particular Section 8 programs or for all Section 8 programs.

Only one pre-application will be accepted per family.

Completed pre-applications must be returned to SCHA online. SCHA will accept pre-applications in person, by fax, email or by mail as a reasonable accommodation. Pre-applications must be complete in order to be accepted by SCHA for processing. If a pre-application is incomplete, SCHA will notify the family of the additional information required.

4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

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

Limited English Proficiency

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

4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

The SCHA must review each complete application received and make a preliminary assessment of the family's eligibility. The SCHA 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 SCHA will 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

SCHA Policy

If SCHA 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, SCHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a complete pre-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 (see Chapter 16).

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

SCHA Policy

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

Applicants will be placed on the waiting list-based on a random lottery selection process and according to any preference(s) for which they qualify. For project-based waitlists, in instances where 200 or less applicants will be placed on the waitlist, the SCHA may choose to select and place by preference, date and time of application.

PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA 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.

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

The SCHA's HCV waiting list must be organized in such a manner to allow the SCHA 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;
- Randomly assigned number by online application software system;
- Qualification for any local preference; and
- Racial or ethnic designation of the head of household.

HUD requires the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will maintain a single waiting list for the SCHA 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 SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will not merge the HCV waiting list with the waiting list for any other program SCHA operates, with the exception of the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) waitlist (SCHA does not have EHV vouchers, but if awarded, this policy will be in effect). The EHV waitlist will be merged with the HCV wait list when HUD informs PHAs that there will be no more EHV vouchers issued and there are EHV applicants remaining on the EHV waitlist. If HUD issues more EHV vouchers, a new EHV waitlist will be open and will not be merged with any previous or current EHV or HCV waitlists.

4-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 SCHA may elect to continue to accept applications only from certain categories of families that meet particular preferences or funding criteria.

SCHA Policy

SCHA 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 SCHA has particular preferences or funding criteria that require a specific category of family, SCHA may elect to continue to accept applications from these applicants while closing the waiting list to others. SCHA will not apply any residency preference to FUP and FYI voucher applicants [PIH Notice 2025-08).

Reopening the Waiting List

If the waiting list has been closed, it cannot be reopened until the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

SCHA 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.

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

Publications and newspapers of general circulation

Announcements to social service and minority organizations

Other appropriate methods of marketing to reach low-income households, including the elderly, disabled, LEP persons, and any underrepresented populations

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

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

Because HUD requires the SCHA to admit a specified percentage of extremely low-income families to the program (see Chapter 4, Part III), the SCHA 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].

SCHA 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

SCHA 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

SCHA Policy

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

4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

SCHA Policy

While the family is on the waiting list, the family must immediately inform SCHA of changes in contact information, including current residence, mailing address, email and phone number and other changes that may affect their placement on the waiting list. The changes must be submitted in writing and on the form approved by the SCHA.

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

HUD requires the SCHA 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 SCHA request for information or updates, and the SCHA determines that the family did not respond because of the family member's disability, the SCHA must reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list [24 CFR 982.204(c)(2)].

SCHA Policy

The waiting list will be updated approximately every two years to ensure that all applicants and applicant information is current.

To update the waiting list, SCHA will send an update request by email or via mail to each family on the waiting list to determine whether the family continues to be interested in the program. This update request will be sent to the last email or mailing address that SCHA 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 electronically, in person, or by mail. Responses must be postmarked or received by SCHA not later than the deadline stated in the update request letter.

If the family fails to respond by the deadline stated in the update request letter, 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

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 until the deadline stated in the update request letter to respond, or the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

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

SCHA Policy

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

If a family is removed from the waiting list because SCHA has determined the family is not eligible for assistance, a notice will be sent electronically or to the family's mailing address. 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 SCHA's decision (see Chapter 16) [24 CFR 982.201(f)].

PART III: SELECTION FOR HCV ASSISTANCE

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

The order in which families are selected from the waiting list depends on the selection method chosen by the SCHA 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 SCHA must maintain a clear record of all information required to verify that the family is selected from the waiting list according to the SCHA's selection policies [24 CFR 982.204(b) and 982.207(e)].

4-III.B. SELECTION AND HCV FUNDING SOURCES

Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203]

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

Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)]

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA administers the following types of targeted funding:

Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)

Family Unification Program (FUP)

Mainstream Voucher Program (MS5)

Regular HCV Funding

Regular HCV funding may be used to assist any eligible family on the waiting list. Families are selected from the waiting list according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

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

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

SCHAs 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 SCHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the SCHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

SCHA Policy

SCHA uses the following local preference system.

Terminated from SCHA's HCV Program Due to Insufficient Funding

Such families will be placed on SCHA's HCV waiting list even when the waiting list is closed. Families will still be subject to the SCHA's eligibility requirements.

Displaced by Local Government Action

An individual or family who, within the last six (6) months, has been given notice to vacate their current unit due to an action taken by an agency of the City Dixon, Rio Vista and within the unincorporated areas of Solano County (Local Government). This does not include any eviction of the family due to any action or lack thereof on the family's part. Such families will be placed on SCHA's HCV waiting list even when the waiting list is closed. Families will still be subject to the SCHA's eligibility requirements.

Local Resident

Families who live within the city limits of Dixon, Rio Vista, and within the unincorporated areas of Solano County or whose head of household, spouse or cohead works (verifiable, paid employment) or have been notified that they are hired to work within the city limits of Dixon, Rio Vista or within the unincorporated areas of Solano County. The employment must be reported to all applicable sources (i.e., the IRS, CalWorks, etc.) to be eligible for this preference. If an applicant is on temporary disability from the job that is qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and considered eligible to return to work upon medical reinstatement. A post office box address is not considered proof of local residency. A family who claims to be homeless in Dixon, Rio Vista or the unincorporated areas of Solano County must provide business verification of services received in Dixon, Rio Vista or the unincorporated areas of Solano County or any other business documentation that ties that person to Dixon, Rio Vista or the unincorporated areas of Solano County. Handwritten letters from friends, relatives or other private individuals will not be acceptable as proof of residence.

Veteran Status

Head of household, spouse or cohead has served at least 181 consecutive days active duty in the armed forces, and who has received an honorable or medical discharge from the United States Armed Forces. Active duty training and inactive duty training shall not be considered active duty for purposes of this preference. The applicant who is eligible for the veteran preference must live with the family.

An applicant who was married to a veteran at the time of the veteran's death, or to a person who was in the military at the time of the person's death, is eligible for the veteran preference if the applicant has not remarried. A person who is separated or divorced from the veteran but maintains eligibility status for Veteran's benefits is eligible for the veteran preference.

Working Family

Working family is a family where head of household, spouse or cohead is employed (verifiable, paid employment), a recent graduate (within 6 months) or active full-time participant in an educational and/or training program, is currently receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits or is on temporary disability. The employment must be reported to all applicable sources (i.e., the IRS, CalWorks, etc.) to be eligible for this preference. If an applicant is on temporary disability from the job that is qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and considered eligible to return to work upon medical reinstatement.

This preference will be automatically awarded to families where the head of household and spouse, or head of household and cohead are at least 62 years of age, or meet HUD's definition of a disabled person.

Limited Preference

Non-Elderly Disabled Family who is Currently Experiencing Homelessness

Non-Elderly Disabled Family who is Currently Experiencing Homelessness is a family that includes a person(s) that meet HUD's definition of a disabled person who is at least 18 years old and not 62 years old that is currently experiencing homelessness as defined by HUD. Family's claiming this preference must be referred by one of the SCHA partner services agencies listed below:

- Resource Connect Solano
- Independent Living Resources of Solano & Contra Costa County

Preference System

SCHA ranks its preferences in the following manner:

Points	Preference
23	Terminated Due to Lack of Funding
22	Displaced
8	Local Resident
5	Working (includes elderly and disabled)
2	Veteran
0	Non-Elderly Disabled Family who is Currently Experiencing Homelessness

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 SCHA'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 SCHA 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)].

SCHA Policy

SCHA 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, the SCHA 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)].

SCHA Policy

Families will be selected from the waiting list based on the targeted funding or selection preference(s) for which they qualify, and in accordance with SCHA's priority of preferences, if applicable. Within each targeted funding or preference category, families will be selected according to the randomly assigned numbers by the online application software system. Documentation will be maintained by SCHA as to whether families on the list qualify for and are interested in targeted funding. If a higher placed family on the waiting list is not qualified or not interested in targeted funding, there will be a notation maintained so that SCHA does not have to ask higher placed families each time targeted selections are made.

4-III.D. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will notify the family by email or mail to the most recent mailing address on file when it is selected from the waiting list. The notice will inform the family of the following:

Date, time, and location of the scheduled eligibility appointment, including any procedures for rescheduling the appointment;

Who is required to attend the eligibility appointment;

All documents that must be provided at the eligibility appointment to document the legal identity of household members, including information about what constitutes acceptable documentation, and to verify any preferences claimed; and

Other documents and information that should be brought to the eligibility appointment.

The notification letter will inform the family that they will be removed from the waiting list if the family does not appear at or reschedule the eligibility appointment. If the notification letter is returned to SCHA with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice. If the notification letter is returned to SCHA with a forwarding address, SCHA will send the notification letter to the forwarding address.

4-III.E. THE ELIGIBILITY APPOINTMENT

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

Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. However, if the SCHA 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 SCHA [Notice PIH 2018-24].

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

The head of household or spouse/cohead must provide acceptable documentation of legal identity. (Chapter 7 provides a discussion of proper documentation of legal identity.) If

the family representative does not provide the required documentation at the time of the appointment, he or she will be required to provide it within 10 business days.

Pending disclosure and documentation of social security numbers, SCHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for 90 days. If not all household members have disclosed their SSNs at the next time SCHA is issuing vouchers, SCHA 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, as well as completing required forms, providing required signatures, and submitting required documentation. If any materials are missing, SCHA will provide the family a notice with a written list of items that must be submitted, with a specified time frame (plus any extensions). This notice will be signed by the family and will inform the family that they will be removed from the waiting list if all items are not submitted within the specified time frame (plus any extensions).

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview (Chapter 7 provides details about longer submission deadlines for particular items, including documentation of eligible noncitizen status). If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

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

Interviews will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, SCHA will provide interpretation services in accordance with the SCHA's Language Assistance Plan (LAP).

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled eligibility appointment, the family should contact SCHA in advance to schedule a new appointment. If the family calls to reschedule, SCHA will send another notification letter with a new eligibility appointment time. The family may reschedule the eligibility appointment only once. Applicants who fail to attend the original eligibility appointment or a rescheduled eligibility appointment will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

4-III.F. COMPLETING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

The SCHA must verify all information provided by the family (see Chapter 7). Based on verified information, the SCHA must make a final determination of eligibility (see Chapter 3) and must confirm that the family qualified for any special admission, targeted funding admission, or selection preference that affected the order in which the family was selected from the waiting list.

SCHA Policy

If SCHA determines that the family is ineligible, SCHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 30 days of the determination. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal review (Chapter 16).

If a family fails to qualify for any criteria that affected the order in which it was selected from the waiting list (e.g. preferences), the family will be returned to the waiting list with the original application date. SCHA will notify the family in writing that it has been returned to the waiting list, and will specify the reasons for it, with an opportunity for a discussion with the family if the family so requests. An informal review will not be offered in this case.

If SCHA determines that the family is eligible to receive assistance, SCHA will invite the family to attend briefing in accordance with the policies in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5

BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the briefing and voucher issuance process. When a family is determined to be eligible for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, the SCHA must ensure that the family fully understands the way the program operates and the family's obligations under the program. This is accomplished through both an oral briefing and provision of a briefing packet containing the HUD-required documents and other information the family needs to know. Once the family is fully informed of the program's requirements, the SCHA issues the family a voucher. The voucher includes the unit size for which the family qualifies based on the SCHA's subsidy standards, as well as the date of issue and expiration date of the voucher. The voucher is the document that authorizes the family to begin its search for a unit and the deadline by which the family has to successfully locate an acceptable unit.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and SCHA policies related to these topics in two parts:

Part I: Briefings and Family Obligations. This part details the program's requirements for briefing families orally, and for providing written materials describing the program and its requirements. It includes a particular focus on the family's obligations under the program.

Part II: Subsidy Standards and Voucher Issuance. This part discusses the SCHA's standards for determining how many bedrooms a family of a given composition qualifies for, which in turn affects the amount of subsidy the family can receive. It also discusses the policies that dictate how vouchers are issued, and how long families have to locate a unit.

PART I: BRIEFINGS AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations require the SCHA to conduct mandatory briefings for applicant families who qualify for a voucher. The briefing provides a broad description of owner and family responsibilities, explains the SCHA's procedures, and includes instructions on how to lease a unit. This part describes how oral briefings will be conducted, specifies what written information will be provided to families, and lists the family's obligations under the program. The PHA must take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access by persons with Limited English proficiency

5-I.B. BRIEFING [24 CFR 982.301]

The SCHA must give the family an oral briefing and provide the family with a briefing packet containing written information about the program. Families may be briefed individually or in groups. At the briefing, the SCHA must ensure effective communication in accordance with Section 504 requirements (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973), and ensure that the briefing site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. For a more thorough discussion of accessibility requirements, refer to Chapter 2.

SCHA Policy

Briefings will be conducted in group meetings and individual meetings as needed.

Generally, the head of household is required to attend the briefing. If the head of household is unable to attend, SCHA may approve another adult family member to attend the briefing.

Families that attend group briefings and still need individual assistance will be referred to an appropriate SCHA staff person.

Briefings will be conducted in English and Spanish. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, SCHA will provide interpretation services, upon the applicant's request, in accordance with SCHA's Language Assistance Plan (LAP) plan (See Chapter 2).

Remote Briefings [Notice PIH 2020-32]

Remote briefings may be conducted over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has the sole discretion to require that briefings be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or natural disaster. If the SCHA schedules a remote briefing, the SCHA will conduct a face-to-face briefing upon request of the applicant as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability if safety and health concerns can be reasonably addressed. The SCHA will consider other reasonable requests for a remote briefing on a case-by-case basis.

Accessibility Requirements for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals

As with in-person briefings, the platform for conducting remote briefings must be accessible and the briefing conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notifications, and other virtual platforms are accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. Further, providing effective communication in a digital context may require the use of individualized auxiliary aids or services, such as audio description, captioning, sign language and other types of interpreters, keyboard accessibility, accessible documents, screen reader support, and transcripts. Auxiliary aids or services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way to protect the privacy and independence of the individual.

If no method of conducting a remote briefing is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, the SCHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote briefing, and the SCHA will consider whether postponing the remote briefing to a later date is appropriate or whether there is a suitable alternative.

Due to the individualized nature of disability, the appropriate auxiliary aid or service necessary, or reasonable accommodation, will depend on the specific circumstances.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements also apply to remote briefings, including the use of interpretation services and document translation. See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of accessibility and LEP requirements, all of which apply in the context of remote briefings.

Conducting Remote Briefings

The SCHA must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote briefings does not pose a disadvantage to families that may not be apparent to the SCHA. The SCHA must ensure that the family has appropriate technological access in order to fully participate in the remote briefing.

SCHA Policy

At least 10 business days prior to scheduling the remote briefing, the SCHA will provide written notification via first class mail and/or email to families participating in the briefing to advise of technological requirements and to request the family notify the SCHA of any known barriers. If any family does not respond within five business days, or if the written notification is returned by the post office or the email is rejected, the SCHA will contact the family by telephone to identify potential technological barriers and to determine which technology resources are accessible to the family. The SCHA will resolve any barriers using the guidance in Section 6 of Notice PIH 2020-32, including offering the family the opportunity to attend an in-person briefing or have a one-on-one briefing over the phone, as appropriate.

The SCHA will conduct remote briefings via a video conferencing platform when available. If applicants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform, the briefing will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in, the remote briefing will be postponed, and an in-person alternative or one-on-one briefing over the phone will be provided.

The SCHA will provide login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic copy of the briefing packet via email at least five business days before the briefing. The SCHA will provide a paper copy of the briefing packet upon family request, and may reschedule the briefing to allow adequate time for the family to receive the physical briefing packet.

The SCHA will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted as part of the briefing meets the requirements for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP, and is secure, including ensuring personally identifiable information (PII) is protected.

The SCHA will ensure that families who participate in remote briefings have the opportunity to ask questions as part of the briefing.

If families lose connectivity during any remote briefing or otherwise feel they were unable to access information presented during the briefing, the family may request a one-on-one briefing over the phone or in person with the SCHA.

Notification and Attendance

SCHA Policy

Families will be notified of their eligibility for assistance at the time they are invited to attend a briefing. The notice will identify who is required to attend the briefing, as well as the date and time of the scheduled briefing.

In cases where the voucher holder moves out of the household and there is another adult eligible to become the head of household, that new head of household will be required to attend a full briefing and sign an acknowledgement of the family obligations.

If the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, the applicant will be denied and their name will not be placed back on the waiting list. If the notice is returned by the post office with a forwarding address, the notice will be re-sent to the address indicated.

Applicants who fail to attend a scheduled briefing will be scheduled for another briefing automatically. SCHA will notify the family of the date and time of the second scheduled briefing.

The notice will state that if the applicant fails to attend one of the two scheduled briefings, or if notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, the family will be denied assistance with an opportunity for discussion with SCHA. No informal review will be offered.

Subsequent Briefing

A briefing may be held for participants who have given notice of intent to vacate to their landlord and who will be issued a voucher to move. This briefing includes incoming and outgoing portable families and covers applicable portions of the initial briefing.

Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)]

Each briefing must provide information on the following subjects:

- How the Housing Choice Voucher program works;
- Family and owner responsibilities;
- Where the family can lease a unit, including renting a unit inside or outside the SCHA's jurisdiction and any information on selecting a unit that HUD provides;
- An explanation of how portability works.
- The SCHA must inform the family of how portability may affect the family's assistance through screening, subsidy standards, payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process which may affect the family's assistance; AND
- An explanation of the advantages of areas that do not have a high concentration of low-income families; and

The PHA may not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in the PHA's jurisdiction or outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, regulation, PIH Notice, or court order.

The PHA must ake appropriate steps to ensure effective communication in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6 and 28 CFR part 35, subpart E, and must provide information on the reasonable accommodation process.

- **Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b)]**

Documents and information provided in the briefing packet must include the following:

- The term of the voucher, voucher suspensions, and the SCHA's policies on any extensions of the term. If the SCHA allows extensions, the packet must explain how the family can request an extension.
- A description of the method used to calculate the housing assistance payment for a family, including how the SCHA determines the payment standard for a family and how the SCHA determines total tenant payment for a family.
- An explanation of how the SCHA determines the maximum allowable rent for an assisted unit.
- Where the family may lease a unit and an explanation of how portability works, including information on how portability may affect the family's assistance through screening, subsidy standards, payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
- The HUD-required tenancy addendum, which must be included in the lease.
- The form the family must use to request approval of tenancy**,** and an explanation of how to for request approval.
- A statement of the SCHA policy on providing information about families to prospective owners.
- The SCHA subsidy standards and when the PHA will consider granting exceptions as allowed by 24 CFR 982.402(b)(8), and when exceptions are required as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities under Section 504, the Fair Housing Act, or the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Materials (e.g., brochures) on how to select a unit and any additional information on selecting a unit that HUD provides.
- Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws, the contact information for the Section 504 Coordinator, a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form and information on how to request a reasonable accommodation or modification (including information on requesting exception payment standards as a reasonable accommodation) under Section 504, the Fair Housing Act, or the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- A list of landlords willing to lease a unit to the family or other resources (e.g., newspapers, organizations, online search tools) known to the SCHA that may assist the family in locating a unit. SCHAs must ensure that the list of landlords or other resources covers areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.
- Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA is subject to requirements under 24 CFR 8.28(a)(3) to provide a current listing of accessible units known to the PHA, and if necessary, other assistance in locating an available unit.
-
- The family obligations under the program.

- SCHA informal hearing procedures including when the SCHA is required to offer a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request the hearing.
- An explanation of the advantages of moving to an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families, , which may include access to accessible and high-quality housing, transit, employment opportunities, educational opportunities, recreational facilities, public safety stations, retail services, and health services.
- The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled, "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home" [24 CFR 35.88].
- If the SCHA is located in a metropolitan area, the following additional information must be included in the briefing packet in order to receive full points under SEMAP Indicator 7, Expanding Housing Opportunities [24 CFR 985.3(g)]:

  - Maps showing areas with housing opportunities outside areas of poverty or minority concentration, both within its jurisdiction and its neighboring jurisdiction

  - Information about the characteristics of these areas including job opportunities, schools, transportation, and other services

  - An explanation of how portability works, including a list of portability contact persons for neighboring SCHAs with names, addresses, and telephone numbers

Additional Items to Be Included in the Briefing Packet

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will provide the following additional materials in the briefing packet:

The grounds on which the SCHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act

Requirements for notifying the SCHA of any changes in income or family composition

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

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

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

"Is Fraud Worth It?" (form HUD-1141-OIG or as superseded by subsequent versions), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse

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

5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

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

Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required By Family Obligations

SCHA Policy

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

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

Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551]

The family obligations of the voucher are listed as follows:

- The family must supply any information that the SCHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by the SCHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family may be held responsible for a breach of housing quality standards caused by the family's failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond ordinary wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.
- The family must allow the SCHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

  SCHA Policy

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

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

  SCHA Policy

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

- The family must promptly notify the SCHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.

  SCHA Policy

  The family will have 10 business days from the family member's departure to report and to provide documentation to verify the absence.

  If the SCHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. The SCHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when SCHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (section II.B).

- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

  SCHA Policy

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

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

  SCHA Policy

  Notice is required under this provision only when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to SCHA at the start of the extended absence.
- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and SCHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and SCHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the SCHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

PART II: SUBSIDY STANDARDS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA must establish subsidy standards that determine the number of bedrooms needed for families of different sizes and compositions. This part presents the policies that will be used to determine the family unit size (also known as the voucher size) a particular family should receive, and the policies that govern making exceptions to those standards. The SCHA must also establish policies related to the issuance of the voucher, to the voucher term, and to any extensions of the voucher term.

5-II.B. DETERMINING FAMILY UNIT (VOUCHER) SIZE [24 CFR 982.402]

For each family, the SCHA determines the appropriate number of bedrooms under the SCHA subsidy standards and enters the family unit size on the voucher that is issued to the family. The family unit size does not dictate the size of unit the family must actually lease, nor does it determine who within a household will share a bedroom/sleeping room.

The following requirements apply when the SCHA determines family unit size:

- The subsidy standards must provide for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house a family without overcrowding.

- The subsidy standards must be consistent with space requirements under24 CGR 5.703.

- The subsidy standards must be applied consistently for all families of like size and composition.

- A child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family in determining the family unit size.
- A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two- person family.

- Any live-in aide (approved by the SCHA to reside in the unit to care for a family member who is disabled or is at least 50 years of age) must be counted in determining the family unit size;

- Unless a live-in-aide resides with a family, the family unit size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero- or one-bedroom unit, as determined under the SCHA subsidy standards.

  SCHA Policy

  In determining family unit size, SCHA will :

  - Assign one bedroom for the Head of Household (and Spouse/Co-Head, if applicable).

  - Use the standard of two persons per bedroom, regardless of age, relationship or gender except in the following circumstances:

    - A minor child of the head of household (son or daughter age 17 or younger) will not be required to share a bedroom with an adult).

    - Live-in aides will be allocated a separate bedroom.

- Single person families will be allocated one bedroom.

The family unit size does not dictate the size of the unit the family must actually lease, or determine who within a household will share a bedroom or a living/sleeping room.

SCHA will reference the following chart in determining the appropriate voucher size for a family:

Voucher Size	Persons in Household (Minimum – Maximum)
1 Bedroom	1-2
2 Bedrooms	2-4
3 Bedrooms	3-6
4 Bedrooms	4-8
5 Bedrooms	6-10

5-II.C. EXCEPTIONS TO SUBSIDY STANDARDS

In determining family unit size for a particular family, the SCHA may grant an exception to its established subsidy standards if the SCHA determines that the exception is justified by the age, sex, health, handicap, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)]. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A need for an additional bedroom for medical equipment.
- A need for a separate bedroom for reasons related to a family member's disability, medical or health condition.

For a single person who is not elderly, disabled, or a remaining family member, an exception cannot override the regulatory limit of a zero or one bedroom [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)].

SCHA Policy

SCHA will consider granting an exception for any of the reasons specified in 24 CFR 982.402(b)(8).

The family must request any exception to the subsidy standards in writing, which will include email. The request must explain the need or justification for a larger family unit size, and must include appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source, unless the disability and the disability–related need for accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known. The family's continued need for an additional bedroom due to special medical

equipment must be re-verified every two years at regular annual reexamination, unless the disability and the disability-related need is permanent.

SCHA will notify the family of its determination within 10 business days of receiving the family's request. If a participant family's request is denied the notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing .

5-II.D. VOUCHER ISSUANCE [24 CFR 982.302]

When a family is selected from the waiting list (or as a special admission as described in Chapter 4), or when a participant family wants to move to another unit, the SCHA issue*s* a Housing Choice Voucher, form HUD-52646. This chapter deals only with voucher issuance for applicants. For voucher issuance associated with moves of program participants, please refer to Chapter 10.

The voucher is the family's authorization to search for housing. It specifies the unit size for which the family qualifies, and includes both the date of voucher issuance and date of expiration. It contains a brief description of how the program works and explains the family obligations under the program. The voucher is evidence that the SCHA has determined the family to be eligible for the program, and that the SCHA expects to have money available to subsidize the family if the family finds an approvable unit. However, the SCHA does not have any liability to any party by the issuance of the voucher, and the voucher does not give the family any right, to participate in the SCHA's housing choice voucher program [Voucher, form HUD-52646].

The PHA must issue the family a voucher within 60 days of determining the family eligible [24 CFR 982.201(e)]. The income documentation must be dated within 120 days of when it was received by the PHA. However, for fixed-income sources, including Social Security benefits, the documentation must be dated within the appropriate benefit year.SCHA Policy

Vouchers will be issued to eligible applicants immediately following the mandatory briefing.

The SCHA should have sufficient funds to house an applicant before issuing a voucher. If funds are insufficient to house the family at the top of the waiting list, the SCHA must wait until it has adequate funds before it calls another family from the list [HCV GB p. 8-10].

SCHA Policy

Prior to issuing any vouchers, SCHA will determine whether it has sufficient funding in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16.

If the SCHA determines that there is insufficient funding after a voucher has been issued, the SCHA may rescind the voucher and place the affected family back on the waiting list.

5-II.E. VOUCHER TERM AND EXTENSIONS

Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303]

The initial term of a voucher must be at least 60 calendar days. The initial term must be stated on the voucher [24 CFR 982.303(a)].

SCHA Policy

The initial voucher term will be 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless SCHA grants an extension.

Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)]

The SCHA has the authority to grant extensions of search time, to specify the length of an extension, and to determine the circumstances under which extensions will be granted. There is no limit on the number of extensions that the SCHA can approve. Discretionary policies related to extension and expiration of search time must be described in the SCHA's administrative plan [24 CFR 982.54].

The SCHA must approve additional search time if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities. The extension period must be reasonable for the purpose.

The family must be notified in writing of the SCHA's decision to approve or deny an extension. The SCHA's decision to deny a request for an extension of the voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

SCHA Policy

SCHA will automatically approve one 60-day extension upon written request from the family. SCHA may require documentation of family's search.

SCHA will approve an additional 60-day extension only in the following circumstances:

It is necessary as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

It is necessary due to reasons beyond the family's control, as determined by SCHA on a case-by-case basis. Following is a list of extenuating circumstances that SCHA may consider in making its decision. The presence of these circumstances does not guarantee that an extension will be granted:

Serious illness or death in the family

Other family emergency

Whether family size or other special circumstances make it difficult to find a suitable unit

Any request for an additional extension must include the reason(s) an additional extension is necessary. SCHA may require the family to provide documentation to support the request or obtain verification from a qualified third party.

All requests for extensions to the voucher term must be made in writing and submitted to SCHA prior to the expiration date of the voucher (or extended term of the voucher).

SCHA will decide whether to approve or deny an extension request within 10 business days of the date the request is received, and will immediately provide the family written notice of its decision.

Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)]

The SCHA must provide for suspension of the initial or any extended term of the voucher from the date the family submits a request for SCHA approval of the tenancy until the date the SCHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied.

Expiration of Voucher Term

Once a family's housing choice voucher term (including any extensions) expires, the family is no longer eligible to search for housing under the program. If the family still wishes to receive assistance, the SCHA may require that the family reapply, or may place the family on the waiting list with a new application date but without requiring reapplication. Such a family does not become ineligible for the program on the grounds that it was unable to locate a unit before the voucher expired [HCV GB p. 8-13].

SCHA Policy

If an applicant family's voucher term or extension expires before submission of an approvable RFTA, SCHA will require the family to reapply for assistance.

Chapter 6.A

INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is applicable prior to the PHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date. After this date, the PHA will follow policies as outlined in Chapter 6.B. of the model policy.

The program regulations in the current Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) were updated for HOTMA on January 1, 2024. As a result, pre-HOTMA regulations from 2023 are no longer available on the electronic CFRs. However, since full HOTMA implementation is still pending, the pre-HOTMA regulations continue to apply to some elements of the program, and this chapter makes references to both pre-HOTMA and HOTMA regulations where applicable. Where HOTMA regulations apply, citations in this chapter have been provided indicating that current HOTMA CFRs are applicable. For all other citations, the pre-HOTMA CFRs apply. The federal government archives previous versions of the CFRs, and PHAs may access them here: **https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/cfr/2023/title24**.

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's payment and the SCHA's subsidy. The SCHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation under the regulations. This chapter describes HUD regulations and SCHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

- Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income to include and exclude to arrive at a family's annual income. These requirements and SCHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.
- Part II: Adjusted Income. Once annual income has been established HUD regulations require the SCHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. These requirements and SCHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part II.
- Part III: Calculating Family Share and SCHA Subsidy. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining SCHA subsidy and required family payment.

PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW

5.609 Annual income.

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or

(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and

(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].

(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

In addition to this general definition, HUD regulations establish policies for treating specific types of income and assets. The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Inclusions (Exhibit 6-1)
- Annual Income Exclusions (as updated for HOTMA per Notice PIH 2024-38) (Exhibit 6-2)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-3)
- Earned Income Disallowance for Persons with Disabilities (Exhibit 6-4)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-5)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of determining annual income. Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition-. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(8) as updated for HOTMA].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(8) as updated for HOTMA].
Head, spouse, or cohead Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included [24 CFR 5.609(a)].

Minor	Earned income of children under 18 years of age is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3) as updated for HOTMA]. All sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or cohead)	Employment income above $480/year is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

Temporarily Absent Family Members

The income of family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

SCHA Policy

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

Absent Students

SCHA Policy

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

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

SCHA Policy

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

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

SCHA Policy

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

Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

When an individual who has been counted as a family member is determined permanently absent, the family is eligible for the medical expense deduction only if the remaining head, spouse, or cohead qualifies as an elderly person or a person with disabilities.

Joint Custody of Dependents

SCHA Policy

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

When more than one applicant or participant family is claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody ~~(51%)~~ at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, SCHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, or an IRS return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes.

Caretakers for a Child

SCHA Policy

The approval of a caretaker is at the owner and SCHA's discretion and subject to the owner and SCHA's screening criteria. If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household receiving HCV assistance, SCHA will take the following actions.

(1) If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made.

(2) If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for 30 days. After the 30 days has elapsed, the caretaker will be considered a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases SCHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.

(3) At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the housing choice voucher will be transferred to the caretaker.

(4) During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.

6-I.C. ANTICIPATING ANNUAL INCOME

The SCHA is required to count all income "anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date" [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)]. Policies related to anticipating annual income are provided below.

Basis of Annual Income Projection

The SCHA generally will use current circumstances to determine anticipated income for the coming 12-month period. HUD authorizes the SCHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when:

- An imminent change in circumstances is expected [HCV GB, p. 5-17]
- It is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income) [24 CFR 5.609(d)]
- The SCHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income [24 CFR 5.609(d)]

SCHA is required to use HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third party source to verify employment and income information, and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2)].

HUD allows SCHAs to use tenant-provided documents (pay stubs) to project income once EIV data has been received in such cases where the family does not dispute the EIV employer data and where the SCHA does not determine it is necessary to obtain additional third-party data.

SCHA Policy

When EIV is obtained and the family does not dispute the EIV employer data, SCHA will use current tenant-provided documents to project annual income. When the tenant-provided documents are pay stubs, SCHA will make every effort to obtain current and consecutive pay stubs dated within the last 60 days.

SCHA will obtain written and/or oral third-party verification in accordance with ~~HUD~~ the verification requirements and policies in Chapter 7 in the following cases:

If EIV or other UIV data is not available,

If the family disputes the accuracy of the EIV employer data, and/or

If SCHA determines additional information is needed.

In such cases, SCHA will review and analyze current data to anticipate annual income. In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how SCHA annualized projected income.

When SCHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), SCHA will review and analyze historical data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other and use the results of this analysis to establish annual income.

Any time current circumstances are not used to project annual income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In all such cases the family may present information and documentation to SCHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

Known Changes in Income

If the SCHA verifies upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be calculated by applying each income to the appropriate part of the 12-months period.

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving $8/hour will begin to receive $8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the reexamination. In such a case the SCHA would calculate annual income as follows: ($8/hour × 40 hours × 7 weeks) + ($8.25 × 40 hours × 45 weeks).

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases the SCHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then require an interim reexamination when the change actually occurs. This requirement will be imposed even if the SCHA's policy on reexaminations does not require interim reexaminations for other types of changes.

When tenant-provided third-party documents are used to anticipate annual income, they will be dated within the last 60 days of the reexamination interview date.

Projecting Income

In HUD's EIV webcast of January 2008, HUD made clear that the SCHA is not to use EIV quarterly wages to project annual income.

6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income

Wages and Related Compensation ***[24 CFR 5.609(a); Notice PIH 2023-27; Notice PIH 2024-38]***

The earned income of each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older, or who is the head of household or spouse/cohead regardless of age, is included in annual income. Income received as a day laborer or seasonal worker is also included in annual income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(24) as updated for HOTMA].

Earned income means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits [24 CFR 5.100 as updated for HOTMA].

A *day laborer* is defined as an individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future [24 CFR 5.603(b) as updated for HOTMA]. Income earned as a day laborer is not considered nonrecurring income.

A *seasonal worker* is defined as an individual who is hired into a short-term position (e.g., for which the customary employment period for the position is six months or fewer) and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry [24 CFR 5.603(b) as updated for HOTMA]. Some examples of seasonal work include employment limited to holidays or agricultural seasons. Seasonal work may include but is not limited to employment as a lifeguard, ballpark vendor, or snowplow driver [Notice PIH 2023-27]. Income earned as a seasonal worker is not considered nonrecurring income.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will include in annual income the gross amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation.

For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, SCHA will verify and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, SCHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case the family may provide, and SCHA will consider, a credible justification for not using this history to anticipate future bonuses or commissions. If a new employee has not yet received any bonuses or commissions, SCHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

Some Types of Military Pay

All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11) as updated for HOTMA].

Types of Earned Income Not Counted in Annual Income

Earnings of a Minor [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3) as updated for HOTMA]

A minor is a member of the family, other than the head of household or spouse, who is under 18 years of age. Employment income earned by minors is not included in annual income. All other sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

Earned Income of Full-Time Students [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14) as updated for HOTMA]

The earned income of a dependent full-time student in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction is excluded from annual income. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

A family member other than the head of household or spouse/cohead is considered a full-time student if they are attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. Full-time status is defined by the educational or vocational institution the student is attending [New PH OCC GB, *Lease Requirements,* p. 5].

Income of a Live-in Aide

Income earned by a live-in aide, as defined in [24 CFR 5.403], is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8) as updated for HOTMA]. (See Eligibility chapter for a full discussion of live-in aides.)

Earned Income Disallowance

The earned income disallowance for persons with disabilities is discussed in section 6-I.E below.

6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES [24 CFR 5.617; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/16]

The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people with disabilities to enter the work force by not including the full value of increases in earned income for a period of time. The full text of 24 CFR 5.617 is included as Exhibit 6-4 at the end of this chapter. Eligibility criteria and limitations on the disallowance are summarized below.

Eligibility

This disallowance applies only to individuals in families already participating in the HCV program (not at initial examination). To qualify, the family must experience an increase in annual income that is the result of one of the following events:

- Employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment. Previously unemployed includes a person who annually has earned not more than the minimum wage applicable to the community multiplied by 500 hours. The applicable minimum wage is the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- Increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities and whose earnings increase during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or job-training program. A self-sufficiency program includes a program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work to such families [24 CFR 5.603(b)].
- New employment or increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities and who has received benefits or services under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or any other state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act within the past six months. If the benefits are received in the form of monthly maintenance, there is no minimum amount. If the benefits or services are received in a form other than monthly maintenance, such as one-time payments, wage subsidies, or transportation assistance, the total amount received over the six-month period must be at least $500.

Calculation of the Disallowance

Calculation of the earned income disallowance for an eligible member of a qualified family begins with a comparison of the member's current income with his or her "baseline income."

The family member's baseline income is his or her income immediately prior to qualifying for the EID. The family member's baseline income remains constant throughout the period that he or she is participating in the EID. While qualification for the disallowance is the same for all families, calculation of the disallowance will differ depending on when the family member qualified for the EID. Participants qualifying prior to May 9, 2016, will have the disallowance calculated under the "Original Calculation Method" described below which requires a maximum lifetime disallowance period of up to 48 consecutive months. Participants qualifying on or after May 9, 2016, will be subject to the "Revised Calculation Method" Which shortens the lifetime disallowance period to 24 consecutive months.

Under both the original and new methods, the EID eligibility criteria, the benefit amount, the single lifetime eligibility requirement and the ability of the applicable family member to stop and restart employment during the eligibility period are the same.

Original Calculation Method

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial 12-month exclusion period, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

SCHA Policy

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-In

During the second 12-month exclusion period, the exclusion is reduced to half (50 percent) of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

Lifetime Limitation

The EID has a four-year (48-month) lifetime. The four-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 48 months later. The one-time eligibility for the EID applies even if the eligible individual begins to receive assistance from another housing agency, if the individual moves between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or if there are breaks in assistance.

SCHA Policy

During the 48-month eligibility period, SCHA will schedule and conduct an interim reexamination each time there is a change in the family member's annual income that affects or is affected by the EID (e.g., when the family member's income falls to a level at or below his/her prequalifying income, when one of the exclusion periods ends, and at the end of the lifetime maximum eligibility period).

Revised Calculation Method

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded.

SCHA Policy

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion

During the second exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, the SCHA must exclude at least 50 percent of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings.

SCHA Policy

During the second 12-month exclusion period, SCHA will exclude 50 percent of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings.

Lifetime Limitation

The EID has a two-year (24-month) lifetime maximum. The two-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 24 months later. During the 24-month period, an individual remains eligible for EID even if they begin to receive assistance from a different housing agency, move between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or have breaks in assistance.

6-I.F. BUSINESS INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28) as updated for HOTMA: Notice PIH 2023-27]

Annual income includes "the net income from the operation of a business or profession. *Net income* is gross income minus business expenses that allows the business to operate. *Gross income* is all income amounts received into the business, prior to the deduction of business expenses.

Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family."

SCHA Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, SCHA will use current applicable Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for determining allowable business expenses [see IRS Publication 535], unless a topic is addressed by HUD regulations or guidance as described below.

Independent Contractors

Income received as an independent contractor is included in annual income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies [24 CFR 2.609 (b)(24) as updated for HOTMA].

An *independent contractor* is defined as an individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the self-employment tax. In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done [24 CFR 5.603(b) as updated for HOTMA]. This may include individuals such as third-party delivery and transportation service providers and "gig workers" like babysitters, landscapers, rideshare drivers, and house cleaners. Income earned as an independent contractor is not considered nonrecurring income.

Business Expansion

HUD regulations do not permit the SCHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

SCHA Policy

Business expansion is defined as any capital expenditures made to add new business activities, to expand current facilities, or to operate the business in additional locations. For example, purchase of a street sweeper by a construction business for the purpose of adding street cleaning to the services offered by the business would be considered a business expansion. Similarly, the purchase of a property by a hair care business to open at a second location would be considered a business expansion.

Capital Indebtedness

HUD regulations do not permit the SCHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

SCHA Policy

Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means SCHA will allow as a business expense interest, but not principal, paid on capital indebtedness.

Negative Business Income

If the net income from a business is negative, no business income will be included in annual income; a negative amount will not be used to offset other family income.

Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business

HUD regulations require the SCHA to include in annual income the withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession unless the withdrawal reimburses a family member for cash or assets invested in the business by the family.

SCHA Policy

Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of an assisted family provided an up-front loan of $2,000 to help a business get started, SCHA will not count as income any withdrawals from the business up to the amount of this loan until the loan has been repaid. Investments do not include the value of labor contributed to the business without compensation.

Co-owned Businesses

SCHA Policy

If a business is co-owned with someone outside the family, the family must document the share of the business it owns. If the family's share of the income is lower than its share of ownership, the family must document the reasons for the difference.

6-I.G. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]

Introduction

The treatment of student financial assistance depends on the HUD program, student/household characteristics, and the type of financial assistance received by the student. For public housing residents, all income received under Title IV of the HEA must be excluded from income. Other student financial assistance may be included depending on the students actual covered costs to For Section 8 programs, including HCV, however, for over 10 years HUD appropriations have included a provision that for Section 8 students who are age 23 and under and without dependent children, any amounts received in excess of tuition and any other required fees and charges must be considered income. Under HOTMA, HUD has interpreted this limitation to apply when the student is the head of household or spouse, but not when the student resides with their parents [71 FR 18146].

For any funds from a year where HUD's appropriations continue to include this Section 8 student financial assistance limitation, if the student does not reside with their parents is the head of household, cohead, or spouse, and is under the age of 23 or without dependent children, then both the assistance received under Title IV HEA and other student financial assistance received by the student is included as income to the extent that it exceeds the total of tuition and any other required fees and charges.

In contrast, student financial assistance received by a Section 8 student who is the head of household, spouse, or cohead, and is over the age of 23 with dependent children, or a student who resides with their parents in a Section 8 unit, is governed by the HOTMA student rule, which is described below.

During years in which an appropriations act does not contain this Section 8 student financial assistance limitation (or any other such limitation), then the determination of student financial assistance for all Section 8 students defaults to the methodology for public housing.

HOTMA Student Financial Assistance Requirements [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]

The regulations under HOTMA distinguish between two categories of student financial assistance paid to both full-time and part-time students. The first category is any assistance to students under section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Title IV of the HEA) which

must be excluded from the family's annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i)]. Examples of assistance under title IV of the HEA include:

- Federal Pell Grants;
- Teach Grants;
- Federal Work Study Programs;
- Federal Perkins Loans;
- Income earned in employment and training programs under section 134 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA); or
- Bureau of Indian Affairs/Education student assistance programs
    - The Higher Education Tribal Grant
    - The Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Grant Program

The second category is any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institute of higher education (not otherwise excluded by the Federally mandated income exclusions) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)]. Other student financial assistance received by the student that, either by itself or in combination with HEA assistance, exceeds the actual covered costs is included in income.

Actual covered costs are defined as the actual costs of:

- Tuition, books, and supplies;
    - Including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities
- Room and board; and
- Other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution.

For a student who is not the head of household or spouse/cohead, actual covered costs also include the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit.

Further, to qualify, other student financial assistance must be expressly:

- For tuition, book, supplies, room and board, or other fees required and charged to the student by the educational institution;
- To assist a student with the costs of higher education; or
- To assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the educational institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

The student financial assistance may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf. However, any student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the PHA.

The financial assistance must be a grant or scholarship received from:

- The Federal government;
- A state, tribal, or local government ;
- A private foundation registered as a nonprofit;
- A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or
- An institution of higher education.

Student financial assistance, does not include:

- Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed; (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded under section 479B of the Higher Education Act HEA);
- Gifts, including gifts from family or friends; or
- Any amount of the scholarship or grant that, either by itself or in combination with assistance excluded under the HEA, exceeds the actual covered costs of the student.

Calculating Income from Student Financial Assistance [HOTMA Student Financial Assistance Resource Sheet; Notice PIH 2023-27]

There are two steps required as part of the calculation for Section 8 students. First, determine the student's relationship to the household, age, and whether they have dependent children. Second, calculate whether any excess student financial assistance should be included in the family's income.

If the student does not live with their parents and is the head of household, cohead, or spouse, and is 23 or younger or does not have dependent children, then Title IV HEA assistance is considered when determining the student's total financial aid amount. Subtract the total tuition plus required fees and charges from the total student financial assistance (Title IV HEA assistance and any other student financial assistance). If the total tuition plus required fees and charges is zero or exceeds the amount of total financial assistance from all sources, then no student financial assistance is included in annual income. Any amount of student financial assistance that exceeds the total tuition plus required fees and charges must be included in annual income.

If the student either lives with their parents or is over 23 with dependent children, then the calculation will use the HOTMA methodology for calculating financial assistance, which always begins with deducting the assistance received under 479B of the HEA from the total actual covered costs, because the 479B assistance is intended to pay the student's actual covered costs. When a student receives assistance from both Title IV of the HEA and from other sources, the assistance received under Title IV of the HEA must be applied to the student's actual covered costs first and then other student financial assistance is applied to any remaining actual covered costs. Once actual costs are covered, any remaining student financial assistance is considered income.

SCHA Policy

If the student does not live with their parents and is the head of household, cohead, or spouse, and is 23 or younger or does not have dependent children, then Title IV HEA assistance will be considered when determining the student's total financial assistance to be included in annual income. The SCHA will use Notice PIH 2015-21 as a guide to determine the total amount of the student's tuition plus required fees and charges. The SCHA will subtract the total tuition plus required fees and charges from the total student financial assistance. If the result is zero or exceeds the amount of total financial assistance from all sources, then no student financial assistance will be included in annual income. Any amount of student financial assistance that exceeds the total tuition plus required fees and charges will be included in annual income.

Example 1

- Tuition and required fees and charges: $20,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $10,000
- Other student financial assistance: $15,000
- Total student financial assistance: $10,000 + $15,000 = $25,000
- Included income: $25,000 in financial assistance - $20,000 tuition and required fees = $5,000

If a student is head, spouse, or cohead, and is over 23 with dependent children or lives with their parents, the following applies:

If a student only receives financial assistance under Title IV of the HEA and does not receive any other student financial assistance, the SCHA will exclude the full amount of the assistance received under Title IV from the family's annual income. The SCHA will not calculate actual covered costs in this case.

If the student does not receive any assistance under Title IV of the HEA but does receive assistance from another source, the SCHA will first calculate the actual covered costs to the student in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(ii). The SCHA will then subtract the total amount of the student's financial assistance from the student's actual covered costs. The SCHA will include any amount of financial assistance in excess of the student's actual covered costs in the family's annual income.

Example 1

- Actual covered costs: $20,000
- Other student financial assistance: $25,000
- Excluded income: $20,000 ($25,000 in financial assistance - $20,000 in actual covered costs)
- Included income: $5,000

When a student receives assistance from both Title IV of the HEA and from other sources, the SCHA will first calculate the actual covered costs to the student in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(ii). The assistance received under Title IV of the HEA will be applied to the student's actual covered costs first and then the other student financial assistance will be applied to any remaining actual covered costs.

If the amount of assistance excluded under Title IV of the HEA equals or exceeds the actual covered costs, none of the assistance included under other student financial assistance" would be excluded from income.

Example 2

- Actual covered costs: $25,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $26,000
- Title IV HEA assistance covers the students entire actual covered costs.
- Other Student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- Excluded income: The entire Title IV HEA assistance of $26,000
- Included income: All other financial assistance of $5,000

If the amount of assistance excluded under Title IV of the HEA is less than the actual covered costs, the SCHA will exclude the amount of other student financial assistance up to the amount of the remaining actual covered costs.

Example 3

- Actual covered costs: $22,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $15,000
- The remaining amount not covered by Title IV HEA assistance is $7,000 ($22,000 in actual covered costs - $15,000 in Title IV HEA assistance).
- Other Student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- $7,000 in remaining actual covered costs - $5,000 in other financial assistance
- Excluded income: $15,000 entire amount of the Title IV HEA Assistance + $5,000 in other financial assistance
- Included income: $0

Example 4

- Actual covered costs: $18,000
- Title IV HEA Assistance: $15,000
- The remaining amount not covered by Title IV HEA assistance is $3,000 ($18,000 in actual covered costs - $15,000 in Title IV HEA Assistance)
- Other student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- When other student financial assistance is applied, financial assistance exceeds actual covered costs by $2,000 ($3,000 in actual covered costs - $5,000 in other financial assistance).
- Included income: $2,000 (the amount by which the financial aid exceeds the student's actual covered costs).

6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis.

Income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (i.e., the 12 months following the effective date of the certification), based on information provided by the family, is considered nonrecurring income and is excluded from annual income. Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year is excluded from a family's annual income because it is nonrecurring income. For example, a family receives income from a guaranteed income program in their city that has a discrete beginning and end date. While the guaranteed income will be repeated in the coming year, it will end before the family's next annual reexamination. This income is fully excluded from annual income.

However, this does not include unemployment income and other types of periodic payments that are received at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly). Unemployment income and other types of periodic payments are not considered nonrecurring income, unless explicitly excluded from income under 25 CFR 5.609(b) as updated for HOTMA, and thus they are included in annual income.

Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments under health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation, are excluded from annual income. Any workers' compensation is always excluded from annual income, regardless of the frequency or length of the payments.

Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16) as updated for HOTMA]

Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are excluded from annual income.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will include in annual income lump sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments (other than those specifically excluded by the regulation), such as unemployment or welfare assistance.

When a delayed-start payment is received that is to be included and the family reports this during the period in which the SCHA is processing an annual reexamination, the SCHA will adjust the family's rent retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover.

If the delayed-start payment is received outside of the time the SCHA is processing an annual reexamination, then the SCHA will consider whether the amount meets the threshold to conduct an interim reexamination. If so, the SCHA will conduct an interim in accordance with SCHA policies in Chapter 9. If not, the SCHA will consider the amount when processing the family's next annual recertification.

Retirement Accounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(26) as updated for HOTMA; Notice PIH 2023-27]

Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals is not considered actual income from assets.

However, any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts is included in annual income at the time they are received by the family.

An asset moved to a retirement account held by a member of the family is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value.

Social Security Benefits [Notice PIH 2023-27]

The SCHA is required to use the gross benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security benefits.

Annually in October, the Social Security Administration (SSA) announces the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) by which federal Social Security and SSI benefits are adjusted to reflect the increase, if any, in the cost of living. The federal COLA does not apply to state-paid disability benefits. Effective the day after the SSA has announced the COLA, SCHAs are required to factor in the COLA when determining Social Security and SSI annual income for all annual reexaminations and interim reexaminations of family income that have not yet been completed and will be effective January 1 or later of the upcoming year [Notice PIH 2023-27]. When a family member's benefits are garnished, levied, or withheld to pay restitution, child support, tax debt, student loan debt, or other debts, the SCHA must use the gross amount of the income, prior to the reduction, to determine a family's annual income.

SCHA Policy

Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but which they do not receive. When the SSA overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from their benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full, the SCHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount.

6-I.I. NONRECURRING INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24) as updated for HOTMA and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (e.g., 12 months following the effective date of the certification) based on information provided by the family, is excluded from annual income. The PHA may accept a self-certification from the family stating that the income will not be repeated in the coming year. See Chapter 7 for PHA policies related to verification of nonrecurring income.

Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income as nonrecurring income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.

Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year during the family's upcoming annual reexamination period will be excluded from a family's annual income

as nonrecurring income. This exclusion does not include unemployment income and other types of periodic payments that are received at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly).

Income amounts excluded under this category may include, but are not limited to:

- Nonrecurring payments made to the family or to a third party on behalf of the family to assist with utilities;
- Payments for eviction prevention;
- Security deposits to secure housing;
- Payments for participation in research studies (depending on the duration); and
- General one-time payments received by or on behalf of the family.

Nonrecurring income that is excluded under the regulations includes:

- Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(i) as updated for HOTMA].
- Direct federal or state payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(ii) as updated for HOTMA].
- Amounts directly received by the family as a result of state refundable tax credits or state or federal tax refunds at the time they are received [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(iii) and (iv) as updated for HOTMA].
- Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(v) as updated for HOTMA].
- Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vi) as updated for HOTMA]. When calculating annual income, PHAs are prohibited from assigning monetary value to such non-monetary in-kind donations received by the family [Notice PIH 2023-27]. Non-recurring, non-monetary in-kind donations from friends and family are excluded as non-recurring income. However, the value of regular in-kind donations (such as the value of groceries) received by friends and family are included.
- Lump-sum additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vii) as updated for HOTMA].

6-I.J. STATE PAYMENTS TO ALLOW INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO LIVE AT HOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(19) as updated for HOTMA]

Payments made by or authorized by a state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency to an assisted family to enable a member of the assisted family who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit are excluded.

Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through state Medicaid-managed care systems, other state agencies, federal agencies, or other authorized entities.

The payments must be received for caregiving services a family member provides to enable another member of the assisted family who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit. Payments to a family member for caregiving services for someone who is not a member of the assisted family (such as for a relative that resides elsewhere) are not excluded from income.

Furthermore, if the agency is making payments for caregiving services to the family member for an assisted family member and for a person outside of the assisted family, only the payments attributable to the caregiving services for the caregiver's assisted family member would be excluded from income.

6-I.K. CIVIL RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(25) as updated for HOTMA; FR Notice 2/14/23]

Regardless of how the settlement or judgment is structured, civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay, are excluded from annual income. This may include amounts received because of litigation or other actions, such as conciliation agreements, voluntary compliance agreements, consent orders, other forms of settlement agreements, or administrative or judicial orders under the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), the Americans with Disabilities Act, or any other civil rights or fair housing statute or requirement.

While these civil rights settlement or judgment amounts are excluded from income, the settlement or judgment amounts will generally be counted toward the family's net family assets (e.g., if the funds are deposited into the family's savings account or a revocable trust under the control of the family or some other asset that is not excluded from the definition of *net family assets*). Income generated on the settlement or judgment amount after it has become a net family asset is not excluded from income. For example, if the family received a settlement or back pay and deposited the money in an interest-bearing savings account, the interest from that account would be income at the time the interest is received.

Furthermore, if a civil rights settlement or judgment increases the family's net family assets such that they exceed the HUD-published threshold amount ($50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025), then income will be imputed on the net family assets pursuant to 24 CFR 5.609(a)(2). If the imputed income, which HUD considers unearned income, increases the family's annual adjusted income by 10 percent or more, then an interim reexamination of income will be required unless the addition to the family's net family assets occurs within the last three months of the family's income certification period and the PHA or owner chooses not to conduct the examination.

6-I.L. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b) as updated for HOTMA; FR Notice 1/31/2024]

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(b) as updated for HOTMA and FR Notice 1/31/2024 that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults or state or tribal kinship or guardianship care payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) as updated for HOTMA].
- Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5) as updated for HOTMA]. However, periodic payments paid at regular

intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly) for a period of greater than one year that are received in lieu of wages are included in annual income [Notice PIH 2023-27].

- Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6) as updated for HOTMA].
- Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7) as updated for HOTMA].
- Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under Section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10) as updated for HOTMA].
- Income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by federal, state, or local government [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10) as updated for HOTMA].
- The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11) as updated for HOTMA].
- Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(17) as updated for HOTMA]. This income exclusion applies only to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance and not to other beneficiaries of the payments, such as a surviving spouse [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20) as updated for HOTMA]. The loan borrower or co-borrower must be a member of the family for this income exclusion to be applicable [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Payments received by tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other federal law [24 CFR 5.609(b)(21) as updated for HOTMA]. Generally, payments received by tribal members in excess of the first $2,000 of per capita shares are included in a family's annual income for purposes of determining eligibility. However, as explained in Notice PIH 2023-27, payments made under the Cobell Settlement, and certain per capita payments under the recent Tribal Trust Settlements, must be excluded from annual income.
- Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR Part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(23) as updated for HOTMA].

- Income earned on amounts placed in a family's Family Self-Sufficiency account [24 CFR 5.609(b)(27) as updated for HOTMA].
- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (e.g., special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)(ii) as updated for HOTMA].
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(i) as updated for HOTMA].
- Amounts received under a resident service stipend not to exceed $200 per month. A resident service stipend is a modest amount received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development [24 CFR 5.600(b)(12)(iii) as updated for HOTMA].
- Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting from participation in qualifying training program funded by HUD or in qualifying federal, state, tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff are excluded from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program unless those amounts are excluded under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv) as updated for HOTMA].

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA defines *training program* as "a learning process with goals and objectives, generally having a variety of components, and taking place in a series of sessions over a period of time. It is designed to lead to a higher level of proficiency, and it enhances the individual's ability to obtain employment. It may have performance standards to measure proficiency. Training may include but is not limited to: (1) classroom training in a specific occupational skill, (2) on-the-job training with wages subsidized by the program, or (3) basic education" [expired Notice PIH 98-2, p. 3].

  The SCHA defines *incremental earnings and benefits* as the difference between (1) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program and (2) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the program [expired Notice PIH 98-2, pp. 3-4].

  In calculating the incremental difference, the SCHA will use as the pre-enrollment income the total annualized amount of the family member's welfare assistance and earnings reported on the family's most recently completed HUD-50058.

  End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with the SCHA's interim reporting requirements (see Chapter 9).

- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(b)(13) as updated for HOTMA].
- Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(b)(15) as updated for HOTMA].
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20) as updated for HOTMA].
- Amounts that HUD is required by federal statute to exclude from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(b) as updated for HOTMA apply. HUD will publish a notice in the *Federal Register* to identify the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published when necessary [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22) as updated for HOTMA].

  HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. The most recent list of exclusions was published in the *Federal Register* on January 31, 2024. It includes:

  (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b)). This exclusion also applies to assets.

  (b) Benefits under Section 1780 of the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including WIC and reduced-price lunches.

  (c) Payments, including for supportive services and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058). The exclusion also applies to assets.

  - Except, the exclusion does not apply when the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service determines that the value of all such payments, adjusted to reflect the number of hours such volunteers are serving, is equivalent to or greater than the minimum wage then in effect under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) or the minimum wage, under the laws of the State where such volunteers are serving, whichever is the greater (42 U.S.C. 5044(f)(1)).

  (d) Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c)).

  (e) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 5506).

  (f) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f)(1)).

  (g) Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 which was reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (29 U.S.C. 3241(a)(2)).

  (h) Deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs, whether received as a lump sum or in monthly prospective amounts.

(i) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Section 6).

(j) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b)).

(k) A lump sum or periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the United States District Court case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al.* v. *Ken Salazar et al.,* for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010.

(l) The first $2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first $2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408). This exclusion does not include proceeds of gaming operations regulated by the Commission (25 U.S.C. 1407–1408).

(m) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f)).

(n) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in *In Re Agent Orange* product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.). This exclusion also applies to assets.

(o) Payments received under 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spinal bifida, children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects, and children of certain Korean and Thailand service veterans born with spinal bifida (42 U.S.C. 12637(d)).

(p) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721). This exclusion also applies to assets.

(q) The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Childcare and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q).

(r) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j)). This exclusion also applies to assets.

(s) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433). This exclusion also applies to assets.

(t) Amounts of student financial assistance funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965j, including awards under federal work-study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu).

For Section 8 programs only, any financial assistance in excess of amounts received by an individual for tuition and any other required fees and charges under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.

1002)), shall be considered income if the individual is over the age of 23 with dependent children (Pub. L. 109–115, section 327 (as amended)).

(u) Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d)).

(v) Any amount of crime victim compensation that provides medical or other assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 received through a crime victim assistance program, unless the total amount of assistance that the applicant receives from all such programs is sufficient to fully compensate the applicant for losses suffered as a result of the crime (34 U.S.C. 20102(c)).

(w) Any amounts in an "individual development account" are excluded from assets and any assistance, benefit, or amounts earned by or provided to the individual development account are excluded from income, as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4)).

(x) Major disaster and emergency assistance received under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations. This exclusion also applies to assets.

(y) Distributions from an ABLE account, distributions from and certain contributions to an ABLE account established under the ABLE Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113–295.), as described in Notice PIH 2019–09 or subsequent or superseding notice is excluded from income and assets.

(z) The amount of any refund (or advance payment with respect to a refundable credit) issued under the Internal Revenue Code is excluded from income and assets for a period of 12 months from receipt (26 U.S.C. 6409).

(aa) Assistance received by a household under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260, section 501(j)), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

(ab) Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Settlements listed in IRS Notice 2013-1 and 2013-55 must be excluded from annual income unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds. Such amounts received in excess of the Tribal Trust Settlement are included in the gross income of the members of the Tribe receiving the per capita payments as described in IRS Notice 2013-1. The first $2,000 of per capita payments are also excluded from assets unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds (25 U.S.C. 117b(a), 25 U.S.C. 1407).

(ac) Any amounts (i) not actually received by the family, (ii) that would be eligible for exclusion under 42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)(7), and (iii) received for service-connected disability under 38 U.S.C. Chapter 11 or dependency and indemnity compensation under 38 U.S.C. Chapter 13 (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)(C)) as provided by an amendment by the

Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–269 section 2) to the definition of income applicable to programs under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.).

6-I.M. ASSETS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3); 24 CFR 5.603(b)]

Overview

There is no asset limitation for participation in the HCV program. However, HUD requires that the SCHA include in annual income the anticipated "interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property" [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. This section discusses how the income from various types of assets is determined. For most types of assets, the SCHA must determine the value of the asset in order to compute income from the asset. Therefore, for each asset type, this section discusses:

- How the value of the asset will be determined
- How income from the asset will be calculated

Exhibit 6-1 provides the regulatory requirements for calculating income from assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)], and Exhibit 6-3 provides the regulatory definition of net family assets. This section begins with a discussion of general policies related to assets and then provides HUD rules and SCHA policies related to each type of asset.

Optional policies for family self-certification of assets are found in Chapter 7.

General Policies

Income from Assets

The SCHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. As is true for all sources of income, HUD authorizes the SCHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when (1) an imminent change in circumstances is expected (2) it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over 12 months or (3) the SCHA believes that past income is the best indicator of anticipated income. For example, if a family member owns real property that typically receives rental income but the property is currently vacant, the SCHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

SCHA Policy

Anytime current circumstances are not used to determine asset income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In such cases the family may present information and documentation to SCHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family's anticipated asset income.

Valuing Assets

The calculation of asset income sometimes requires the SCHA to make a distinction between an asset's market value and its cash value.

- The market value of an asset is its worth in the market (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the total value of an investment account).

- The cash value of an asset is its market value less all reasonable amounts that would be incurred when converting the asset to cash.

SCHA Policy

Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

Lump-Sum Additions to Net Family Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(viii) as updated for HOTMA; Notice PIH 2023-27]

The regulations exclude income from lump-sum additions to family assets, including lottery or other contest winnings as a type of nonrecurring income.

In addition, lump sums from insurance payments, settlements for personal or property losses, and recoveries from civil actions or settlements based on claims of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law that resulted in a member of the family becoming a family member with a disability are excluded from income.

Further, deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are also excluded from income.

However, these amounts may count toward net family assets. The PHA must consider any actual or imputed returns from assets as income at the next applicable income examination. In the case where the lump sum addition to assets would lead to imputed income, which is unearned income, that increases the family's annual adjusted income by 10 percent or more, then the addition of the lump sum to the family's assets will trigger an immediate interim reexamination of income in accordance with Chapter 9. This reexamination of income must take place as soon as the lump sum is added to the family's net family assets unless the addition takes place in the last three months of family's income certification period and the PHA chooses not to conduct the examination.

For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.

SCHA Policy

Any lump-sum receipts are only counted as assets if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset. [RHIIP FAQs]. For example, if the family receives a $1,000 lump sum for lottery winnings, and the family immediately spends the entire amount, the lump sum will not be counted toward net family assets.

Imputing Income from Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3), Notice PIH 2012-29]

When net family assets are $5,000 or less, the SCHA will include in annual income the actual income anticipated to be derived from the assets. When the family has net family assets in excess of $5,000, the SCHA will include in annual income the greater of (1) the actual income derived from the assets or (2) the imputed income. Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by ~~the current HUD-established~~ an average passbook savings rate as determined by the SCHA.

- Note: The HUD field office no longer provides an interest rate for imputed asset income. The "safe harbor" is now for the SCHA to establish a passbook rate within 0.75 percent of a national average.
- The SCHA must review its passbook rate annually to ensure that it remains within 0.75 percent of the national average.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will initially set the imputed asset passbook rate at the national rate established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

SCHA will review the passbook rate annually, in December of each year. The rate will not be adjusted unless the current SCHA rate is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate. If it is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate, the passbook rate will be set at the current national rate.

Changes to the passbook rate will take effect on February 1 following the December review.

Determining Actual Anticipated Income from Assets

It may or may not be necessary for the SCHA to use the value of an asset to compute the actual anticipated income from the asset. When the value is required to compute the anticipated income from an asset, the market value of the asset is used. For example, if the asset is a property for which a family receives rental income, the anticipated income is determined by annualizing the actual monthly rental amount received for the property; it is not based on the property's market value. However, if the asset is a savings account, the anticipated income is determined by multiplying the market value of the account by the interest rate on the account.

Withdrawal of Cash or Liquidation of Investments

Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income except to the extent that the withdrawal reimburses amounts invested by the family. For example, when a family member retires, the amount received by the family from a retirement investment plan is not counted as income until the family has received payments equal to the amount the family member deposited into the retirement investment plan.

Jointly Owned Assets

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.609(a)(4) specifies that annual income includes "amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access."

SCHA Policy

If an asset is owned by more than one person and any family member has unrestricted access to the asset, SCHA will count the full value of the asset. A family member has unrestricted access to an asset when he or she can legally dispose of the asset without the consent of any of the other owners.

If an asset is owned by more than one person, including a family member, but the family member does not have unrestricted access to the asset, SCHA will prorate the asset according to the percentage of ownership. If no percentage is specified or provided for by state or local law, SCHA will prorate the asset evenly among all owners.

Assets Disposed Of for Less than Fair Market Value [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

HUD regulations require the SCHA to count as a current asset any business or family asset that was disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years prior to the effective date of the examination/reexamination, except as noted below.

Minimum Threshold

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

Separation or Divorce

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

SCHA Policy

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

Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

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

Family Declaration

SCHA Policy

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

Types of Assets

Checking and Savings Accounts

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

SCHA Policy

In determining the value of checking accounts and savings accounts, SCHA will use the average monthly balancefor the last six months.

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

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

ABLE Accounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10) as updated for HOTMA; Notice PIH 2019-09]

An Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account is a type of tax-advantaged savings account that an eligible individual can use to pay for qualified disability expenses. Section 103 of the ABLE Act mandates that an individual's ABLE account (specifically, its account balance, contributions to the account, and distributions from the account) is excluded when determining the designated beneficiary's eligibility and continued occupancy under certain federal means-tested programs. The PHA must exclude the entire value of the individual's ABLE account from the household's assets. Distributions from the ABLE account are also not considered income. However, all wage income received, regardless of which account the money is paid to, is included as income.

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

Equity in Real Property or Other Capital Investments

Equity (cash value) in a property or other capital asset is the estimated current market value of the asset less the unpaid balance on all loans secured by the asset and reasonable costs (such as broker fees) that would be incurred in selling the asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

SCHA Policy

In determining the equity, SCHA will determine market value by examining recent sales of at least three properties in the surrounding or similar neighborhood that possess comparable factors that affect market value.

SCHA will first use the payoff amount for the loan (mortgage) as the unpaid balance to calculate equity. If the payoff amount is not available, SCHA will use the basic loan balance information to deduct from the market value in the equity calculation.

Equity in real property and other capital investments is considered in the calculation of asset income **except** for the following types of assets:

- Equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs [24 CFR5.603(b)]
- The value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under the HCV program Homeownership Option for the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home [24 CFR 5.603(b), Notice PIH 2012-3]
- Equity in owner-occupied cooperatives and manufactured homes in which the family lives [HCV GB, p. 5-25]
- Equity in real property when a family member's main occupation is real estate [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. This real estate is considered a business asset, and income related to this asset will be calculated as described in section 6-I.F.
- Interests in Indian Trust lands [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Real property and capital assets that are part of an active business or farming operation [HCV GB, p. 5-25]

The SCHA must also deduct from the equity the reasonable costs for converting the asset to cash. Using the formula for calculating equity specified above, the net cash value of real property is the market value of the loan (mortgage) minus the expenses to convert to cash [Notice PIH 2012-3].

SCHA Policy

For the purposes of calculating expenses to convert to cash for real property, SCHA will use five percent of the market value of the home.

A family may have real property as an asset in two ways: (1) owning the property itself and (2) holding a mortgage or deed of trust on the property. In the case of a property owned by a family member, the anticipated asset income generally will be in the form of rent or other payment for the use of the property. If the property generates no income, actual anticipated income from the asset will be zero.

In the case of a mortgage or deed of trust held by a family member, the outstanding balance (unpaid principal) is the cash value of the asset. The interest portion only of payments made to the family in accordance with the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust is counted as anticipated asset income.

SCHA Policy

In the case of capital investments owned jointly with others not living in a family's unit, a prorated share of the property's cash value will be counted as an asset unless SCHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

Trusts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2) as updated for HOTMA]

A *trust* is a legal arrangement generally regulated by state law in which one party (the creator or grantor) transfers property to a second party (the trustee) who holds the property for the benefit of one or more third parties (the beneficiaries).

The basis for determining how to treat trusts relies on information about who has access to either the principal in the account or the income from the account. There are two types of trusts, *revocable* and *irrevocable*.

When the creator sets up an *irrevocable trust*, the creator has no access to the funds in the account. Typically, special needs trusts are considered irrevocable. Irrevocable trusts not under the control of any member of the family are excluded from net family assets. The value of the trust continues to be excluded from net family assets so long as the fund continues to be held in a trust that is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household [24 CFR 5.603(b)(4) as updated for HOTMA]. Further, where an irrevocable trust is excluded from net family assets, the PHA must not consider actual income earned by the trust (e.g., interest earned, rental income if property is held in the trust) for so long as the income from the trust is not distributed.

A *revocable trust* is a trust that the creator of the trust may amend or end (revoke). When there is a revocable trust, the creator has access to the funds in the trust account.

- A revocable trust that is under the control of the family is included in net family assets when the grantor is a member of the assisted family. If a revocable trust is included in the calculation of net family assets, then the actual income earned by the revocable trust is also included in the family's income. For example, interest earned or rental income if the property is held in the trust. The PHA must calculate imputed income on the revocable trust if net family assets are more than the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Values tables ($50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for

2025), and actual income from the trust cannot be calculated (e.g., if the trust is comprised of farmland that is not in use).

- A revocable trust that is not under the control of the family is excluded from net family assets. This happens when a member of the assisted family is the beneficiary of a revocable trust, but the grantor is not a member of the assisted family. In this case the beneficiary does not "own" the revocable trust, and the value of the trust is excluded from net family assets. For the revocable trust to be considered excluded from net family assets, no family or household member may be the account's trustee.

For both irrevocable and revocable trusts, if the value of the trust is not considered part of net family assets, then distributions from the trust are treated as follows:

- All distributions from the trust's principal are excluded from income.
- Distributions of income earned by the trust (i.e., interest, dividends, realized gains, or other earnings on the trust's principal), are included as income unless the distribution is used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

Retirement Accounts

Company Retirement/Pension Accounts

In order to correctly include or exclude as an asset any amount held in a company retirement or pension account by an employed person, the SCHA must know whether the money is accessible before retirement [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

While a family member is employed, only the amount the family member can withdraw without retiring or terminating employment is counted as an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

After a family member retires or terminates employment, any amount distributed to the family member is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [HCV GB, p. 5-26], except to the extent that it represents funds invested in the account by the family member. (For more on periodic payments, see section 6-I.H.) The balance in the account is counted as an asset only if it remains accessible to the family member.

IRA, Keogh, and Similar Retirement Savings Accounts

IRA, Keogh, and similar retirement savings accounts are counted as assets even though early withdrawal would result in a penalty [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

Personal Property

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

Life Insurance

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

6-I.N. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Overview

Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state, or local governments [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]

The SCHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-5. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was receiving HCV assistance at the time the sanction was imposed.

Covered Families

The families covered by 24 CFR 5.615 are those "who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ('welfare benefits') from a State or other public agency ('welfare agency') under a program for which Federal, State or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance" [24 CFR 5.615(b)].

Imputed Income

When a welfare agency imposes a sanction that reduces a family's welfare income because the family commits fraud or fails to comply with the agency's economic self-sufficiency program or work activities requirement, the SCHA must include in annual income "imputed" welfare income. The SCHA must request that the welfare agency provide the reason for the reduction of benefits and the amount of the reduction of benefits. The imputed welfare income is the amount-that the benefits were reduced as a result of the sanction.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

Offsets

The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income the family begins to receive after the sanction is imposed. When the additional income equals or exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed income is reduced to zero [24 CFR 5.615(c)(4)].

6-I.O. PERIODIC AND DETERMINABLE ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]

Annual income includes periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing with an assisted family.

Alimony and Child Support

The SCHA must count alimony or child support amounts awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless SCHA verifies that: (1) the payments are not being made, and (2) the family has made reasonable efforts to collect amounts due, including filing with courts or agencies responsible for enforcing payments [HCV GB, pp. 5-23 and 5-47].

Families who do not have court-awarded alimony and child support awards are not required to seek a court award and are not required to take independent legal action to obtain collection.

PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-II.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require the SCHA to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity [SCHA] must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

(1) $480 for each dependent;

(2) $400 for any elderly family or disabled family;

(3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent of annual income:

(i) Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;

(ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus; and

(4) Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

This part covers policies related to these mandatory deductions. Verification requirements related to these deductions are found in Chapter 7.

Anticipating Expenses

SCHA Policy

Generally, SCHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., child care during school and nonschool periods and cyclical medical expenses), SCHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, SCHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. SCHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

6-II.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

An allowance of $480 is deducted from annual income for each dependent [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. Dependent is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or cohead who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b) as updated for HOTMA].

6-II.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of $400 is taken for any elderly or disabled family [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)]. An elderly family is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a disabled family is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

6-II.D. HEALTH AND MEDICLA CARE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)]

Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses may be deducted to the extent that, in combination with any disability assistance expenses, they exceed three percent of annual income.

The health and medical care expense deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a medical expense deduction, the medical expenses of all family members are counted [VG, p. 28].

Definition of Medical Expenses

HUD regulations define *health and medical care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) (as updated for HOTMA) to mean "any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body. Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed." Health and medical care expenses may be deducted from annual income only if they are eligible under this definition and not otherwise reimbursed.

Although HUD revised the definition of *health and medical care expenses* to reflect the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) general definition of medical expenses, HUD is not permitting PHAs to specifically align their policies to IRS Publication 502. PHAs must review each expense to determine whether it is eligible in accordance with HUD's definition. While PHA policies may not specifically align with IRS Publication 502, HUD recommends PHAs use it as a standard for determining allowable expenses, and the PHA may list examples of allowable expenses in their policy provided they comply with HUD's definition at 24 CFR 5.603 as updated for HOTMA. The PHA may not define *health and medical care expenses* more narrowly than the regulation.

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the most current IRS Publication 502 as a standard for determining if expenses claimed by eligible families qualify as health and medical care expenses. However, under no circumstances will the PHA deduct any expenses listed in IRS Publication 502 that do not conform with HUD's definition of *health and medical care expenses.*

Summary of Typical Allowable Health and Medical Care Expenses	
Services of medical professionals Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, and non-cosmetic Services of medical facilities Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services Prescription medicines and insulin, but not nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheelchair, handrails) Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO)	Substance abuse treatment programs Psychiatric treatment Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses. The PHA will use the most current medical mileage rate listed in IRS Publication 502. The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth) The costs of buying, training, and maintaining a guide dog or other service animal to assist a visually impaired or hearing disabled person, or a person with other physical disabilities. In

Medicare Part B and Part D premiums	general, this includes any costs, such as food, grooming, and veterinary care, incurred in maintaining the health and vitality of the service animal so that it may perform its duties.
Note: This chart provides a summary of eligible health and medical care expenses only. In all cases, the PHA will consider whether health and medical expenses care expenses claimed by the family are eligible under HUD's definition.	

Families That Qualify for Both Health and Medical Care and Disability Assistance Expenses

SCHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either health and medical care or disability assistance expenses, SCHA will consider them health and medical care expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

6-II.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]

Reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any medical expenses, exceed three percent of annual income, and (4) do not exceed the earned income received by the family member who is enabled to work.

Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction

A family can qualify for the disability assistance expense deduction only if at least one family member (who may be the person with disabilities) is enabled to work [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The disability expense deduction is capped by the amount of "earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work" because of the expense [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]. The earned income used for this purpose is the amount verified before any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

SCHA Policy

The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family's request, SCHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When SCHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members' incomes.

Eligible Disability Expenses

Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the HCV Guidebook as follows: "Auxiliary apparatus are items such as wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles, or special equipment to enable a blind person to read or type, but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work" [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

HUD advises PHAs to further define and describe auxiliary apparatus [VG, p. 30].

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus

SCHA Policy

Expenses incurred for maintaining or repairing an auxiliary apparatus are eligible. In the case of an apparatus that is specially adapted to accommodate a person with disabilities (e.g., a vehicle or computer), the cost to maintain the special adaptations (but not maintenance of the apparatus itself) is an eligible expense. The cost of service animals trained to give assistance to persons with disabilities, including the cost of acquiring the animal, veterinary care, food, grooming, and other continuing costs of care, will be included.

Eligible Attendant Care

The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

SCHA Policy

Attendant care includes, but is not limited to, reasonable costs for home medical care, nursing services, in-home or center-based care services, interpreters for persons with hearing impairments, and readers for persons with visual disabilities.

Attendant care expenses will be included for the period that the person enabled to work is employed plus reasonable transportation time. The cost of general housekeeping and personal services is not an eligible attendant care expense. However, if the person enabled to work is the person with disabilities, personal services necessary to enable the person with disabilities to work are eligible.

If the care attendant also provides other services to the family, SCHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Payments to Family Members

No disability assistance expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of an assisted family [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the assisted family may be deducted if they are not reimbursed by an outside source.

Necessary and Reasonable Expenses

The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

SCHA Policy

SCHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, SCHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and SCHA will consider, the family's justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

6-II.F. CHILD CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

HUD defines child care expenses at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as "amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income."

Clarifying the Meaning of Child for This Deduction

Child care expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family's household [VG, p. 26]. However, child care expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family's household are included when determining the family's child care expenses [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

SCHA Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term eligible activity in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family's request, SCHA will consider factors such as how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

SCHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member's efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member's job search efforts are not commensurate with the child care expense being allowed by SCHA.

Furthering Education

SCHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further his or her education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the child care claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

SCHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction

When a family member looks for work or furthers his or her education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for child care – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when child care enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by "the amount of employment income that is included in annual income" [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

When the person who is enabled to work is a person with disabilities who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above $480 is excluded, child care costs related to enabling a family member to work may not exceed the portion of the person's earned income that actually is included in annual income. For example, if a family member who qualifies for the EID makes $15,000 but because of the EID only $5,000 is included in annual income, child care expenses are limited to $5,000.

The SCHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of child care. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

SCHA Policy

When the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member's income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one family member works during a given period, SCHA generally will limit

allowable child care expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

Eligible Child Care Expenses

The type of care to be provided is determined by the assisted family. The SCHA may not refuse to give a family the child care expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide child care [VG, p. 26].

Allowable Child Care Activities

SCHA Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of child care.

The costs of general housekeeping and personal services are not eligible. Likewise, child care expenses paid to a family member who lives in the family's unit are not eligible; however, payments for child care to relatives who do not live in the unit are eligible.

If a child care provider also renders other services to a family, or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, SCHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the child care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

Child care expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further his or her education, and (2) the family certifies, and the child care provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

SCHA Policy

Child care expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For child care that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of child care costs, SCHA will use the schedule of child care costs from the local welfare agency. Families may present, and SCHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

PART III: CALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SCHA SUBSIDY

6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF RENT AND SUBSIDY CALCULATIONS

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for an assisted family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between $0 and $50 that is established by the SCHA

The SCHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-III.B.

The amount that a family pays for rent and utilities (the family share) will never be less than the family's TTP but may be greater than the TTP depending on the rent charged for the unit the family selects.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

SCHA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

SCHA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is zero.

Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)]

If a family chooses a unit with a gross rent (rent to owner plus an allowance for tenant-paid utilities) that exceeds the SCHA's applicable payment standard: (1) the family will pay more than the TTP, and (2) at initial occupancy the SCHA may not approve the tenancy if it would require the family share to exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income. The income used for this determination must have been verified no earlier than 60 days before the family's voucher was issued. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6-III.C.)

SCHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)]

The SCHA will pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is equal to the lower of (1) the applicable payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6-III.C.)

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b); 982.514(c)]

When the SCHA subsidy for a family exceeds the rent to owner, the family is due a utility reimbursement. HUD permits the SCHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will make utility reimbursements payments directly to the family if the monthly utility reimbursement amount is over $50.

The SCHA may make all utility reimbursement payments to qualifying families on a monthly basis. Reimbursements must be made once per calendar-year quarter and must be prorated if the family leaves the program in advance of its next quarterly reimbursement. The SCHA must also adopt hardship policies for families for whom receiving quarterly reimbursement would create a financial hardship.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will issue all utility reimbursements monthly.

6-III.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]

SCHA Policy

The financial hardship rules described below do not apply in this jurisdiction because SCHA has established a minimum rent of zero.

Overview

the SCHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the SCHA must grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship.

The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If the SCHA determines that a hardship exists, the family share is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

(1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

SCHA Policy

A hardship will be considered to exist only if the loss of eligibility has an impact on the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

For a family waiting for a determination of eligibility, the hardship period will end as of the first of the month following: (1) implementation of assistance, if approved, or (2) the decision to deny assistance. A family whose request for assistance is denied may request a hardship exemption based upon one of the other allowable hardship circumstances.

(2) The family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent.

SCHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent to the owner or tenant-paid utilities.

(3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

(4) A death has occurred in the family.

SCHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by the SCHA.

SCHA Policy

SCHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, the SCHA must suspend the minimum rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family's request.

The SCHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

SCHA Policy

SCHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less. Long-term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the family share reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption Assume the SCHA has established a minimum rent of $35.	
Family Share – No Hardship	**Family Share – With Hardship**
$0 30% of monthly adjusted income	$0 30% of monthly adjusted income
$15 10% of monthly gross income	$15 10% of monthly gross income
N/A Welfare rent	N/A Welfare rent
$35 Minimum rent	$35 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = $35	Hardship exemption granted. TTP = $15

SCHA Policy

To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request for a hardship exemption in writing. The request must explain the nature of the hardship and how the hardship has affected the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

SCHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

No Financial Hardship

If the SCHA determines there is no financial hardship, the SCHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar days of SCHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

Temporary Hardship

If the SCHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, the SCHA must suspend the minimum rent for the 90-day period beginning the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay the SCHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires the SCHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by the SCHA. The SCHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the procedures found in Chapter 16 of this plan.

Long-Term Hardship

If the SCHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, the SCHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

SCHA Policy

The hardship period ends when any of the following circumstances apply:

(1) At an interim or annual reexamination, the family's calculated TTP is greater than the minimum rent.

(2) For hardship conditions based on loss of income, the hardship condition will continue to be recognized until new sources of income are received that are at least equal to the amount lost. For example, if a hardship is approved because a family no longer receives a $60/month child support payment, the hardship will continue to exist until the family receives at least $60/month in income from another source or once again begins to receive the child support.

(3) For hardship conditions based upon hardship-related expenses, the minimum rent exemption will continue to be recognized until the cumulative amount exempted is equal to the expense incurred.

6-III.C. APPLYING PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.505; 982.503(b)]

Overview

The SCHA's schedule of payment standards is used to calculate housing assistance payments for HCV families. This section covers the application of the SCHA's payment standards. The establishment and revision of the SCHA's payment standard schedule are covered in Chapter 16.

Payment standard is defined as "the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family)" [24 CFR 982.4(b)].

The payment standard for a family is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family unit size, which is defined as the appropriate number of bedrooms for the family under the SCHA's subsidy standards [24 CFR 982.4(b)], or (2) the payment standard for the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family.

If the SCHA has established an exception payment standard for a designated part of a zip code area or FMR area and a family's unit is located in the exception area, the SCHA must use the appropriate payment standard for the exception area.

The SCHA is required to pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP.

If during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, the owner lowers the rent, the SCHA will recalculate the HAP using the lower of the initial payment standard or the gross rent for the unit [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

Changes in Payment Standards

When the SCHA revises its payment standards during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, it will apply the new payment standards in accordance with HUD regulations.

Decreases

If the SCHA changes its payment standard schedule, resulting in a lower payment standard amount, during the term of a HAP contract, the SCHA is not required to reduce the payment standard used to calculate subsidy for families under HAP contract as long as the HAP contract remains in effect [FR Notice 11/16/16].

However, if the SCHA does choose to reduce the payment standard for families currently under HAP contract, the initial reduction to the payment standard may not be applied any earlier than the effective date of the family's second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard amount. At that point, the SCHA may either reduce the payment standard to the current amount in effect on the SCHA's payment standard schedule, or may reduce the payment standard to another amount that is higher than the normally applicable amount on the schedule. The SCHA may also establish different policies for designated areas within their jurisdiction (e.g., different zip code areas).

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

Increases

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

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

Changes in Family Unit Size

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

Reasonable Accommodation

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

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

Overview

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

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

Reasonable Accommodation

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

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

Utility Allowance Revisions

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

SCHA Policy

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

6-III.E. PRORATED ASSISTANCE FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A mixed family is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. The SCHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The SCHA will first determine assistance as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the assistance based upon the percentage of family members that actually are eligible. For example, if the SCHA subsidy for a family is calculated at $500 and two of four family members are ineligible, the SCHA subsidy would be reduced to $250.

EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS
24 CFR 5.609

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or

(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and

(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

(b) Annual income includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;

(2) The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent tthe withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent tthe withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

(3) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of $5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;

sets in excess of $5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;

ets in excess of $5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;

(4) The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount

(except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);

start of a periodic amount (except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);

(5) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay (except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section);

(6) Welfare assistance payments.

(i) Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:

(A) Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31[1]; and

(B) Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of:

(A) The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus

(B) The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

[1] Text of 45 CFR 260.31 follows.

(7) Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;

in the dwelling;

(8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section)

(9) For section 8 programs only and as provided in 24 CFR 5.612, any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or from an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except that financial assistance described in this paragraph is not considered annual income for persons over the age of 23 with dependent children. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial assistance" does not include loan proceeds for the purpose of determining income.

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HHS DEFINITION OF "ASSISTANCE"

45 CFR: GENERAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

260.31 What does the term "assistance" mean?

(a)(1) The term "assistance" includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of

benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).

(2) It includes such benefits even when they are:

(i) Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and

(ii) Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 261.30 of this chapter).

(3) Except where excluded under paragraph (b) of this section, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and child care provided to families who are not employed.

(b) [The definition of "assistance"] excludes: (1) Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:

(i) Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;

(ii) Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and

(iii) Will not extend beyond four months.

(2) Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);

(3) Supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed;

(4) Refundable earned income tax credits;

(5) Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;

(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and

(7) Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of [the Social Security] Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance.

EXHIBIT 6-2: ANNUAL INCOME EXCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609(b) as updated for HOTMA

(b)Annual income does not include the following:

(1) Any imputed return on an asset when net family assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold amount (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and no actual income from the net family assets can be determined.

(2) The following types of trust distributions:

(i) For an irrevocable trust or a revocable trust outside the control of the family or household excluded from the definition of net family assets under § 5.603(b):

(A) Distributions of the principal or corpus of the trust; and

(B) Distributions of income from the trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor.

(ii) For a revocable trust under the control of the family or household, any distributions from the trust; except that any actual income earned by the trust, regardless of whether it is distributed, shall be considered income to the family at the time it is received by the trust.

(3) Earned income of children under the 18 years of age.

(4) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults, or State or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments.

(5) Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation.

(6) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member.

(7) Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled.

(8) Income of a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult as defined in §§ 5.403 and 5.603, respectively.

(9)

(i) Any assistance that section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu), requires be excluded from a family's income; and

(ii) Student financial assistance for tuition, books, and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities), room and board, and other fees required and charged to a student by an institution of higher education (as defined under Section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)) and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit.

(A) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (9)(ii), means a grant or scholarship received from— (

1) The Federal government;

(2) A State, Tribe, or local government;

(3) A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);

(4) A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or

(5) An institution of higher education.

(B) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (9)(ii), does not include—

(1) Any assistance that is excluded pursuant to paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section;

(2) Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded pursuant to paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section); (

3) Gifts, including gifts from family or friends; or

(4) Any amount of the scholarship or grant that, either by itself or in combination with assistance excluded under this paragraph or paragraph (b)(9)(i), exceeds the actual covered costs of the student. The actual covered costs of the student are the actual costs of tuition, books and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities), room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution, and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit. This calculation is described further in paragraph (b)(9)(ii)€ of this section.

(C) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) must be:

(1) Expressly for tuition, books, room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution;

(2) Expressly to assist a student with the costs of higher education; or

(3) Expressly to assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the education institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

(D) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (b)(9)(ii), may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf. Student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the responsible entity as student financial assistance consistent with this paragraph (b)(9)(ii).

(E) When the student is also receiving assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section, the amount of student financial assistance under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) is determined as follows:

(1) If the amount of assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section is equal to or exceeds the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section, none of the assistance described in this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section is considered student financial assistance excluded from income under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(E).

(2) If the amount of assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section is less than the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section, the amount of assistance described in paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section that is considered student financial assistance excluded under this paragraph is the lower of:

(i) the total amount of student financial assistance received under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section, or

(ii) the amount by which the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section exceeds the assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section.

(10) Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government.

(11) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire.

(12)

(i) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);

(ii) Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (e.g., special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

(iii) Amounts received under a resident service stipend not to exceed $200 per month. A resident service stipend is a modest amount received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development.

(iv) Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in training programs funded by HUD or in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program unless those amounts are excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section.

(13) Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era.

(14) Earned income of dependent fulltime students in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent in § 5.611.

(15) Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent in § 5.611.

(16) Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

(17) Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

(18) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit.

(19) Payments made by or authorized by a State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit. Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through the State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency for caregiving services the family member provides to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.

(20) Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car).

(21) Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other Federal law.

(22) Amounts that HUD is required by Federal statute to exclude from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section apply. HUD will publish a notice in the Federal Register to identify the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published when necessary.

(23) Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another Federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments.

(24) Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated in the coming year based on information provided by the family. Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income under this paragraph, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies. Nonrecurring income includes:

(i) Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment.

(ii) Direct Federal or State payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery.

(iii) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of State refundable tax credits or State tax refunds at the time they are received.

(iv) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of Federal refundable tax credits and Federal tax refunds at the time they are received.

(v) Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries).

(vi) Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization.

(vii) Lump-sum additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings.

(25) Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay.

(26) Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals; except that any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts shall be income at the time they are received by the family.

(27) Income earned on amounts placed in a family's Family Self Sufficiency Account.

(28) Gross income a family member receives through self-employment or operation of a business; except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:

(i) Net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations; and

(ii) Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family.

EXHIBIT 6-3: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

(2) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family

or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under Sec. 5.609.

(3) In determining net family assets, SCHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

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(4) For purposes of determining annual income under Sec. 5.609, the term "net family assets" does not include the value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under part 982, subpart M of this title. This exclusion is limited to the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home.

EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

24 CFR 5.617 Self-sufficiency incentives for persons with disabilities–Disallowance of increase in annual income.

(a) Applicable programs. The disallowance of earned income provided by this section is applicable only to the following programs: HOME Investment Partnerships Program (24

CFR part 92); Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (24 CFR part 574); Supportive Housing Program (24 CFR part 583); and the Housing Choice Voucher Program (24 CFR part 982).

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.

Baseline income. The annual income immediately prior to implementation of the disallowance described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section of a person with disabilities (who is a member of a qualified family).

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Previously unemployed includes a person with disabilities who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Qualified family. A family residing in housing assisted under one of the programs listed in paragraph (a) of this section or receiving tenant-based rental assistance under one of the programs listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;

(2) Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or

(3) Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance-- provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least $500.

t A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance-- provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least $500.

) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance-- provided that the total amount

over a six-month period is at least $500.

(c) Disallowance of increase in annual income—

(1) Initial twelve month exclusion. During the 12-month period beginning on the date a member who is a person with disabilities of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the responsible entity must exclude from annual income (as defined in the regulations governing the applicable program listed in paragraph (a) of this section) of a qualified family any increase in income of the family member who is a person with disabilities as a result of employment over prior income of that family member.

(2) Second twelve month exclusion and SCHAse-in. Upon expiration of the 12-month period defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and for the subsequent 12-month period, the responsible entity must exclude from annual income of a qualified family at least 50 percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over the family member's baseline income.

(3) Maximum 2-year disallowance. The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member who is a person with disabilities as provided in paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this section is limited to a lifetime 24-month period. The disallowance applies for a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (c)(1) of this section and a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, during the 24- month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(4) Effect of changes on currently participating families. Families eligible for and participating in the disallowance of earned income under this section prior to May 9, 2016 will continue to be governed by this section in effect as it existed immediately prior to that date (see 24 CFR parts 0 to 199, revised as of April 1, 2016).

(d) Inapplicability to admission. The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment of persons with disabilities under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility or any income targeting that may be applicable).

EXHIBIT 6-5: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) Applicability. This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.

Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) Imputed welfare income.

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the SCHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the SCHA, the welfare agency will inform the SCHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the SCHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The SCHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the SCHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the SCHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

(5) The SCHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) Review of SCHA decision.

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the SCHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the SCHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the SCHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the SCHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The SCHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the SCHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the SCHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the SCHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the SCHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the SCHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the SCHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the SCHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the SCHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the SCHA hearing procedure.

(e) SCHA relation with welfare agency.

(1) The SCHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the SCHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the SCHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The SCHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the SCHA. However, the SCHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The SCHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to the SCHA of the welfare agency's

determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

Chapter 6.B

INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is applicable upon the PHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date. Prior to this date, the PHA will follow policies as outlined in Chapter 6.A. of the model policy.

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's payment and the SCHA's subsidy. The SCHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation under the regulations. This chapter describes HUD regulations and SCHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

- Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income which are excluded from the family's annual income. These requirements and SCHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.
- Part II: Assets. HUD regulations specify the types of assets which are excluded from a family's annual income. These requirements and SCHA policies for calculating income from assets are found in Part II.
- Part III: Adjusted Income. Once annual income has been established HUD regulations require the SCHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies and allows SCHA to adopt additional permissive deductions . These requirements and SCHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part III.
- Part IV: Calculating Family Share and SCHA Subsidy. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining SCHA subsidy and required family payment.

PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 5.609]

Annual income includes:

- All amounts, not specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b);
- All amounts received from all sources (other than those specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b))by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse;
- Unearned income (other than those sources specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b)) by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age; and
- Imputed returns of an asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD, when the value of net family assets exceeds the HUD-published threshold amount (adjusted annually and published in HUD's Inflation-Adjusted Value rate tabled and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated.

In addition to this general definition, the regulations at 24 CFR 5.609(b) provide a comprehensive listing of all sources of income that are excluded from annual income. Note, unlike in previous versions of the regulations, the current regulations governing annual income do not list sources of income that are to be included. Instead, HUD relies on the definition of excluded income under 24 CFR 5.609(b) to provide the scope of what is included. To that end, generally, all income is included unless it is specifically excluded by regulation.

Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but did not receive. For example, a family's child support or alimony income must be based on payments received, not the amounts to which the family is entitled by court or agency orders. However, when a family member's wages or benefits are garnished, levied, or withheld to pay restitution, child support, tax debt, student loan debt, or other applicable debts, the PHA must use the gross amount of the income, prior to the reduction, to determine a family's annual income [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Annual income also includes all actual anticipated income from assets (provided the income is not otherwise excluded) even if the asset itself is excluded from net family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27]. 24 CFR 5.603(b)(1) describes HUD regulations for treating specific types of income and assets. The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Full Definition (Exhibit 6-1)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-3)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-5)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of determining annual income. Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Overview

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition in accordance with HUD regulations and SCHA policies in Chapter 11. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources is excluded (both earned and unearned [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)].

Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources is excluded (both earned and unearned) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)].
Head, spouse, or cohead Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included [24 CFR 5.609(a)]..
Minors	Earned income of children under 18 years of age is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included [24 CFR 5.609(a)]..
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or cohead)	Earned income in excess of the dependent deductions excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. All other sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

Temporarily Absent Family Members

The current regulations governing annual income do not specifically address temporarily absent family members. The regulations also do not define "temporarily" or "permanently" absent or specify a timeframe associated with a temporary versus a permanent absence.

SCHA Policy

Unless specifically excluded by the regulations, the income of all family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit.

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

Absent Students

SCHA Policy

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

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care (as confirmed by the state child welfare agency) are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

SCHA Policy

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

child will be continue to be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

SCHA Policy

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

Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily. The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

When an individual who has been counted as a family member is determined permanently absent, the family is eligible for the medical expense deduction only if the remaining head, spouse, or cohead qualifies as an elderly person or a person with disabilities.

Joint Custody of Dependents

SCHA Policy

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

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

Caretakers for a Child

SCHA Policy

The approval of a caretaker is at the owner and SCHA's discretion and subject to the owner and SCHA's screening criteria. If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household receiving HCV assistance, SCHA will take the following actions.

(1) If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the

assisted unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made.

(2) If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for 30 days. After the 30 days has elapsed, the caretaker will be considered a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases SCHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.

(3) At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the housing choice voucher will be transferred to the caretaker.

(4) During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.

6-I.C. CALCULATION ANNUAL INCOME

The methodology used for calculating income differs depending on whether income is being calculated at initial occupancy, interim reexamination, or at annual reexamination. However, income from assets is always anticipated regardless of certification type.

Anticipating Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]

At initial occupancy and for an interim reexamination of family income, the SCHA is required to use anticipated income (current income) for the upcoming 12-month period following the new admission or interim reexamination effective date. Policies related to verifying income are found in Chapter 7 SCHA Policy.

When SCHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of temporary, sporadic, or variable employment, seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), SCHA will review and analyze historical data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other and use the results of this analysis to establish annual income.

In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how the SCHA annualized projected income.

Any time current circumstances are not used to project annual income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In all such cases the family may present information and documentation to SCHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

Known Changes in Income

If the SCHA verifies upcoming increase or decrease in income at admission or interim reexamination, annual income will be projected by applying each income to the appropriate part of the 12-month period.

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving $8/hour will begin to receive $8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the new

admission or interim reexamination. In such a case the SCHA would calculate annual income as follows: ($8/hour × 40 hours × 7 weeks) + ($8.25 × 40 hours × 45 weeks).

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases the SCHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then should the change in income require SCHA to conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with SCHA policy in Chapter 11.

Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination [24 CFR.609(c)(2); Notice PIH 2023-27]

At annual reexamination, except where the SCHA uses a streamlined income determination, SCHA must first determine the family's income for the previous 12-month period and use this amount as the family income for annual reexaminations; however, adjustments to reflect current income must be made. Any change of income since the family's last annual reexamination, including those that did not meet the threshold to process an interim reexamination of family income in accordance with SCHA policies in Chapter 11 and HUD regulations, must be considered. If, however, there have been no changes to income, then the amount of income calculated for the previous 12-month period is the amount that will be used to determine the family's rental assistance. Income from assets is always anticipated, irrespective of the income examination type. Policies related to conducting annual reexaminations are located in Chapter 11.

6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Wages and Related Compensation [24 CFR 5.609(a); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The earned income of each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older, or who is the head of household or spouse/cohead regardless of age, is included in annual income. Income received as a day laborer or seasonal worker is also included in annual income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(24)].

Earned income means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits [24 CFR 5.100].

A *day laborer* is defined as an individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. Income earned as a day laborer is not considered nonrecurring income.

A *seasonal worker* is defined as an individual who is hired into a short-term position(e.g., for which the customary employment period for the position is six months or fewer) and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. Some examples of seasonal work include employment limited to holidays or agricultural seasons. Seasonal work may include but is not limited to employment as a lifeguard, ballpark vendor, or snowplow driver [Notice PIH 2023-27]. Income earned as a seasonal worker is not considered nonrecurring income.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will include in annual income the full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation.

For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, SCHA will verify and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or interim reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, SCHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case the family may provide, and SCHA will consider, a credible justification for not using this history to anticipate future bonuses or commissions. If a new employee has not yet received any bonuses or commissions, SCHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

Military Pay

All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(c)(7)].

Earnings of a Minor [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]

A minor is a member of the family, other than the head of household or spouse, who is under 18 years of age. Employment income earned by minors is not included in annual income. All other sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

Certain Earned Income of Full-Time Students[24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]

The earned income of a dependent full-time student in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction is excluded from annual income. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

A family member other than the head of household or spouse/cohead is considered a full-time student if they are attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. To be considered "full-time," a student must be considered "full-time" by an educational institution with a degree or certificate program [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES [24 CFR 5.617; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/16] ; Notice PIH 2023-27]

HOTMA removed the statutory authority for the EID. The EID is available only to families that are eligible for and participating on the program as of December 31, 2023, or before; no new families may be added on or after January 1, 2024. If a family is receiving the EID prior to or on the effective date of December 31, 2023, they are entitled to the full amount of the benefit for a full 24-month period. The policies below are applicable only to such families. No family will still be receiving the EID after December 31, 2025. The EID will sunset on January 1, 2026, and the SCHA policies below will no longer be applicable as of that date or when the last qualifying family exhausts their exclusion period, whichever is sooner.

Calculation of the Disallowance

Calculation of the earned income disallowance for an eligible member of a qualified family begins with a comparison of the member's current income with his or her "baseline income." The family member's baseline income is his or her income immediately prior to qualifying for the EID. The family member's baseline income remains constant throughout the period that he or she is participating in the EID. While qualification for the disallowance is the same for all families, calculation of the disallowance will differ depending on when the family member qualified for the EID. Participants qualifying prior to May 9, 2016, will have the disallowance calculated under the "Original Calculation Method" described below which requires a maximum lifetime disallowance period of up to 48 consecutive months. Participants qualifying on or after May 9, 2016, will be subject to the "Revised Calculation Method" Which shortens the lifetime disallowance period to 24 consecutive months.

Under both the original and new methods, the EID eligibility criteria, the benefit amount, the single lifetime eligibility requirement and the ability of the applicable family member to stop and restart employment during the eligibility period are the same.

Calculation Method

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded.

SCHA Policy

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion

During the second exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, the SCHA must exclude at least 50 percent of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings.

SCHA Policy

During the second 12-month exclusion period, SCHA will exclude 50 percent of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings.

Lifetime Limitation

The EID has a two-year (24-month) lifetime maximum. The two-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 24 months later. During the 24-month period, an individual remains eligible for EID even if they begin to receive assistance from a different housing agency, move between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or have breaks in assistance. The EID will sunset on January 1, 2026. In no circumstances will a family member's exclusion period continue past January 1, 2026.

6-I.F. BUSINESS AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]

Annual income includes net income from the operation of a business or profession. *Net income* is gross income minus business expenses that allows the business to operate. *Gross*

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

Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family."

SCHA Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, the SCHA will use current applicable Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for determining allowable business expenses [see IRS Publication 535], unless a topic is addressed by HUD regulations or guidance as described herein.

Independent Contractors

Income received as an independent contractor is included in annual income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(24)].

An *independent contractor* is defined as an individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax. In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. This may include individuals such as third-party delivery and transportation service providers and "gig workers" like babysitters, landscapers, rideshare drivers, and house cleaners. Income earned as an independent contractor is not considered nonrecurring income.

Business Expansion

HUD regulations do not permit the SCHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

SCHA Policy

Business expansion is defined as any capital expenditures made to add new business activities, to expand current facilities, or to operate the business in additional locations. For example, purchase of a street sweeper by a construction business for the purpose of adding street cleaning to the services offered by the business would be considered a business expansion. Similarly, the purchase of a property by a hair care business to open at a second location would be considered a business expansion.

Capital Indebtedness

HUD regulations do not permit the SCHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

SCHA Policy

Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means SCHA will allow as a business

expense interest, but not principal, paid on capital indebtedness.

Negative Business Income

If the net income from a business is negative, no business income will be included in annual income; a negative amount will not be used to offset other family income.

Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business

HUD regulations require the SCHA to include in annual income the withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession unless the withdrawal reimburses a family member for cash or assets invested in the business by the family.

SCHA Policy

Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of an assisted family provided an up-front loan of $2,000 to help a business get started, SCHA will not count as income any withdrawals from the business up to the amount of this loan until the loan has been repaid. Investments do not include the value of labor contributed to the business without compensation.

Co-owned Businesses

SCHA Policy

If a business is co-owned with someone outside the family, the family must document the share of the business it owns. If the family's share of the income is lower than its share of ownership, the family must document the reasons for the difference.

Assets Owned by a Business Entity

If a business entity (e.g., limited liability company or limited partnership) owns the asset, then the family's asset is their ownership stake in the business, not some portion of the business's assets. However, if the family holds the assets in their own name (e.g., they own one-third of a restaurant) rather than in the name of a business entity, then the percentage value of the asset owned by the family is what is counted toward net family assets (e.g., one-third of the value of the restaurant) [Notice PIH 2023-27].

6-I.G. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [FR Notice 2/14/23 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Introduction

.The treatment of student financial assistance depends on the HUD program, student/household characteristics, and the type of financial assistance received by the student. For public housing residents, all income received under Title IV of the HEA must be excluded from income. Other student financial assistance may be included depending on the students actual covered costs to For Section 8 programs, including HCV, however, for over 10 years HUD appropriations have included a provision that for Section 8 students who are age 23 and under and without dependent children, any amounts received in excess of tuition and any other required fees and charges must be considered income. Under HOTMA, HUD has interpreted this limitation to apply when the student is the head of household or spouse, but not when the student resides with their parents [71 FR 18146].

For any funds from a year where HUD's appropriations continue to include this

Section 8 student financial assistance limitation, if the student does not reside with their parents is the head of household, cohead, or spouse, and is under the age of 23 or without dependent children, then both the assistance received under Title IV HEA and other student financial assistance received by the student is included as income to the extent that it exceeds the total of tuition and any other required fees and charges.

In contrast, student financial assistance received by a Section 8 student who is the head of household, spouse, or cohead, and is over the age of 23 with dependent children, or a student who resides with their parents in a Section 8 unit, is governed by the HOTMA student rule, which is described below.

During years in which an appropriations act does not contain this Section 8 student financial assistance limitation (or any other such limitation), then the determination of student financial assistance for all Section 8 students defaults to the methodology for public housing.

HOTMA Student Financial Assistance Requirements [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]

The regulations under HOTMA distinguish between two categories of student financial assistance paid to both full-time and part-time students.

The first category is any assistance to students under section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Title IV of the HEA) which must be excluded from the family's annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i)].

Examples of assistance under title IV of the HEA include:

- Federal Pell Grants;
- Teach Grants;
- Federal Work Study Programs;
- Federal Perkins Loans;
- Income earned in employment and training programs under section 134 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA); or
- Bureau of Indian Affairs/Education student assistance programs
    - The Higher Education Tribal Grant
    - The Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Grant Program

The second category is any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institute of higher education not otherwise excluded by the Federally mandated income exclusions [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)]. Other student financial assistance received by the student that, either by itself or in combination with HEA assistance, exceeds the actual covered costs is included in income.

Actual covered costs are defined as the actual costs of:

- Tuition, books, and supplies;
    - Including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities
- Room and board; and

- Other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution.

For a student who is not the head of household or spouse/cohead, actual covered costs also include the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit.

Further, to qualify, other student financial assistance must be expressly:

- For tuition, book, supplies, room and board, or other fees required and charged to the student by the educational institution;
- To assist a student with the costs of higher education; or
- To assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the educational institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

The student financial assistance may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf. However, any student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the SCHA.

The financial assistance must be a grant or scholarship received from:

- The Federal government;
- A state, tribal, or local government ;
- A private foundation registered as a nonprofit;
- A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or
- An institution of higher education.

Student financial assistance, does not include:

- Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed; (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded under section 479B of the Higher Education Act HEA);
- Gifts, including gifts from family or friends; or
- Any amount of the scholarship or grant that, either by itself or in combination with assistance excluded under the HEA, exceeds the actual covered costs of the student.

Calculating Income from Student Financial Assistance [HOTMA Student Financial Assistance Resource Sheet; Notice PIH 2023-27]

There are two steps required as part of the calculation for Section 8 students. First, determine the student's relationship to the household, age, and whether they have dependent children. Second, calculate whether any excess student financial assistance should be included in the family's income.

If the student does not live with their parents and is the head of household, cohead, or spouse, and is 23 or younger or does not have dependent children, then Title IV HEA assistance is considered when determining the student's total financial aid amount. Subtract the total tuition plus required fees and charges from the total student financial assistance (Title IV

HEA assistance and any other student financial assistance). If the total tuition plus required fees and charges is zero or exceeds the amount of total financial assistance from all sources, then no student financial assistance is included in annual income. Any amount of student financial assistance that exceeds the total tuition plus required fees and charges must be included in annual income.

If the student either lives with their parents or is over 23 with dependent children, then the calculation will use the HOTMA methodology for calculating financial assistance, which always begins with deducting the assistance received under 479B of the HEA from the total actual covered costs, because the 479B assistance is intended to pay the student's actual covered costs. When a student receives assistance from both Title IV of the HEA and from other sources, the assistance received under Title IV of the HEA must be applied to the student's actual covered costs first and then other student financial assistance is applied to any remaining actual covered costs. Once actual costs are covered, any remaining student financial assistance is considered income.

SCHA Policy

If the student does not live with their parents and is the head of household, cohead, or spouse, and is 23 or younger or does not have dependent children, then Title IV HEA assistance will be considered when determining the student's total financial assistance to be included in annual income. The PHA will use Notice PIH 2015-21 as a guide to determine the total amount of the student's tuition plus required fees and charges. The PHA will subtract the total tuition plus required fees and charges from the total student financial assistance. If the result is zero or exceeds the amount of total financial assistance from all sources, then no student financial assistance will be included in annual income. Any amount of student financial assistance that exceeds the total tuition plus required fees and charges will be included in annual income.

Example 1

- Tuition and required fees and charges: $20,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $10,000
- Other student financial assistance: $15,000
- Total student financial assistance: $10,000 + $15,000 = $25,000
- Included income: $25,000 in financial assistance - $20,000 tuition and required fees = $5,000
-

If a student is head, spouse, or cohead, and is over 23 with dependent children or lives with their parents, the following applies:

When a student receives assistance from both Title IV of the HEA and from other sources, the SCHA will first calculate the actual covered costs to the student in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(ii). The assistance received under Title IV of the HEA

will be applied to the student's actual covered costs first and then the other student financial assistance will be applied to any remaining actual covered costs.

If the amount of assistance excluded under Title IV of the HEA equals or exceeds the actual covered costs, none of the assistance included under other student financial assistance" would be excluded from income.

Example 2

- Actual covered costs: $25,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $26,000
- Title IV HEA assistance covers the students entire actual covered costs.
- Other Student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- Excluded income: The entire Title IV HEA assistance of $26,000
- Included income: All other financial assistance of $5,000

If the amount of assistance excluded under Title IV of the HEA is less than the actual covered costs, the SCHA will exclude the amount of other student financial assistance up to the amount of the remaining actual covered costs.

Example 3

- Actual covered costs: $22,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $15,000
- The remaining amount not covered by Title IV HEA assistance is $7,000 ($22,000 in actual covered costs - $15,000 in Title IV HEA assistance).
- Other Student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- $7,000 in remaining actual covered costs - $5,000 in other financial assistance
- Excluded income: $15,000 entire amount of the Title IV HEA Assistance + $5,000 in other financial assistance
- Included income: $0

Example 4

- Actual covered costs: $18,000
- Title IV HEA Assistance: $15,000
- The remaining amount not covered by Title IV HEA assistance is $3,000 ($18,000 in actual covered costs - $15,000 in Title IV HEA Assistance)
- Other student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- When other student financial assistance is applied, financial assistance exceeds actual covered costs by $2,000 ($3,000 in actual covered costs - $5,000 in other financial assistance).
- Included income: $2,000 (the amount by which the financial aid exceeds the student's actual covered costs).

6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis.

Income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (i.e., the 12 months following the effective date of the certification), based on information provided by the family, is considered nonrecurring income and is excluded from annual income. Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year is excluded from a family's annual income because it is nonrecurring income. For example, a family receives income from a guaranteed income program in their city that has a discrete beginning and end date. While the guaranteed income will be repeated in the coming year, it will end before the family's next annual reexamination. This income is fully excluded from annual income.

However, this does not include unemployment income and other types of periodic payments that are received at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly) Unemployment income and other types of periodic payments are not considered nonrecurring income, unless explicitly excluded from income under 25 CFR 5.609(b), and thus they are included in annual income.

Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments under health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation, are excluded from annual income. Any workers' compensation is always excluded from annual income, regardless of the frequency or length of the payments

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will include in annual income the full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds,

pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts.

Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, and severance pay are also counted as income if they are received in the form of periodic payments.

Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]

Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are excluded from annual income

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will include in annual income lump sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments (other than those specifically excluded by the regulation), such as unemployment or welfare assistance.

When a delayed-start payment is received that is to be included and the family reports this during the period in which SCHA is processing an annual reexamination, SCHA will adjust the family's rent retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover.

If the delayed-start payment is received outside of the time the SCHA is processing an annual reexamination, then the SCHA will consider whether the amount meets the threshold to conduct an interim reexamination. If so, the SCHA will conduct an interim in accordance with SCHA policies in Chapter 11. If not, the SCHA will consider the amount when processing the family's next annual recertification.

Retirement Accounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(26); Notice PIH 2023-27]

Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals is not considered actual income from assets.

However, any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts is included in annual income at the time they are received by the family.

An asset moved to a retirement account held by a member of the family is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value.

Social Security Benefits Benefits [Notice PIH 2018-24]

The SCHA is required to use the gross benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security benefits.

Annually in October, the Social Security Administration (SSA) announces the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) by which federal Social Security and SSI benefits are adjusted to reflect the increase, if any, in the cost of living. The federal COLA does not apply to state-paid disability benefits. Effective the day after the SSA has announced the COLA, SCHA are required to factor in the COLA when determining Social Security and SSI annual income for all annual reexaminations and interim reexaminations of family income that have not yet been

completed and will be effective January 1 or later of the upcoming year [Notice PIH 2023-27].

SCHA Policy

Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but which they do not receive. When hen the SSA overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from his or her benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full, the SCHA will use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount . Further, if a family's social security income is garnished for any reason, the SCHA will use the net amount after the garnishment in order to calculate the family's income.

Alimony and Child Support

Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but which they do not receive. For example, a family's child-support or alimony income must be based on payments received, not the amounts to which the family is entitled by court or agency orders [Notice PIH 2023-27].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will count all regular payments of alimony or child support awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

unless the family certifies and the SCHA verifies that the payments are not being made.

In order to verify that payments are not being made, the SCHA will review child support payments over the last three months. . If no payments have been made in the past three months and there are no lump sums, the PHA will not include alimony or child support in annual income.

If payments are being made regularly, the SCHA will use the amount received during the last 12 months (excluding any lump sums received). If payments have

been made for a period less than 12 months, the SCHA will average all payments that have been made.

At new admission or interim recertification, if any lump sum payments were made in the past 12 months, the SCHA will determine the likelihood of the family receiving another similar payment within the next 12 months before deciding whether or not this amount will be included in the calculation of annual income.

If the SCHA determines and can appropriately verify that the family in all likelihood will not receive a similar payment, then the amount will not be considered when projecting annual income.

If the SCHA determines that it is likely that the family will receive a similar payment and can appropriately verify it, the amount will be included when projecting annual income.

6-I.I. NONRECURRING INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24 and Notice PIH 2023-27)]

Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (e.g., 12 months following the effective date of the certification) based on information provided by the family, is excluded from annual income. The SCHA may accept a self-certification from the family stating that the income will not be repeated in the coming year. See Chapter 7 for SCHA policies related to verification of nonrecurring income.

Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income as nonrecurring income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.

Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year during the family's upcoming annual reexamination period will be excluded from a family's annual income as nonrecurring income. This exclusion does not include unemployment income and other types of periodic payments that are received at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly).

Income amounts excluded under this category may include, but are not limited to:

- Nonrecurring payments made to the family or to a third party on behalf of the family to assist with utilities;
- Payments for eviction prevention;
- Security deposits to secure housing;
- Payments for participation in research studies (depending on the duration); and
- General one-time payments received by or on behalf of the family.

Nonrecurring income that is excluded under the regulations includes:

- Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(i)].
- Direct federal or state payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(ii)].
- Amounts directly received by the family as a result of state refundable tax credits or state or federal tax refunds at the time they are received [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(iii) and (iv)].
- Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(v)].
- Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vi)]. When calculating annual income, PHAs are prohibited from assigning monetary value to such non-monetary in-kind donations received by the family [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Non-recurring, non-monetary in-kind donations from friends and family are excluded as non-recurring income. However, the value of regular in-kind donations (such as the value of groceries) received by friends and family are included.
- Lump-sum additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vii)].

6-I.J. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Overview

Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state, or local governments

Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]

The SCHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-5. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was receiving HCV assistance at the time the sanction was imposed.

Covered Families

The families covered by 24 CFR 5.615 are those "who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ('welfare benefits') from a State or other public agency ('welfare agency') under a program for which Federal, State or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance" [24 CFR 5.615(b)].

Imputed Income

When a welfare agency imposes a sanction that reduces a family's welfare income because the family commits fraud or fails to comply with the agency's economic self-sufficiency program or work activities requirement, the SCHA must include in annual income "imputed" welfare income. The SCHA must request that the welfare provide the reason for the reduction of benefits and the amount of the reduction of benefits. The imputed welfare income is the amount that the benefits were reduced as a result of the sanction.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable

to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

Offsets

The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income the family begins to receive after the sanction is imposed. When the additional income equals or exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed income is reduced to zero [24 CFR 5.615(c)(4)].

6-I.K. STATE PAYMENTS TO ALLOW INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO LIVE AT HOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(19)]

- Payments made by or authorized by a state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency to an assisted family to enable a member of the

assisted family who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit are excluded.

- Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through state Medicaid-managed care systems, other state agencies, federal agencies or other authorized entities.
- The payments must be received for caregiving services a family member provides to enable another member of the assisted family who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit. Payments to a family member for caregiving services for someone who is not a member of the assisted family (such as for a relative that resides elsewhere) are not excluded from income.
- Furthermore, if the agency is making payments for caregiving services to the family member for an assisted family member and for a person outside of the assisted family, only the payments attributable to the caregiving services for the caregiver's assisted family member would be excluded from income.

- **6-I.L. CIVIL RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(25); FR Notice 2/14/23]**

- Regardless of how the settlement or judgment is structured, civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay, are excluded from annual income. This may include amounts received because of litigation or other actions, such as conciliation agreements, voluntary compliance agreements, consent orders, other forms of settlement agreements, or administrative or judicial orders under the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), the Americans with Disabilities Act, or any other civil rights or fair housing statute or requirement.
- While these civil rights settlement or judgment amounts are excluded from income, the settlement or judgment amounts will generally be counted toward the family's net family assets (e.g., if the funds are deposited into the family's savings account or a revocable trust under the control of the family or some other asset that is not excluded from the definition of *net family assets*). Income generated on the settlement or judgment amount after it has become a net family asset is not excluded from income. For example, if the family received a settlement or back pay and deposited the money in an interest-bearing savings account, the interest from that account would be income at the time the interest is received.
- Furthermore, if a civil rights settlement or judgment increases the family's net family assets such that they exceed the HUD-published threshold amount ($50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025) , then income will be imputed on the net family assets pursuant to 24 CFR 5.609(a)(2). If the imputed income, which HUD considers unearned income, increases the family's annual adjusted income by 10 percent or more, then an interim reexamination of income will be required unless the addition to the family's net family assets occurs within the last three months of the family's income certification period and the SCHA or owner chooses not to conduct the examination.

  SCHA Policy
  SCHA will not conduct an interim unless the imputed income increases the family's annual adjustment income by 10 percent or more, unless the addition to the family's net family assets occurs within the last three months of the family's income certification

period as referenced in Chapter 11, Section II.C.

6-I.M. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)] FR Notice 1/21/2024

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(c) and FR Notice 1/21/24 that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults or state or tribal kinship or guardianship care payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)].
- Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)]. However, periodic payments paid at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly) for a period of greater than one year that are received in lieu of wages are included in annual income [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of,
- Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)].
- Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under Section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10)].
- Income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by federal, state, or local government [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10)].
- The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11)].
- Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(17)]. This income exclusion applies only to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance and not to other beneficiaries of the payments, such as a surviving spouse [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)]. The loan borrower or co-borrower must be a member of the family for this income exclusion to be applicable [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Payments received by tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other federal law [24 CFR 5.609(b)(21)]. Generally, payments received by tribal members in excess of the first $2,000 of per capita shares are included in a family's annual income for purposes of determining eligibility. However, as explained in Notice PIH 2023-27, payments made under the Cobell Settlement,

and certain per capita payments under the recent Tribal Trust Settlements, must be excluded from annual.

- Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR Part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(23)].
- Income earned on amounts placed in a family's Family Self-Sufficiency account [24 CFR 5.609(b)(27)].
- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and e.g., special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.)which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(ii)].
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(i)].
- Amounts received under a resident service stipend not to exceed $200 per month. A resident service stipend is a modest amount received by a resident for performing a service for the SCHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development [24 CFR 5.600(b)(12)(iii)].

Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting from participation in qualifying training program funded by HUD or in qualifying federal, state, tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff are excluded from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program unless those amounts are excluded under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA defines *training program* as "a learning process with goals and objectives, generally having a variety of components, and taking place in a series of sessions over a period of time. It is designed to lead to a higher level of proficiency, and it enhances the individual's ability to obtain employment. It may have performance standards to measure proficiency. Training may include but is not limited to: (1) classroom training in a specific occupational skill, (2) on-the-job training with wages subsidized by the program, or (3) basic education" [expired Notice PIH 98-2, p. 3].

The SCHA defines *incremental earnings and benefits* as the difference between (1) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program and (2) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the program [expired

Notice PIH 98-2, pp. 3–4].

In calculating the incremental difference, the SCHA will use as the pre-enrollment income the total annualized amount of the family member's welfare assistance and earnings reported on the family's most recently completed HUD-50058.

End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with the SCHA's interim reporting requirements (see Chapter 11).

- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(b)(13)].
- Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)].
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)].
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability .
- Amounts that HUD is required by federal statute to exclude from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(b) apply. HUD will publish a notice in the *Federal Register* to identify the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published when necessary.
- HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. The most recent list of exclusions was published in the Federal Register on January 31, 2024. It includes:

  (1) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017(b)). This exclusion also applies to assets;

  (2) Payments, including for supportive services and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, for volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(f)(1), 42 U.S.C. 5058). The exclusion also applies to asseets.

  - Except, the exclusion does not apply when the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service determines that the value of all such payments, adjusted to reflect the number of hours such volunteers are serving, is equivalent to or greater than the minimum wage then in effect under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) or the minimum wage, under the laws of the State where such volunteers are serving, whichever is the greater (42 U.S.C. 5044(f)(1)).

  (3) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c)). This exclusion also applies to assets;

  (4) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 5506). This exclusion also applies to assets;

  (5) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f)(1)).;

(6) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94–540, section 6).;

(7) Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (29 U.S.C. 3241(a)(2));

(8) The amount of any refund (or advance payment with respect to a refundable credit) issued under the Internal Revenue Code is excluded from income and assets for a period of 12 months from receipt (26 U.S.C. 6409); This exclusion also applies to assets;

(9) Any amount received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(e)) and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1780(b)), including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(10) Payments from any deferred U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum benefit or in prospective monthly payments. This exclusion also applies to assets;

(11) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Section 6). This exclusion also applies to asset;

(12) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b)). This exclusion also applies to assets:

(13) A lump sum or periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the United States District Court case entitled Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al., 816 F.Supp.2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.), for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–291 section 101(f)(2. This exclusion also applies to assets;

(14) The first $2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the National Indian Gaming Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, and including the first $2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408). This exclusion does not include proceeds of gaming operations regulated by the Commission (25 U.S.C. 1407–1408). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(15) Any amounts (i) not actually received by the family, (ii) that would be eligible for exclusion under 42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)(7), and (iii) received for service-connected disability under 38 U.S.C. chapter 11 or dependency and indemnity compensation under 38 U.S.C. chapter 13 (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)(C)) as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–269 section 2) to the definition of income applicable to programs under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self- Determination Act (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.); This exclusion also applies to assets;

(16) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f)). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(17) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund (Pub. L. 101-201) or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent Orange Product Liability Litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(18) Any allowance paid to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802–05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 U.S.C. 1811– 16), and children of certain Korean and Thailand service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821–22) is excluded from income and assets(42 U.S.C. 12637(d)) and (38 U.S.C. 1833(c)). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(19) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-420 section 9)c)). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(20) The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q). This exclusion also applies to assets.

(21) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991for programs administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and sections 221(d)(3), 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(l)). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(22) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(23) Amounts of student financial assistance funder under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965j, including awards under federal work-study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu). For Section 8 programs only, (42 U.S.C. 1437f), any financial assistance in excess of amounts received by an individual for tuition and any other required fees and charges under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall not be considered income to that individual if the individual is over the age of 23 with dependent children (Pub. L. 109–115, section 327) (as amended), .

(24) Any amount of crime victim compensation that provides medical or other assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) under the Victims of Crime Act received through crime victim assistance program, unless the total amount of assistance that the applicant receives from all such programs is sufficient to fully compensate the applicant for losses suffered as a result of the crime (34 U.S.C. 20102(c)). This exclusion also applies to assets;

(25) Any amounts in an "individual development account" are excluded from

assets and any assistance, benefit, or amounts earned by or provided to the individual development account are excluded from income, as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended , as amended (42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4)); .

(26) Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Settlements listed in IRS Notice 2013– 1 and 2013–55 must be excluded from annual income unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds. Such amounts received in excess of the Tribal Trust Settlement are included in the gross income of the members of the Tribe receiving the per capita payments as described in IRS Notice 2013–1. The first $2,000 of per capita payments are also excluded from assets unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds (25 U.S.C. 117b(a), 25 U.S.C. 1407); This exclusion also applies to assets;

(27) Federal assistance for a major disaster and emergency received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93– 288, as amended) and comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations (42 U.S.C. 5155(d)); This exclusion also applies to assets;

(28)Any amount in an Achieving Better Life Experience (ABLE) account, distributions from and certain contributions to an ABLE account established under the ABLE Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113–295.), as described in Notice PIH 2019–09/H 2019–06 or subsequent or superseding notice is excluded from income and assets; (29) Assistance received by a household under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260, section 501(j)), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

(29)Major disaster and emergency assistance received under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations. This exclusion also applies to assets.

(30) Distributions from an ABLE account, distributions from and certain contributions to an ABLE account established under the ABLE Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113–295.), as described in Notice PIH 2019–09 or subsequent or superseding notice is excluded from income and assets.

(31) The amount of any refund (or advance payment with respect to a refundable credit) issued under the Internal Revenue Code is excluded from income and assets for a period of 12 months from receipt (26 U.S.C. 6409).

(32) Assistance received by a household under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260, section 501(j)), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

(33) Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Settlements listed in IRS Notice 2013-1 and 2013-55 must be excluded from annual income

unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds. Such amounts received in excess of the Tribal Trust Settlement are included in the gross income of the members of the Tribe receiving the per capita payments as described in IRS Notice 2013-1. The first $2,000 of per capita payments are also excluded from assets unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds (25 U.S.C. 117b(a), 25 U.S.C. 1407).

(34) Any amounts (i) not actually received by the family, (ii) that would be eligible for exclusion under 42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)(7), and (iii) received for service-connected disability under 38 U.S.C. Chapter 11 or dependency and indemnity compensation under 38 U.S.C. Chapter 13 (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)(C)) as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–269 section 2) to the definition of income applicable to programs under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.).

PART II: ASSETS

6-II.A. OVERVIEW

Annual income includes all actual anticipated income from assets (unless otherwise excluded by the regulations) even if the asset itself is excluded from net family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27].

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.603(b)(3) provides a list of items that are excluded from the calculation of net family assets. Note, unlike previous versions of the regulations, the current regulations do not list types of assets that are included in annual income. Instead, HUD relies on the definition of items excluded from assets to provide the scope of what is included. Exhibit 6-2 provides the regulatory definition of *net family assets*.

Optional policies for family self-certification of assets are found in Chapter 7. Policies related to the asset limitation may be found in Chapters 3 and 12.

Income from assets is always anticipated, irrespective of the income examination type.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. The SCHA will use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when (1) an imminent change in circumstances is expected, (2) it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over 12 months, or (3) the SCHA believes that past income is the best indicator of anticipated income. For example, if a family member owns real property that typically receives rental income, but the property is currently vacant, the SCHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

Any time current circumstances are not used to determine asset income, a clear

rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In such cases the family may present information and documentation to the SCHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family's anticipated asset income.

6-II.B. ASSETS DISPOSED OF FOR LESS THAN FAIR MARKET VALUE [24 CFR 5.603(b)(2)]

PHAs must include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or participant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received for the asset.

An asset moved to a retirement account held by a member of the family is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value. [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Minimum Threshold

The HCV Guidebook permits the SCHA to set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years.

SCHA Policy

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

Separation or Divorce

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

SCHA Policy

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

Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

Assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value when the disposition is the result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the owner from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

Family Declaration

SCHA Policy

Families must sign a declaration form at initial certification and each annual

recertification identifying all assets that have been disposed of for less than fair market value or declaring that no assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value. The SCHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to the SCHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

6-II.C. ASSET INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS *Necessary and Non-Necessary Personal Property [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(i)]*

All assets are categorized as either *real property* (e.g., land, a home) or *personal property*.

Personal property includes tangible items, like boats, as well as intangible items, like bank accounts.

The value of necessary items of personal property is excluded from the calculation of net family assets. Necessary items of personal property include a car used for commuting or medical devices.

HUD defines *necessary personal property* as items essential to the family for the maintenance, use, and occupancy of the premises as a home; or they are necessary for employment, education, or health and wellness. Necessary personal property includes more than merely items that are indispensable to the bare existence of the family. It may include personal effects (such as items that are ordinarily worn or utilized by the individual), items that are convenient or useful to a reasonable existence, and items that support and facilitate daily life within the family's home. Necessary personal property also includes items that assist a household member with a disability, including any items related to disability-related needs, or that may be required for a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability. Necessary personal property does not include bank accounts, other financial investments, or luxury items. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property are classified as non-necessary personal property.

The combined value of all **non-necessary** items of personal property is only included in annual income when the combined total value exceeds the HUD-published threshold amount (adjusted annually and published in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables). When the combined value of all non-necessary personal property does not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount, all non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.

- The threshold amount is $50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025.

While not an exhaustive list, the following table from Notice PIH 2023-27 provides examples of necessary and non-necessary personal property.

Necessary Personal Property	Non-Necessary Personal Property

Car(s)/vehicle(s) that a family relies on for transportation for personal or business use (e.g., bike, motorcycle, skateboard, scooter) Furniture, carpets, linens, kitchenware Common appliances Common electronics (e.g., radio, television, DVD player, gaming system) Clothing Personal effects that are not luxury items (e.g., toys, books) Wedding and engagement rings Jewelry used in religious/cultural celebrations and ceremonies Religious and cultural items Medical equipment and supplies Health care–related supplies Musical instruments used by the family Personal computers, phones, tablets, and related equipment Professional tools of trade of the family, for example professional books Educational materials and equipment used by the family, including equipment to accommodate persons with disabilities Equipment used for exercising (e.g., treadmill, stationary bike, kayak, paddleboard, ski equipment)	Recreational car/vehicle not needed for day-to-day transportation for personal or business use (campers, motorhomes, traveling trailers, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)) Bank accounts or other financial investments (e.g., checking account, savings account, stocks/bonds) Recreational boat/watercraft Expensive jewelry without religious or cultural value, or which does not hold family significance Collectibles (e.g., coins/stamps) Equipment/machinery that is not used to generate income for a business Items such as gems/precious metals, antique cars, artwork, etc.

SCHA Policy

In determining the value of non-necessary, non-financial personal property, the SCHA will use the family's estimate of the value. The SCHA may obtain an appraisal if there is reason to believe that the family's estimated value is off by $50 or more. The family must cooperate with the appraiser but cannot be charged any costs related to the appraisal.

Checking and Savings Accounts [Notice PIH 2023-27]

HUD considers bank accounts as non-necessary items of personal property. Whether or not necessary personal property is counted toward net family assets depends on the combined value of all of the family's assets.

- When the combined value of net family assets is greater than the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's current year Inflation Adjusted Values tables ($50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025), checking and/or savings accounts would be counted toward net family assets.
- When the combined value of all non-necessary personal property does not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount,, , all non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets. In this case, the value of the family's checking and/or savings accounts would not be considered when calculating net family assets.

However, actual income from checking and savings accounts is always included in a family's annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded.

ABLE Accounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10); Notice PIH 2019-09]

An Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account is a type of tax-advantaged savings account that an eligible individual can use to pay for qualified disability expenses. Section 103 of the ABLE Act mandates that an individual's ABLE account (specifically, its account balance, contributions to the account, and distributions from the account) is excluded when determining the designated beneficiary's eligibility and continued occupancy under certain federal means-tested programs. The SCHA must exclude the entire value of the individual's ABLE account from the household's assets. Distributions from the ABLE account are also not considered income. However, all wage income received, regardless of which account the money is paid to, is included as income.

Investment Accounts Such as Stocks, Bonds, Saving Certificates, and Money Market Funds [24 CFR 5.603(b)(1)]

HUD considers financial investments such as stocks and bonds non-necessary items of personal property. Whether non-necessary personal property is counted toward net family assets depends on the combined value of all of the family's assets.

- When the combined value of net family assets is greater than the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's current year Inflation Adjusted Values tables ($50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025), , financial investments such as stocks and bonds are considered part of net family assets. In this case, the value of the family's financial investments such as stocks and bonds would be counted toward net family assets.
- When the combined value of all non-necessary personal property does not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount (equal to or less than),, all non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets. In this case, the value of the family's financial investments such as stocks and bonds would not be considered when calculating net family assets.

However, actual income from financial accounts is always included in a family's annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included

or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded. When a stock issues dividends in some years but not others (e.g., due to market performance), the dividend is counted as the actual return when it is issued, but when no dividend is issued, the actual return is $0. When the stock never issues dividends, the actual return is $0.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will include interest or dividends earned by investment accounts as actual income from assets even when the earnings are reinvested.

The cash value of such an asset is determined by deducting from the market value any broker fees, penalties for early withdrawal, or other costs of converting the asset to cash.

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

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Lump-Sum Additions to Net Family Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24(viii); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The regulations exclude income from lump-sum additions to family assets, including lottery or other contest winnings as a type of nonrecurring income.

In addition, lump sums from insurance payments, settlements for personal or property losses, and recoveries from civil actions or settlements based on claims of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law that resulted in a member of the family becoming a family member with a disability are excluded from income.

Further, deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are also excluded from income.

However, these amounts may count toward net family assets. The SCHA must consider any actual or imputed returns from assets as income at the next applicable income examination. In the case where the lump sum addition to assets would lead to imputed income, which is unearned income, that increases the family's annual adjusted income by 10 percent or more, then the addition of the lump sum to the family's assets will trigger an immediate interim reexamination of income in accordance with Chapter 11. This reexamination of income must take place as soon as the lump sum is added to the family's net family assets unless the addition takes place in the last three months of family's income certification period and the SCHA chooses not to conduct the examination.

For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.

SCHA Policy

Any lump-sum receipts are only counted as assets if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset. [RHIIP FAQs]. For example, if the family receives a $1,000 lump sum for lottery winnings, and the family immediately spends the entire amount, the lump sum will not be counted toward net family assets.

Jointly Owned Assets [Notice PIH 2023-27]

For assets owned jointly by the family and one or more individuals outside of the assisted family, the SCHA must include the total value of the asset in the calculation of net family assets, unless:

- The asset is otherwise excluded;
- The family can demonstrate that the asset is inaccessible to them; or
- The family cannot dispose of any portion of the asset without the consent of another owner who refuses to comply.

If the family demonstrates that they can only access a portion of an asset, then only that portion's value is included in the calculation of net family assets for the family.

Any income from a jointly owned asset must be included in annual income, unless:

- The income is specifically excluded;
- The family demonstrates that they do not have access to the income from that asset; or
- The family only has access to a portion of the income from that asset.

If the family demonstrates that they can only access a portion of the income from an asset, then only that portion's value is included in the calculation of income from assets.

If an individual is a beneficiary who is entitled to access the account's funds only upon the death of the account's owner, and may not otherwise withdraw funds from an account, then the account is not an asset to the assisted family, and the family should provide proper documentation demonstrating that they are only a beneficiary on the account.

Trusts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2) and 5.603(b)(4)]

A *trust* is a legal arrangement generally regulated by state law in which one party (the creator or grantor) transfers property to a second party (the trustee) who holds the property for the benefit of one or more third parties (the beneficiaries).

The basis for determining how to treat trusts relies on information about who has access to either the principal in the account or the income from the account. There are two types of trusts, *revocable* and *irrevocable*.

When the creator sets up an *irrevocable trust*, the creator has no access to the funds in the account. Typically, special needs trusts are considered irrevocable. Irrevocable trusts not under the control of any member of the family are excluded from net family assets. The value of the trust continues to be excluded from net family assets, so long as the fund continues to be held in a trust that is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household [24 CFR 5.603(b)(4)]. Further, where an irrevocable trust is excluded from net family assets, the SCHA must not consider actual income earned by the trust (e.g., interest earned, rental income if property is held in the trust) for so long as the income from the trust is not distributed.

A *revocable trust* is a trust that the creator of the trust may amend or end (revoke). When there is a revocable trust, the creator has access to the funds in the trust account.

- A revocable trust that is under the control of the family is included in net family assets when the grantor is a member of the assisted family. If a revocable trust is included in the calculation of net family assets, then the actual income earned by

the revocable trust is also included in the family's income. For example, interest earned or rental income if the property is held in the trust. The PHA must calculate imputed income on the revocable trust if net family assets are more than the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Values tables ($50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025), and actual income from the trust cannot be calculated (e.g., if the trust is comprised of farmland that is not in use).

A revocable trusts that is not under the control of the family is excluded from net family assets. This happens when a member of the assisted family is the beneficiary of a revocable trust, but the grantor is not a member of the assisted family. In this case the beneficiary does not "own" the revocable trust, and the value of the trust is excluded from net family assets. For the revocable trust to be considered excluded from net family assets, no family or household member may be the account's trustee.

For both irrevocable and revocable trusts, if the value of the trust is not considered part of net family assets, then distributions from the trust are treated as follows:

- All distributions from the trust's principal are excluded from income.
- Distributions of income earned by the trust (i.e., interest, dividends, realized gains, or other earnings on the trust's principal), are included as income unless the distribution is used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

Life Insurance [FR Notice 2/14/23 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Net family assets do not include the value of term life insurance, which has no cash value to the individual before death.

The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets. The cash value is the surrender value. While the cash value of an insurance policy is considered an asset, the face value of any policy is not. If such a policy earns dividends or interest that the family could elect to receive, the amount of dividends or interest is counted as income from the asset whether or not the family actually receives it.

Tax Refunds [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(xi) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

All amounts received by a family in the form of federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits are excluded from a family's net family assets for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family.

At the time of an annual or interim reexamination of income, if the federal tax refund was received during the 12 months preceding the effective date of the reexamination, then the amount of the refund that was received by the family is subtracted from the total value of net family asssets. . When the subtraction results in a negative number, net family assets are considered $0.

Asset Exclusions [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

The following are excluded from the calculations of net family assets:

- The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(iii)].

- The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(iv)].
  - *Real property* as used in this part has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located [24 CFR 5.100].
  - Examples of this include but are not limited to co-ownership situations (including situations where one owner is a victim of domestic violence), where one party cannot unilaterally sell the real property; property that is tied up in litigation; and inherited property in dispute [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a family member being a person with a disability [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(v)];
- The value of any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vi)];
- The value of any qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vi)];
- The value of any "baby bond" account created, authorized, or funded by federal, state, or local government [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vi)];
- Interests in Indian trust land [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vii)];
- Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982 [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(viii)];
- Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which a family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982 [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(ix)];
- Family Self-Sufficiency accounts [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(x)];
- Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(xi)].
- The full amount of assets held in an irrevocable trust [Notice PIH 2023-27]; and
- The full amount of assets held in a revocable trust where a member of the family is the beneficiary, but the grantor/owner and trustee of the trust is not a member of the participant family or household [Notice PIH 2023-27].

6-II.D. DETERMINING INCOME FROM ASSETS

In some cases, amounts that are excluded from net family assets may be included as annual income when disbursements are made to a family from an asset. In other cases, amounts are excluded from annual income as a lump-sum addition to net family assets, but those funds are then considered a net family asset if held in an account or other investment that is considered part of net family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Net Family Assets

Net family assets are defined as the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment.

SCHA Policy

Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions such as settlement costs and transfer taxes [New PH OCC GB, *Income Determinations,* p. 24].

The calculation of asset income sometimes requires the SCHA to make a distinction between an asset's market value and its cash value.

- The market value of an asset is its worth in the market (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the total value of an investment account).
- The cash value of an asset is its market value less all reasonable amounts that would be incurred when converting the asset to cash.

The cash value of real property or other assets with negative equity would be considered $0 for the purposes of calculating net family assets. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the family from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Actual Income from Assets

Income from assets must be included on the Form HUD-50058 regardless of the amount of income. Actual income from assets is always included in a family's annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded by 24 CFR 5.609(b).

Income or returns from assets are generally considered to be interest, dividend payments, and other actual income earned on the asset, and not the increase in market value of the asset. The increase in market value is relevant to the cash value of the asset for the purpose of determining total net family assets and imputing income.

The SCHA may determine the net assets of a family based on a self-certification by the family that the net family assets do not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Value tables, without taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration [24 CFR 5.618(b)]. Policies related to verification of assets are found in Chapter 7 of this policy.

The threshold amount is $50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025.

The SCHA may not calculate or include any imputed income from assets when net family assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold amount [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)]. The actual income from assets must be included on the Form HUD-50058.

Imputed Income from Assets

When net family assets exceed the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Values tables, the SCHA may not rely on self-certification. If actual returns can be calculated, the SCHA must include actual

income from the asset on the Form HUD-50058 (for example, a savings account or CD where the rate of return is known). If actual returns cannot be calculated, the SCHA must calculate imputed returns using the HUD-determined passbook rate (for example, real property or a non-necessary item of personal property such as a recreational boat). Imputed income is calculated by multiplying the net cash value of the asset asset (found by deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of the asset from the market value), by the HUD-published passbook rate. If the SCHA can compute actual income from some but not all assets, the SCHA must compute actual returns where possible and use the HUD-determined passbook rate for assets where actual income cannot be calculated [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)].

An asset with an actual return of $0 (such as a non-interest-bearing checking account), is not the same as an asset for which an actual return cannot be computed (such as non-necessary personal property). If the asset is a financial asset and there is no income generated (for example, a bank account with a zero percent interest rate or a stock that does not issue cash dividends), then the asset generates zero actual asset income, and imputed income is not calculated. When a stock issues dividends in some years but not others (e.g., due to market performance), the dividend is counted as the actual return when it is issued, and when no dividend is issued, the actual return is $0. When the stock never issues dividends, the actual return is consistently $0.

PART III: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-III.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require the SCHA to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies and allow the SCHA to deduct other permissive deductions in accordance with SCHA policy. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611 *Adjusted income* means annual income (as determined under § 5.609) of the members of the family residing or intending to reside in the dwelling unit, after making the following deductions

(a) Mandatory Deductions

(1) $480 for each dependent;(adjusted annually by HUD, rounded to the next lowest multiples of $25)

(2) $400 for any elderly family or disabled family; ;(adjusted annually by HUD, rounded to the next lowest multiples of $25)

(3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds ten percent of annual income:

(i) Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;

(ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed.

(4) Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

This part covers policies related to these mandatory deductions. Verification requirements related to these deductions are found in Chapter 7.

Anticipating Expenses

SCHA Policy

Generally, SCHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., child care during school and nonschool periods and cyclical medical expenses), SCHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, SCHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. SCHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

When calculating health and medical care expenses, the SCHA will include those expenses anticipated to be incurred during the 12 months following the certification date which are not covered by an outside source, such as insurance. The allowance is not intended to give a family an allowance equal to last year's expenses, but to anticipate regular ongoing and anticipated expenses during the coming year. Since these expenses are anticipated, the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* states "it is likely that actual expenses will not match what was anticipated. Typically, this would not be considered an underpayment as long as at the time of the annual reexamination, the expenses were calculated based on the appropriate verification" [New PH OCC GB, *Income Determinations,* p. 30]. For annual reexaminations, the SCHA will use information for the previous 12-month period.

6-III.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

An allowance of $480 is deducted from annual income for each dependent (which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25) [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. *Dependent* is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or cohead who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

6-III.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of $525 is taken for any elderly or disabled family (which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25) [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)]. An *elderly family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a *disabled family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

6-III.D. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)] and 5.603(b)]

Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses may be deducted to the extent that, in combination with any disability assistance expenses, they exceed ten percent of annual income.

This deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a health and medical care expense deduction, the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of all family members are included. The PHA calculates health and medical care expenses based on the family's past expenses, but accounting for any anticipated changes in expenses during the certification period.

Definition of *Medical Expenses*

HUD regulations define health and medical care expenses at 24 CFR 5.603(b) to any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body. Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed."

Health and medical care expenses may be deducted from annual income only if they are eligible under this definition and not otherwise.

Although HUD revised the definition of *health and medical care expenses* to reflect the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) general definition of medical expenses, HUD is not permitting PHAs to specifically align their policies to IRS Publication 502. PHAs must review each expense to determine whether it is eligible in accordance with HUD's definition.

While PHA policies may not specifically align with IRS Publication 502, HUD recommends PHAs use it as a standard for determining allowable expenses, and the PHA may list examples of allowable expenses in their policy provided they comply with HUD's definition at 24 CFR 5.603. The PHA may not define *health and medical care expenses* more narrowly than the regulation.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will use the most current IRS Publication 502 as a standard for determining if expenses claimed by eligible families qualify as health and medical care expenses. However, under no circumstances will the SCHA deduct any expenses listed in IRS Publication 502 that do not conform with HUD's definition of *health and medical care expenses.*

Summary of Typical Allowable Health and Medical Care Expenses

Services of medical professionals Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, and non-cosmetic Services of medical facilities Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services Prescription medicines and insulin, but not nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheelchair, handrails) Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO) Medicare Part B and Part D premiums	Substance abuse treatment programs Psychiatric treatment Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses. The PHA will use the most current medical mileage rate listed in IRS Publication 502. The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth) The costs of buying, training, and maintaining a guide dog or other service animal to assist a visually impaired or hearing disabled person, or a person with other physical disabilities. In general, this includes any costs, such as food, grooming, and veterinary care, incurred in maintaining the health and vitality of the service animal so that it may perform its duties.
Note: This chart provides a summary of eligible health and medical care expenses only. In all cases, the PHA will consider whether health and medical expenses care expenses claimed by the family are eligible under HUD's definition.	

Families That Qualify for Both Health and Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

SCHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either a health and medical care or disability assistance expenses, SCHA will consider them health and medical care expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

6-III.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]

Unreimbursed reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any medical expenses, exceed three percent of annual income, and (4) do not exceed the earned income received by the family member who is enabled to work.

Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction

A family can qualify for the disability assistance expense deduction only if at least one family member (who may be the person with disabilities) is enabled to work [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The disability expense deduction is capped by the amount of "earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work" because of the expense [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]. The earned income used for this purpose is the amount verified before any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

SCHA Policy

The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family's request, SCHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When SCHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members' incomes.

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Auxiliary apparatus items may include expenses for wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles, guide dogs, assistance animals, or special equipment to enable a person who is blind or has low vision to read or type or special equipment to assist a person who is deaf or hard of hearing.

Eligible Attendant Care [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Examples of attendant care expenses can include teaching a person with disabilities how to

perform day-to-day tasks independently like cleaning, bathing, doing laundry, and cooking. Attendant care can be 24-hour care, or care during sporadic periods throughout the day.

The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

SCHA Policy

Attendant care expenses will be included for the period that the person enabled to work is employed plus reasonable transportation time. The cost of general housekeeping and personal services is not an eligible attendant care expense. However, if the person enabled to work is the person with disabilities, personal services necessary to enable the person with disabilities to work are eligible.

If the care attendant also provides other services to the family, SCHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours

spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Payments to Family Members

No disability assistance expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of an assisted family [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the assisted family may be deducted if they are not reimbursed by an outside source.

Necessary and Reasonable Expenses

The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

SCHA Policy

SCHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, SCHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and SCHA will consider, the family's justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

Families That Qualify for Both Health and Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

SCHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head or spouse is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either health and medical care or disability assistance expenses, the SCHA will consider them health and medical care expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

6-III.F. CHILD CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

HUD defines *child care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as "amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age (age 12 and younger) (including foster children) during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income."

Clarifying the Meaning of *Child* for This Deduction

Child care expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family's household [VG, p. 26]. However, child care expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family's household are included when determining the family's child care expenses [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

SCHA Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term *eligible activity* in this section means *any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction* (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family's request, SCHA will consider factors such as how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

SCHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member's efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member's job search efforts are not commensurate with the child care expense being allowed by SCHA.

Furthering Education

SCHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further his or her education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the child care claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

SCHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction

When a family member looks for work or furthers his or her education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for child care – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when child care enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by "the amount of employment income that is included in annual income" [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any

earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

The SCHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of child care. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

SCHA Policy

When the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member's income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one family member works during a given period, SCHA generally will limit allowable child care expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

Eligible Child-care Expenses

The type of care to be provided is determined by the assisted family. The SCHA may not refuse to give a family the child care expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide child care [VG, p. 26].

Allowable Child-cCare Activities

SCHA Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of child care.

The costs of general housekeeping and personal services are not eligible. Likewise, child care expenses paid to a family member who lives in the family's unit are not eligible; however, payments for child care to relatives who do not live in the unit are eligible.

If a child care provider also renders other services to a family, or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, SCHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider

also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the child care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

Child care expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further his or her education, and (2) the family certifies, and the child care provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

SCHA Policy

Child care expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For child care that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of child care costs, SCHA will use the schedule of child care costs from the local welfare agency. Families may present, and SCHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

6-III.G. HARDSHIP EXEMPTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(c), (d), and (e)]

Health and Medical Care and Disability Assistance Expenses [24 CFR 5.611(c); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The regulations provide for two types of hardship exemption categories for families that qualify for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and/or disability assistance expenses. A family will benefit from this hardship exemption only if the family has eligible expenses that can be deducted in excess of five percent of annual income. In order to claim unreimbursed health and medical care expenses, the family must have a head, cohead, or spouse that is elderly or a person with a disability. In order to claim unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses, the family must include a person with a disability, and the expenses must enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with a disability) to be employed.

Families may be eligible for relief under one of two categories; phased-in relief or general relief, as defined below.

Phased-In Relief

The first category is applicable to all families who received a deduction for unreimbursed health and medical care and/or reasonable attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses based on their most recent income review prior to January 1, 2024. The family must receive phased-in relief if they are determined to be eligible as of January 1, 2024. These families will begin receiving a 24-month phased-in relief at their next annual or interim reexamination, whichever occurs first, after the date on which the SCHA implements phased-in relief.

For these families, the threshold amount is phased-in as follows:

- The family is eligible for a deduction totaling the sum of expenses that exceeds 5 percent of annual income for the first 12 months.

- At the conclusion of 12 months, the family is eligible for a deduction totaling the sum of their expenses that exceed 7.5 percent of annual income for another 12 months.
- At the conclusion of 24 months, the standard threshold amount of 10 percent would be used, unless the family qualifies for relief under the general hardship relief category.

When an eligible family's phased-in relief begins at an interim reexamination, the SCHA must process another transaction (either an interim reexamination or non-interim transaction, as applicable) one year later to move the family to the next phase.

Prior to the end of the 24-month period, the family may request a hardship exemption under the second category as described below. If the family is found eligible under the second category, the hardship exemption under the first category ends, and the family's hardship is administered in accordance with the requirements listed below. Once a family requests general relief, the family may no longer receive phased-in relief.

PHAs must track the 24-month phase-period for each eligible family, even if a family's expenses go below the appropriate phase-in percentage, during the first or second 12-month phase-in period. The phase-in must continue for families who move to another housing unit at the same SCHA. When the family is treated as a new admission under a different property/program (e.g., the family moves from public housing to the HCV program), unless the SCHA has a written policy to continue the phased-in relief upon admission, the family's expense deduction will be calculated using the 10-percent threshold unless request for general relief is approved by the SCHA. When a family moves with continued assistance or ports to a new SCHA, the family must continue to receive the phased-in relief. The family must receive the remaining calendar months of the percentage phase-in. The SCHA must use the existing phase-in documentation to determine the remaining calendar months and the percentage phase-in.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not continue the phased-in relief for families who move from public housing to HCV. These families will be treated as new admissions and the sum of expenses that exceeds 10 percent of annual income will be used to calculate their adjusted income.

General Relief

The second category is for families that can demonstrate:

- Their health and medical and/or disability assistance expenses increased (other than the transition to the higher threshold); or
- The family's financial hardship is a result of a change in circumstances (as defined in SCHA policy) that would not otherwise trigger an interim reexamination.

The family may request a hardship exemption under the second category regardless of whether the family previously received the health and medical and/or disability assistance deductions or are currently or were previously receiving relief under the phased-in relief category above. HUD requires that PHAs develop policies defining what constitutes a hardship for purposes of this exemption.

The SCHA must obtain third-party verification of the hardship or must document in the file the reason third-party verification was not available. SCHAs must attempt to obtain third-party

verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

SCHA Policy

To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request in writing. The request must show that the family's health and medical and/or disability assistance expenses have increased (other than the transition to the higher threshold) and that the family's financial hardship is a result of a change in circumstances. The SCHA defines *a change in circumstances* as a decrease in income or increase in other expenses that has resulted in the family's financial hardship but does not, on its own, trigger an interim reexamination in accordance with SCHA policies.

Examples of circumstances constituting a financial hardship may include the following situations:

The family is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program, such as a determination for unemployment compensation or disability benefits;

The family's income decreased because of a loss of employment, death of a family member, or due to a natural or federal/state declared disaster; or

Other circumstances as determined by the SCHA.

The family must provide third-party verification of the hardship with the request. If third-party verification is not available, the SCHA will document the file with the reason and will attempt to obtain third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

The SCHA must promptly notify the family in writing of the change in the determination of adjusted income and the family's rent resulting from hardship exemptions. The notice must inform the family of when the hardship exemption will begin and expire [24 CFR 5.611(e)(2)].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will make a determination of whether the family qualifies within 30 calendar days and will notify the family in writing of the result within 10 business days of the determination.

If the SCHA denies the hardship exemption request, the SCHA notice will also state that if the family does not agree with the SCHA determination, the family may request a hearing.

If the family qualifies for an exemption, the SCHA will include the date the hardship exemption will begin and the date it will expire as well as information on

how to request a 90-day extension based on family circumstances.

If the family qualifies, the family will receive a deduction for the sum of eligible expenses that exceed five percent of annual income.

The family's hardship relief ends when the circumstances that made the family eligible for the relief are no longer applicable or after 90 days, whichever is earlier. However, the SCHA may, at its discretion, extend the relief for one or more additional 90-day periods while the family's hardship condition continues. PHAs are not limited to a maximum number of 90-day extensions.

PHAs must establish written policies regarding the types of circumstances that will allow a family to qualify for a financial hardship and when such deductions may be eligible for additional 90-day extensions. PHAs must develop policies requiring families to report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable.

SCHA Policy

The family may request an extension either orally or in writing prior to the end of the hardship exemption period. The SCHA will extend relief for an additional 90-days if the family demonstrates to the SCHA's satisfaction that the family continues to qualify for the hardship exemption based on circumstances described above. The SCHA will require updated verification based on the family's current circumstances. Additional extension may be granted on a case-by-case basis provided the family continues to request extensions prior to the end of each hardship exemption period. Families must report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable. At any time, the SCHA may terminate the hardship exemption if the SCHA determines that the family no longer qualifies for the exemption.

Child Care Expense Hardship Exemption [24 CFR 5.611(d) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

A family whose eligibility for the child care expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue receiving the deduction. If the family demonstrates to the SCHA's satisfaction that the family is unable to pay their rent because of the loss of the child care expense deduction, and that the child care expense is still necessary even though the family member is not working, looking for work, or seeking to further their education, the SCHA must recalculate the family's adjusted income and continue the child care deduction.

The SCHA must develop a policy to define what constitutes a hardship, which includes the family's inability to pay rent. The SCHA must obtain third-party verification of the hardship or must document in the file the reason third-party verification was not available. SCHA must attempt to obtain third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

SCHA Policy

For a family to qualify, they must demonstrate that their inability to pay rent would be as a result of the loss of this deduction. The SCHA defines this hardship as a potential decrease in income or increase in other expenses that would result from the loss of the child care expense and such loss would impact the family's ability to pay their rent.

Some factors to consider when determining if the family is unable to pay rent may include determining that the rent, utility payment, and applicable expenses (child care expenses or health and medical expenses) are more than 40 percent of the family's adjusted income, or verifying whether the family has experienced unanticipated expenses, such as large medical bills, that have affected their ability to pay their rent.

The family must also demonstrate that the child care expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering their education. The SCHA will consider qualification under this criterion on a case-by case basis (for example, if the family member who was employed has left their job in order to provide

uncompensated care to an elderly friend or family member who is severely ill and lives across town).

The family must provide third-party verification of the hardship with the request. If third-party verification is not available, the SCHA will document the file with the reason and will attempt to obtain third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

The SCHA must promptly notify the family in writing of the change in the determination of adjusted income and the family's rent resulting from hardship exemptions.

If the SCHA denies the request, the notice must specifically state the reason for the denial. SCHA must provide families 30 days' notice of any increase in rent.

If the SCHA approves the request, the notice must inform the family of when the hardship exemption will begin and expire [24 CFR 5.611(e)(2)]. The notice must also state the requirement for the family to report to the SCHA if the circumstances that made the family eligible for relief are no longer applicable and that the family's adjusted income and tenant rent will be recalculated upon expiration of the hardship exemption [Notice PIH 2023-27].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will make a determination of whether the family qualifies within 30 calendar days and will notify the family in writing of the result within 10 business days of the determination.

If the SCHA denies the hardship exemption request, the SCHA notice will also state that if the family does not agree with the SCHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing.

If the family qualifies for an exemption, the SCHA will include all required information listed above as well as information on how to request a 90-day extension based on family circumstances.

If the family qualifies, the hardship exemption and the resulting alternative adjusted income calculation must remain in place for a period of up to 90 days.

The SCHA may, at its discretion, extend the hardship exemptions for additional 90-day periods based on family circumstances and as stated in SCHA policies. SCHA are not limited to a maximum number of 90-day extensions. PHAs must develop policies requiring families to report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable.

PHAs must promptly notify families in writing if they are denied either an initial hardship exemption or an additional 90-day extension of the exemption. If the PHA denies the request, the notice must specifically state the reason for the denial.

PHAs must notify the family if the hardship exemption is no longer necessary and the hardship exemption will be terminated because the circumstances that made the family eligible for the exemption are no longer applicable. The notice must state the termination date and provide 30 days' notice of rent increase, if applicable.

SCHA Policy

The family may request an extension either orally or in writing prior to

the end of the hardship exemption period. The SCHA will extend relief for an additional 90-days if the family demonstrates to the SCHA's satisfaction that the family continues to qualify for the hardship exemption. The SCHA will require updated verification based on the family's current circumstances. Additional extension may be granted on a case-by-case basis provided the family continues to request extensions prior to the end of each hardship exemption period. Families must report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable. At any time, the SCHA may terminate the hardship exemption if the SCHA determines that the family no longer qualifies for the exemption.

6-III.H. PERMISSIVE DEDUCTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(b)(1)(ii)]

The SCHA may adopt additional permissive deductions from annual income if they establish a policy in the administrative plan. Permissive deductions are additional, optional deductions that may be applied to annual income. As with mandatory deductions, permissive deductions must be based on need or family circumstance and deductions must be designed to encourage self-sufficiency or other economic purpose. If the SCHA offers permissive deductions, they must be granted to all families that qualify for them and should complement existing income exclusions and deductions [PH Occ GB, p. 128] Permissive deductions may be used to incentivize or encourage self-sufficiency and economic mobility.

A PHA that adopts such deductions must have sufficient funding to cover the increased housing assistance payment cost of the deductions. A PHA will not be eligible for an increase in HCV renewal funding for subsidy costs resulting from such deductions.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has opted not to use permissive deductions.

PART IV: CALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SCHA SUBSIDY

6-IV.A. OVERVIEW OF RENT AND SUBSIDY CALCULATIONS

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for an assisted family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between $0 and $50 that is established by the SCHA

The SCHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-IV.B.

The amount that a family pays for rent and utilities (the family share) will never be less than the family's TTP but may be greater than the TTP depending on the rent charged for the unit the family selects.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

SCHA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

SCHA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is zero.

Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)]

If a family chooses a unit with a gross rent (rent to owner plus an allowance for tenant-paid utilities) that exceeds the SCHA's applicable payment standard: (1) the family will pay more than the TTP, and (2) at initial occupancy the SCHA may not approve the tenancy if it would require the family share to exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6-III.C.)

SCHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)]

The SCHA will pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is equal to the lower of (1) the applicable payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6-IV.C.)

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b); 982.514(c)]

When the SCHA subsidy for a family exceeds the rent to owner, the family is due a utility reimbursement. HUD permits the SCHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will make utility reimbursements payments directly to the family if the monthly reimbursement amount is over $50.

The SCHA may make all utility reimbursement payments to qualifying families on a monthly basis. Reimbursements must be made once per calendar-year quarter and must be prorated if the family leaves the program in advance of its next quarterly reimbursement. The SCHA must also adopt hardship policies for families for whom receiving quarterly reimbursement would create a financial hardship.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will issue all utility reimbursements monthly.

6-IV.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]

SCHA Policy

The financial hardship rules described below do not apply in this jurisdiction because SCHA has established a minimum rent of zero.

Overview

If the SCHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the SCHA must grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship.

The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If the SCHA determines that a hardship exists, the family share is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

(1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

SCHA Policy

A hardship will be considered to exist only if the loss of eligibility has an impact on the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

For a family waiting for a determination of eligibility, the hardship period will end as of the first of the month following: (1) implementation of assistance, if approved, or (2) the decision to deny assistance. A family whose request for assistance is denied may request a hardship exemption based upon one of the other allowable hardship circumstances.

(2) The family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent.

SCHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent to the owner or tenant-paid utilities.

(3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

(4) A death has occurred in the family.

SCHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by the SCHA.

SCHA Policy

SCHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, the SCHA must suspend the minimum

rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family's request.

The SCHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

SCHA Policy

SCHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less. Long-term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the family share reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption Assume the SCHA has established a minimum rent of $35.	
Family Share – No Hardship	**Family Share – With Hardship**
$0 30% of monthly adjusted income	$0 30% of monthly adjusted income
$15 10% of monthly gross income	$15 10% of monthly gross income
N/A Welfare rent	N/A Welfare rent
$35 Minimum rent	$35 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = $35	Hardship exemption granted. TTP = $15

SCHA Policy

To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request for a hardship exemption in writing. The request must explain the nature of the hardship and how the hardship has affected the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

SCHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

No Financial Hardship

If the SCHA determines there is no financial hardship, the SCHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar days of SCHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

Temporary Hardship

If the SCHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, the SCHA must suspend the minimum rent for the 90-day period beginning the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay the SCHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires the SCHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by the SCHA.

The SCHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the procedures found in Chapter 16 of this plan.

Long-Term Hardship

If the SCHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, the SCHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

SCHA Policy

The hardship period ends when any of the following circumstances apply:

(1) At an interim or annual reexamination, the family's calculated TTP is greater than the minimum rent.

(2) For hardship conditions based on loss of income, the hardship condition will continue to be recognized until new sources of income are received that are at least equal to the amount lost. For example, if a hardship is approved because a family no longer receives a $60/month child support payment, the hardship will continue to exist until the family receives at least $60/month in income from another source or once again begins to receive the child support.

(3) For hardship conditions based upon hardship-related expenses, the minimum rent exemption will continue to be recognized until the cumulative amount exempted is equal to the expense incurred.

6-IV.C. APPLYING PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.505 (c) and Notice PIH 2024-24;

Overview

The SCHA's schedule of payment standards is used to calculate housing assistance payments for HCV families. This section covers the application of the SCHA's payment standards. The establishment and revision of the SCHA's payment standard schedule are covered in Chapter 16.

Payment standard is defined as "the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family)" [24 CFR 982.4(b)].

The payment standard for a family is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family unit size, which is defined as the appropriate number of bedrooms for the family under the SCHA's subsidy standards [24 CFR 982.4(b)], or (2) the payment standard for the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family [24 CFR 982.505(c)(1)]..

If the SCHA has established an exception payment standard for a designated part of a an FMR area in accordance with 24 CFR 982.503 and a family's unit is located in the area, the SCHA must use the appropriate payment standard for the exception area [24 CFR 982.505(c)(2)].

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The SCHA is required to pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP.

If during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, the owner lowers the rent, the SCHA will recalculate the HAP using the lower of the initial payment standard or the gross rent for the unit [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

Changes in Payment Standards

When the SCHA revises its payment standards during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, it will apply the new payment standards in accordance with HUD regulations. . Regulations governing increases and decreases in the payment standard have changed, with a required compliance date of December 3, 2024.

Decreases **[24 CFR 982.505(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2024-34]**

For new HAP contracts, the PHA applies the payment standard in effect at the time of HAP contract execution.

The PHA must administer decreases in the payment standard amount for the family in accordance with the PHA policy as described in the administrative plan and apply the policy consistently to all families.

If the SCHA changes its payment standard schedule, resulting in a lower payment standard amount, during the term of a HAP contract, the SCHA is not required to reduce the payment standard used to calculate subsidy for families under HAP contract as long as the HAP contract remains in effect. The PHA must administer decreases in the payment standard amount for the family in accordance with the PHA policy as described in the administrative plan.

Changes effective 12/2/24 and earlier: If the SCHA does choose to reduce the payment standard for families currently under HAP contract, the initial reduction to the payment standard may not be applied any earlier than the effective date of the family's second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard amount.

Changes effective 12/3/24 and later: If the PHA does choose to reduce the payment standard for families currently under HAP contract, the initial reduction to the payment standard may not be applied any earlier than two years following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard and only with proper written notice to the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.505(c)(3)(iii).

At that point, the SCHA may either reduce t*he* payment standard to the current amount in effect on the SCHA's payment standard schedule, or may reduce the payment standard to another amount that is higher than the normally applicable amount on the schedule. The SCHA may also establish different policies for designated areas within their jurisdiction (e.g., different zip code areas).

In any case, the SCHA must provide the family with at least 12 months' notice that the payment standard is being reduced before the effective date of the change. In the written notice, the PHA must state the new payment standard amount, explain that the family's new payment standard amount will be the greater of the amount listed in the current written notice or the new amount (if any) on the PHA's payment standard schedule at the end of the 12-month period, and make clear where the family will find the PHA's payment standard schedule. The SCHA's policy on decreases in the payment standard during the term of the HAP contract apply to all families under HAP contract at the time of the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard within the designated area.

SCHA Policy

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

The SCHA will not establish different policies for decreases in the payment standard for designated areas within their jurisdiction.The SCHA will not voluntarily adopt the use of Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMRs).

Increases [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4) and Notice PIH 2024-34]

For new HAP contracts, the PHA applies the payment standard in effect at the time of HAP contract execution.

Changes effective 12/2/24 and earlier:

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

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

p. 7-8].

Changes effective 12/3/24 and later: If the payment standard is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the increased payment standard will be applied no later than the earliest of:

- The effective date of an increase in the gross rent that would result in an increase in the family share;
- The family's first regular or interim reexamination; or
- One year following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard amount.

The PHA may adopt a policy to apply a payment standard increase at any time earlier than the date calculated above as long as the policy is included in the administrative plan and applied consistently to all families [24 CFR 982.505(c)(5)].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not adopt payment standard increases earlier than the date required by the regulations.

Changes in Family Unit Size [24 CFR 982.505(c)(6) and Notice PIH 2024-34]

Changes effective 12/2/24 and earlier: Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard for the family beginning at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Changes effective 12/3/24 and later: Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size may be used to determine the payment standard immediately but no later than the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

SCHA Policy

If the family unit size (voucher size) changes during the term of a HAP contract, the new family unit size will be used to determine the payment standard at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Moves

If the family moves to a new unit, or a new HAP contract is executed due to changes in the lease (even if the family remains in place) the current payment standard applicable to the family will be used when the new HAP contract is processed.

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.503(d)(5)]

If a family requires a higher payment standard as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities, the SCHA is allowed to establish a higher payment standard for the family of not more than 120 percent of the published FMR without HUD approval or prior notification to HUD. A PHA may establish a payment standard greater than 120 percent of the applicable FMR as a reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR part 8, after requesting and receiving HUD approval. See Chapter 16 for more information.

6-IV.D. APPLYING UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]

Overview

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

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

Flat Fees [24 CFR 982.517(b)(2)(iii)]

The PHA may base its utility allowance payments on actual flat fees charged by an owner for utilities that are billed directly by the owner, but only if the flat fee charged by the owner is no greater than the PHA's applicable utility allowance for the utilities covered by the fee. If the owner charges a flat fee for some but not all utilities, the PHA must pay a separate allowance for any tenant-paid utilities not covered in the flat fee.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not base utility allowance payments on flat fees charged by the owner.

PBV Developments [24 CFR 982.517(b)(2)(iv)]

If a tenant-based voucher holder resides in a project with project-based voucher (PBV) units and the PBV units use a site-specific utility allowance in accordance with PBV regulations, the PHA must use the project-specific utility allowance schedule.

Reasonable Accommodation and Individual Relief

On request from a family that includes a person with disabilities, the SCHA must approve a utility allowance which is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible and usable by the family member with a disability [24 CFR 982.517(e)]. (See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations.)

Further, the SCHA may grant requests for individual relief from charges in excess of the utility allowance on reasonable grounds, such as special factors not within control of the resident, as the SCHA deems appropriate. The family must request the higher allowance and provide the SCHA an explanation of the need for individual relief and an explanation about the amount of additional allowance required [see HCV GB, p. 18-8].

PHAs should develop criteria for granting individual relief, notify residents about the availability of individual relief, and notify participants about the availability of individual relief programs (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") offered by the local utility company.

SCHA Policy

The family must request the higher allowance and provide the SCHA with information about the amount of additional allowance required.

The SCHA will consider the following criteria as valid reasons for granting individual relief:

The family's consumption was mistakenly portrayed as excessive due to defects in the meter or errors in the meter reading.

The excessive consumption is caused by a characteristic of the unit or owner-supplied equipment that is beyond the family's control, such as a particularly inefficient refrigerator or inadequate insulation. The allowance should be adjusted to reflect the higher consumption needs associated with the unit until the situation is remedied. The resident should be granted individual relief until the allowance is adjusted.

The excessive consumption is due to special needs of the family that are beyond their control, such as the need for specialized equipment in the case of a family member who is ill, elderly, or who has a disability.

In determining the amount of the reasonable accommodation or individual relief, the SCHA will allow a reasonable measure of additional usage as necessary. To arrive at the amount of additional utility cost of specific equipment, the family may provide information from the manufacturer of the equipment, or the family or SCHA may conduct an internet search for an estimate of usage or additional monthly cost.

Information on reasonable accommodation and individual relief for charges in excess of the utility allowance will be provided to all families at admission as part of the information on payment standards and utility allowances in the briefing packet. The SCHA will also provide information on utility relief programs or medical discounts (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") that may be available through local utility providers.

At its discretion, the SCHA may reevaluate the need for the increased utility allowance at any regular reexamination.

If the excessive consumption is caused by a characteristic of the unit or SCHA-supplied equipment that is beyond the family's control, such as a particularly inefficient refrigerator or inadequate insulation, the individual relief to the resident will cease when the situation is remedied

Utility Allowance Revisions

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

SCHA Policy

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

6-IV.E. PRORATED ASSISTANCE FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A *mixed family* is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. The SCHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The SCHA will first determine assistance as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the assistance based upon the percentage of family members that actually are eligible. For example, if the SCHA subsidy for a family is calculated at $500 and two of four family members are ineligible, the SCHA subsidy would be reduced to $250.

EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME FULL DEFINITION

24 CFR 5.609

(a) Annual income includes, with respect to the family:

(1) All amounts, not specifically excluded in paragraph (b) of this section, received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age, and

(2) When the value of net family assets exceeds the HUD-published threshold amount (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD.

(b)Annual income does not include the following:

(1) Any imputed return on an asset when net family assets total the HUD-published threshold amount or less (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and no actual income from the net family assets can be determined.

(2) The following types of trust distributions:

(i) For an irrevocable trust or a revocable trust outside the control of the family or household excluded from the definition of net family assets under § 5.603(b):

(A) Distributions of the principal or corpus of the trust; and

(B) Distributions of income from the trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor. (ii) For a revocable trust under the control of the family or household, any distributions from the trust; except that any actual income earned by the trust, regardless of whether it is distributed, shall be considered income to the family at the time it is received by the trust.

(3) Earned income of children under 18 years of age.

(4) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults, or State or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments.

(5) Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation.

(6) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member.

(7) Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled.

(8) Income of a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult as defined in §§ 5.403 and 5.603, respectively.

(9)

(i) Any assistance that section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu), requires be excluded from a family's income; and (ii) Student financial

assistance for tuition, books, and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities), room and board, and other fees required and charged to a student by an institution of higher education (as defined under Section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)) and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit.

(A) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (9)(ii), means a grant or scholarship received from—

1) The Federal government;

(2) A State, Tribe, or local government;

(3) A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);

(4) A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or

(5) An institution of higher education.

(B) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (9)(ii), does not include—

(1) Any assistance that is excluded pursuant to paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section;

(2) Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded pursuant to paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section);

3) Gifts, including gifts from family or friends; or

(4) Any amount of the scholarship or grant that, either by itself or in combination with assistance excluded under this paragraph or paragraph (b)(9)(i), exceeds the actual covered costs of the student. The actual covered costs of the student are the actual costs of tuition, books and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities), room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution, and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit. This calculation is described further in paragraph (b)(9)(ii)€ of this section.

(C) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) must be:

(1) Expressly for tuition, books, room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution;

(2) Expressly to assist a student with the costs of higher education; or

(3) Expressly to assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the education institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

(D) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (b)(9)(ii), may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf. Student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the responsible entity as student financial assistance consistent with this paragraph (b)(9)(ii).

(E) When the student is also receiving assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section, the amount of student financial assistance under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) is determined as follows:

(1) If the amount of assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section is equal to or exceeds the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section, none of the assistance described in this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section is considered student financial assistance excluded from income under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(E).

(2) If the amount of assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section is less than the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section, the amount of assistance described in paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section that is considered student financial assistance excluded under this paragraph is the lower of:

(i) the total amount of student financial assistance received under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section, or

(ii) the amount by which the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section exceeds the assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section.

(10) Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government.

(11) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire.

(12)

(i) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);

(ii) Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (e.g., special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

(iii) Amounts received under a resident service stipend not to exceed $200 per month. A resident service stipend is a modest amount received by a resident for performing a service for the SCHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development.

(iv) Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in training programs funded by HUD or in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program unless those amounts are excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section.

(13) Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era.

(14) Earned income of dependent fulltime students in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent in § 5.611.

(15) Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent in § 5.611.

(16) Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

(17) Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

(18) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit.

(19) Payments made by or authorized by a State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit. Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through the State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency for caregiving services the family member provides to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.

(20) Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car).

(21) Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other Federal law.

(22) Amounts that HUD is required by Federal statute to exclude from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section apply. HUD will publish a notice in the Federal Register to identify the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published when necessary.

(23) Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another Federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments.

(24) Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated in the coming year based on information provided by the family. Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income under this paragraph, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies. Nonrecurring income includes:

(i) Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment.

(ii) Direct Federal or State payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery.

(iii) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of State refundable tax credits or State tax refunds at the time they are received.

(iv) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of Federal refundable tax credits and Federal tax refunds at the time they are received.

(v) Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries).

(vi) Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization.

(vii) Lump-sum additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings.

(25) Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay.

(26) Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals; except that any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts shall be income at the time they are received by the family.

(27) Income earned on amounts placed in a family's Family Self Sufficiency Account.

(28) Gross income a family member receives through self-employment or operation of a business; except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:

(i) Net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations; and

(ii) Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family.

EXHIBIT 6-2: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(1) (1) Net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment.

(2) In determining net family assets, PHAs as applicable, must include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives consideration not measurable in dollar terms. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the owner from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

(3) Excluded from the calculation of net family assets are: (i) The value of necessary items of personal property; (ii) The combined value of all non-necessary items of personal property if the combined total value does not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount (which amount will be adjusted by HUD in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers); (iii) The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals; (iv) The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located; (v) Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a family member being a person with a disability; (vi) The value of any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the value of any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code, the value of any Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account authorized under Section 529A of such Code, and the value of any “baby bond” account created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government. (vii) Interests in Indian trust land; (viii) Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982; (ix) Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which a family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982; (x) Family Self-Sufficiency Accounts; and (xi) Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family.

(4) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the trust fund is not a family asset and the value of the trust is not included in the calculation of net family assets, so long as the fund continues to be held in a trust that is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household.

EXHIBIT 6-3: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) Applicability. This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.

Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) Imputed welfare income.

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the SCHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the SCHA, the welfare agency will inform the SCHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the SCHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The SCHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the SCHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the SCHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

(5) The SCHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) Review of SCHA decision.

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The PHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the PHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the PHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the PHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the PHA hearing procedure.

(e) *PHA relation with welfare agency.*

(1) The PHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the PHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the PHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the PHA. However, the PHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The PHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to the PHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

Chapter 7.A

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Part I describes the general verification process.

Part II provides more detailed requirements related to family

information. Part III provides information on income and assets

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

Under MTW Authority, SCHA may adopt and implement reasonable policy for verifying family income and composition and for determining resident eligibility that differ from the currently mandated program requirements in the 1937 Act and its implementing regulations. This authorization waives certain provisions of 24 CFR 982.516 and 982 Subpart E, as necessary to implement the Agency's Annual MTW Plan. MTW process and procedures may conflict with HUD regulatory requirements. Where no MTW policy or procedure exists, then standard Section 8 rules and regulations apply.

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516; 24 CFR 982.551; 24 CFR 5.230; and Notice PIH 2023-27

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

Consent Forms

It is required that all adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data

collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the SCHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

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

7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Requirements for Acceptable Documents

SCHAPolicy

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

Printouts from web pages are considered original documents.

SCHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy and date stamp the copy.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to SCHA and must

be signed in the presence of a SCHA representative.

File Documentation

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

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will document, in the family file, the

following: Reported family annual income

Value of assets

Expenses related to deductions from annual income

Other factors influencing adjusted income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EIV Income and IVT Reports

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

SCHAPolicy

Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

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

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

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

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

EIV Identity Verification

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

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

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

SCHAPolicy

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

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

Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)

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

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process: HUD's EIV system

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHAPolicy

Third-party documents provided by the family must be dated within 120 days of receipt by the SCHA . The SCHA will accept a statement dated withing the appropriate benefit year for fixed income sources.

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

As verification of earned income, SCHA will require the family to provide the three most current, consecutive pay stubs. At the SCHA's discretion, if additional paystubs are needed due to the family's circumstances (e.g., sporadic income, fluctuating schedule, etc.), the SCHA may request additional paystubs or a payroll record.

Written Third-Party Verification Form

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

The SCHA may mail, fax, or e-mail third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHAPolicy

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

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

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

SCHAPolicy

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

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

Primary Documents

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

Imputed Assets

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

SCHAPolicy

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

Value of Assets and Asset Income [8(o)(5) of 1937 Act and 24 CFR.982.516(a)(3)]

For families with net assets totaling $50,000 or less, the SCHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, the SCHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount during the intake process.

SCHAPolicy

For families with net assets totaling $~~$5,000~~ 50,000 or less, SCHA will accept the family's self- certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income when applicable. The family's declaration must show each asset and the amount of income expected from that asset. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration.

SCHA will use third-party documentation for assets as part of the intake process, whenever a family member is added to verify the individual's assets.

7-I.E. SELF-CERTIFICATION

When HUD requires third-party verification, self-certification or "tenant declaration," is used as a last resort when the SCHA is unable to obtain third-party verification.

Self-certification, however, is an acceptable form of verification when:

- A source of income is fully excluded
- Net family assets total $50,000 or less and the SCHA has adopted a policy to accept self-certification at annual recertification, when applicable.
- The SCHA has adopted a policy to implement triennual recertifications for fixed sources of income (See Chapter 11)

When the SCHA was required to obtain third-party verification but instead relies on a tenant declaration for verification of income, assets, or expenses, the family's file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

SCHAPolicy

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to SCHA.

SCHA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to SCHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. All self-certifications must be signed in the presence of a SCHA representative.

PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

SCHAPolicy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SCHA may only reject documentation of an SSN provided by an applicant or participant

if the document is not an original document *or* if the original document has been altered, mutilated, is illegible, or appears to be forged.

SCHAPolicy

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

If an applicant family includes a child under 6 years of age who joined the household within the 6 months prior to the date of voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and the family must provide documentation of the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. A 90-day extension will be granted if the SCHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the applicant's control, such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the participant must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. The SCHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the participant must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A
90-day extension will be granted if the SCHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control. During the period the SCHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

Obtaining documentation from applicants and participants that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers

Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder.

Once the individual's verification status is classified as "verified," the SCHA may, *a*t its discretion, remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers. The retention of the EIV Summary Report or Income Report is adequate documentation of an individual's SSN.

SCHAPolicy

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, SCHA will retain copies of social security numbers.

7-II.C. DOCUMENTATION OF AGE

A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

SCHAPolicy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, SCHA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member *(e.g.,* school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded, current valid DMV identification card, naturalization papers, U.S. passport, church-issued baptismal certificate and/or hospital records) and to provide a self-certification.

Age must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Applicants and program participants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

SCHAPolicy

Family relationships are verified only to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships. SCHA, at its discretion, may ask the family to provide further verification, such as official identification showing names or birth certificates.

Marriage

SCHAPolicy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. SCHA, at its discretion, may require the family to document the marriage.

A marriage certificate generally is required to verify that a couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns).

Separation or Divorce

SCHAPolicy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. SCHA, at its discretion, may require the family to provide documentation of the divorce or separation.

A certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer, is required to document that a couple is divorced.

A copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record is required to document a separation.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

Absence of Adult Member

SCHAPolicy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family *(e.g.,* documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill).

SCHA will consider any of the following as verification:

Court documents demonstrating that a husband or wife has instituted divorce action or legal separation.

An order of protection/restraining order obtained by one family member against another.

Proof of another home address, such as utility bills, canceled checks for rent payments, drivers' license, or lease or rental agreement, if available.

Department of Labor records, or records of another public agency, obtained through third-party verification that indicates the new address of the family member.

If the adult family member is incarcerated, a document from the Court or prison.

If no other proof can be provided, SCHA will accept a self-certification from the family, and may conduct home visits if necessary to verify the absence of an adult as reported.

SCHA may also 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.

Foster Children and Foster Adults

SCHAPolicy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

Guardianship of Minor Children

SCHAPolicy

Documentation that an adult family member has guardianship or custody of minor child(ren), which could include but is not limited to, two of any of the following:

Verification from DSS, TANF, Social Security Administration proof of payee, or other governmental agency, documentation of legal custody or guardianship, notarized certification signed by the absent parent or in loco parentis, school records, or other official document listing minor child(ren) under adult family member's guardianship or custody.

7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

General Requirements

SCHAPolicy

SCHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

The family reports full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead.

The family reports child care expenses to enable a family member to further his or her education.

The family includes a student enrolled in an institution of higher education.

Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education

This section applies only to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents. It does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance.

SCHAPolicy

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in section 7-1.B, SCHA will determine whether the student is exempt from the restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by verifying any one of the following exemption criteria:

The student is enrolled at an educational institution that does not meet the definition of institution of higher education in the Higher Education Act of 1965 (see section Exhibit 3-2).

The student is at least 24 years old.

The student is a veteran, as defined in section 3-

II.E. The student is married.

The student has at least one dependent child, as defined in section 3-II.E.

The student is a person with disabilities, as defined in section 3-II.E, and

was receiving assistance prior to November 30, 2005.

If SCHA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, SCHA will conclude that the student is subject to the restrictions on assistance at 24 CFR 5.612. In addition to verifying the student's income eligibility, SCHA will then proceed to verify either the student's parents' income eligibility (see section 7-III.J) or the student's independence from his/her parents (see below).

Independent Student

SCHAPolicy

The SCHA will verify a student's independence from his/her parents to determine that the student's parents' income is not relevant for determining the student's eligibility by doing all of the following:

Either reviewing and verifying previous address information to determine whether the student has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year or reviewing and verifying documentation relevant to determining whether the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student (see section 3-II.E)

Reviewing the student's prior year income tax returns to verify the student is independent or verifying the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student (see section 3-II.E)

Requesting and obtaining written certification directly from the student's parents identifying the amount of support they will be providing to the student, even if the amount of support is $0, except in cases in which the SCHA determines that the student is a vulnerable youth (see section 3-II.E)

7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

The SCHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. The SCHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. The SCHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the SCHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the SCHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will the SCHA request a participant's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' website at *http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/.*

The above cited regulation does not prohibit the following inquiries, provided these inquiries are made of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability

- Inquiring whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiring whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Verification of the receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient verification of disability for the purpose of qualifying for waiting list preferences (if applicable) or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

SCHAPolicy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability benefits from the SSA, SCHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation from HUD's EIV System is not available, SCHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), SCHA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from *www.ssa.gov*. Once the applicant or participant receives the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to SCHA.

Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.~~64~~03.

SCHAPolicy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive disability benefits from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition.

The receipt of Veteran's Disability Benefits, Workers Compensation, or other non-SSA benefits are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability.

7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5.508]

Overview

Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. A detailed discussion of eligibility requirements is in the Eligibility chapter.

This verifications chapter discusses HUD and SCHA verification requirements related to

citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously-assisted occupancy. [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

The SCHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

SCHAPolicy

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

Eligible Immigrants

Documents Required

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit
7-1 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

SCHA Verification [HCV GB, pp. 5-3 and 5-7]

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this plan. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, the SCHA must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The SCHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

The SCHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determined placement on the waiting list.

SCHAPolicy

Terminated from SCHA's HCV Program Due to Insufficient Funding

SCHA will verify this preference using SCHA's termination records.

Displaced by Government Action

Families who claim they are being or have been displaced due to local government action must provide written verification by the displacing local government agency.

Local Residency Preference

Families whose head of household, spouse or co-head live or work in the jurisdiction of SCHA must provide one or more of the following documents:

Rent receipts pre-printed with landlord's information

Current lease

Current utility bills

Employer or agency records indicating a current local address for the applicant and/or employer.

If claiming employment to meet the preference, the employment must be paid, verifiable, and reported to all applicable agencies (i.e., IRS, CalWORKS, etc.). If an applicant is on temporary disability from the job that is the qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and eligible to return upon medical reinstatement.

Families who claim to be homeless in Dixon, Rio Vista and unincorporated areas of Solano County, must provide business verification of services received from social service agencies in Dixon, Rio Vista and unincorporated areas of Solano County, or any other business documentation that ties that person to Dixon, Rio Vista and unincorporated areas of Solano County. Handwritten letters from friends, relatives or other private individuals will not be acceptable as proof of residence.

For families whose head of household, spouse or co-head has been hired to work in the jurisdiction of SCHA, a statement from the employer will be required.

Working Family Preference

This preference is available for families whose head, spouse or co-head is employed 20 hours per week, a recent graduate (within 6 months) or active full-time participant in an educational and/or training program.

The employment must be paid, verifiable, and reported to all applicable agencies (i.e., IRS, CalWORKS, etc.). If an applicant is on temporary disability from the job that is qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and eligible to return to work upon medical reinstatement.

For families whose head of household, spouse or co-head is a recent graduate (within 6 months) or participant in an educational or training program designed to prepare the individual for the job market, SCHA will require a statement from the agency or

institution providing the education or training that the applicant is enlisted and attending full-time. Part-time does not meet this preference.

This preference is automatically awarded for families whose head **and** spouse/co-head is elderly (62 years or older), or meets the HUD definition of disabled.

Verification of age can be found in 7-II-A, Verification of Legal Identity and &-II-C, Documentation of Age.

Verification of disability can be found in 7-II-F, Documentation of Disability.

Veteran Preference

This preference is available to current members of the U.S. Military Armed Forces, veterans, or surviving spouses of veterans.

SCHA will require U.S. government documents that indicate the applicant qualifies as a veteran under this administrative plan. The widow of a veteran will need to show proof that they were married at the time of death and proof of veteran benefits. Spouses of veterans who are not living in the household will need to provide proof that they are entitled or *are* receiving veteran's benefits.

Verifying documents could include, but are not limited to, U.S. military discharge (DD 214) papers.

PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6, Part I of this plan describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides SCHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

SCHAPolicy

Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

Wages

SCHAPolicy

For wages other than tips, the family must provide originals of the three most current, consecutive pay stubs.

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

SCHAPolicy

Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.
All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year.
If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

Family self-certification as to net income realized and personal draws made from the business during the previous years.

For a cash-payment only business such as lawn care or child care, SCHA will require that the applicant/participant maintain records for each customer that indicates the name of person(s) and phone number for whom services are provided, hours of service provided, method of payment, amount paid, and signature(s) of person(s) for whom services are provided.

The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination SCHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, bank statements and receipts for the prior six (6) months, or a lesser period if not in business for six months.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, SCHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months SCHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

For policies governing streamlined income determinations for fixed sources of income, please see Chapter 11.

Social Security/SSI Benefits

SCHAPolicy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, SCHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), SCHA will help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the applicant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to SCHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of participants, SCHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD EIV System, and confirm with the participant(s) that the current listed benefit amount is correct. If the participant disputes the EIV- reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, SCHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s) SCHA will help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the participant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to SCHA.

7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

SCHAPolicy

The methods SCHA will use to verify alimony and child support payments differ depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

If the family declares that it **receives regular payments**, verification will be obtained in the following order of priority:

Copies of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 60 days prior to SCHA request

Copies of separation or settlement agreement, or divorce decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules

Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency

Third-party verification form from the person paying the support

Family's self-certification of amount received

If the family declares that *it **receives irregular or no payments***, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts

Welfare Notice of Action showing amounts received by the welfare agency for child support

If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years. The SCHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

SCHA does not already have a reasonable estimation of its value from previously collected information, or

The amount reported by the family in the certification appears obviously in error.

Example 1: An elderly participant reported a $10,000 certificate of deposit at the last annual reexamination and SCHA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this $10,000 to her son. SCHA has a reasonable estimate of the value of the asset; therefore, reverification of the value of the asset is not necessary.

Example 2: A family member has disposed of its 1/4 share of real property located in a desirable area and has valued her share at approximately $5,000. Based upon market conditions, this declaration does not seem realistic. Therefore, SCHA will verify the value of this asset.

7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

SCHA Policy

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant

A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income). If schedule E was not prepared, SCHA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

SCHA Policy

SCHA will accept written third-party documents supplied by the family as evidence of the status of retirement accounts.

The type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

Before retirement, SCHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account with a date that shows it is the most recently scheduled statement for the account but in no case earlier than 6 months from the effective date of the examination.

Upon retirement, SCHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

After retirement, SCHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

7-III.H. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

HUD guidance on verification of excluded income draws a distinction between income which is fully excluded and income which is only partially excluded.

For fully excluded income, the SCHA is **not** required to follow the verification hierarchy, document why third-party verification is not available, or report the income on the 50058. Fully excluded income is defined as income that is entirely excluded from the annual income determination (for example, food stamps, earned income of a minor, or foster care funds) [Notice PIH 2013-04].

SCHAs may accept a family's signed application or reexamination form as self-certification of fully excluded income. They do not have to require additional documentation. However, if there is any doubt that a source of income qualifies for full exclusion, SCHAs have the option of requiring additional verification.

For partially excluded income, the SCHA **is** required to follow the verification hierarchy and all applicable regulations, and to report the income on the 50058. Partially excluded income is defined as income where only a certain portion of what is reported by the family qualifies to be excluded and the remainder is included in annual income (for example, the income of an adult full-time student, or income excluded under the earned income disallowance).

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will accept the family's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. SCHA may request additional documentation if necessary to document the income source.

SCHA will verify the source and amount of partially excluded income as described in Part 1 of this chapter.

7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to

verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SS, SSI, and earnings are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

Families who report zero income will be required to complete a SCHA-provided budget form at the time zero income is reported and every 60 days until the family begins receiving income. Families must provide information regarding their means of basic subsistence such as food, utilities, transportation, etc.

If family's expenses exceed their known income, the SCHA will make inquiry of the head of household as to the nature of family's accessible resources. Failure to provide this information to the SCHA will be a violation of the Family's obligations.

7-III.J. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) as updated for HOTMA]

The regulations under HOTMA distinguish between two categories of student financial assistance paid to both full-time and part-time students. Any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institute of higher education not otherwise excluded by the federally mandated income exclusions are included [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount of student financial assistance. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested, as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

In addition, unless the student's only source of assistance is assistance under Title IV of the HEA, the SCHA will request written verification of the cost of the student's tuition, books, supplies, room and board, and other required fees and charges to the student from the educational institution.

If the SCHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, the SCHA will pursue other forms of verification following the verification hierarchy in section 7-I.B.

7-III.K. PARENTAL INCOME OF STUDENTS SUBJECT TO ELIGIBILITY RESTRICTIONS

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the income of the student's parents must be considered when determining income eligibility, unless the student is determined independent from his or her parents or a vulnerable youth in accordance with SCHA policy

[24 CFR 5.612, FR Notice 4/10/06, p. 18146, and FR Notice 9/21/16*]*.

This provision does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking or receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

SCHAPolicy

If SCHA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, SCHA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in section 3-II.E). SCHA will send the request directly to the parent(s), who will be required to certify to their income under penalty of perjury. The parent(s)
will be required to submit the information directly to SCHA. The required information
must be submitted (postmarked) within 10 business days of the date of SCHA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by SCHA.

SCHA reserves the right to request and review supporting documentation at any time if it questions the declaration or certification. Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns, consecutive and original pay stubs, bank statements, pension benefit statements, benefit award letters, and other official and authentic documents from a federal, state, or local agency.

PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that the SCHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

Dependent Deduction

See Chapter 6 (6-II.B.) for a full discussion of this deduction. The SCHA must verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse, or cohead of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person age 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide, and is a person with a disability or a full time student

Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction

See Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. The SCHA must verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

7-IV.B. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to health and medical care expenses are found in 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

SCHAPolicy

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts, employer health insurance premiums to be paid by family, and/or MediCare premiums.

SCHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future, using IRS publication 502 as reference. SCHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for health and medical care expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

Written third-party verification forms, such as provided 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.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, the SCHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified medical expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

Eligible Household

The health and medical care expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62, or a person with disabilities. The SCHA must verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A.) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the health and medical care expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as health and medical care expenses. See Chapter 6 (6-II.D.) for the SCHA's policy on what counts as a health and medical care expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the health and medical care expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

SCHAPolicy

The family will be required to certify that the health and medical care expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source. If health and medical

care are verified through a third

party, the third party must certify that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed from any other source.

Expenses Incurred in Past Years

SCHAPolicy

When anticipated costs are related to ongoing payment of medical bills incurred in past years, SCHA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

Attendant Care

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.

If family-provided documents are not available, SCHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months.

Auxiliary Apparatus

SCHAPolicy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, the SCHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits an adult family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

Family Member is a Person with Disabilities

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. The SCHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

The SCHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable an adult family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables an adult family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.). This documentation may be provided by the family.

If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

SCHAPolicy

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 (6-II.F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I of this chapter. In addition, the SCHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 or younger).

- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The SCHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

SCHAPolicy

The family will be required to certify that the child care expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Pursuing an Eligible Activity

The SCHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

SCHAPolicy

Information to be gathered:

SCHA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

Whenever possible SCHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases SCHA will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date, and require the family to submit to SCHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, SCHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. SCHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

SCHA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. The documentation

may be provided by the family.

Gainful Employment

SCHA will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified, *at SCHA discretion*. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Allowable Type of Child Care

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II.F).

SCHA will verify that the fees paid to the child care provider cover only child care costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

SCHA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

SCHAPolicy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with SCHA's established standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, SCHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">EXHIBIT 7-1: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION
REQUIREMENTS FOR NONCITIZENS [HCV GB, pp. 5-</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the SCHA.
• Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
• Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Elderly Noncitizens
• A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">All other Noncitizens
• Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)
• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
  • “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”
  • “Section 208” or “Asylum”
  • “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”
  • “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”</td><td>• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
  • A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
  • A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90);
  • A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
  • A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.</td><td>Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or
• Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the Federal Register</td></tr>
</table>

Chapter 7.B

VERIFICATION UNDER HOTMA 102/104

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice2023-27]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is applicable upon the SCHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date. Prior to this date, the SCHA will follow policies as outlined in Chapter 7.A. of the model policy.

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

The SCHA must follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2023-27 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary SCHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process.

Part II provides more detailed requirements related to family

information. Part III provides information on income and assets

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

Under MTW Authority, SCHA may adopt and implement reasonable policy for verifying family income and composition and for determining resident eligibility that differ from the currently mandated program requirements in the 1937 Act and its implementing regulations. This authorization waives certain provisions of 24 CFR 982.516 and 982 Subpart E, as necessary to implement the Agency's Annual MTW Plan. MTW process and procedures may conflict with HUD regulatory requirements. Where no MTW policy or procedure exists, then standard Section 8 rules and regulations apply.

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516 24 CFR 982.551: 24 CFR 5.230; and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Consent Forms

The family must supply any information that the SCHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to SCHA verification of that information [24CFR 982.551]. All adult family members must sign consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. While SCHA must use form HUD-

9886-A, this form does not release all the information necessary to the administration of the program. The SCHA must also develop its own release forms to cover all other necessary information.

Form HUD-9886-A [24 CFR 5.230(b)(1), b(2), (c)(4), and (c)(5)]; Notice PIH 2023-27

All adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information. . All adult family members (and the head and spouse/cohead, regardless of age) are required to sign the Form HUD-9886-A at admission. Participants, prior to January 1, 2024, signed and submitted Form HUD-9886-A at each annual reexamination. HOTMA eliminated this requirement and instead required that the Form HUD-9886-A be signed only once. On or after January 1, 2024 (regardless of the SCHA's HOTMA compliance date), current program participants must sign and submit a new Form HUD-9886-A at their next interim or annual reexamination. This form will only be signed once. Another Form HUD-9886-A will not be submitted to the SCHA except under the following circumstances:

- When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family;
- When a current member of the family turns 18; or
- As required by HUD or the SCHA in administrative instructions.

The SCHA has the discretion to establish policies around when family members must sign consent forms when they turn 18. SCHA must establish these policies stating when family members will be required to sign consent forms at intervals other than at reexamination.

SCHA Policy

Family members turning 18 years of age between annual recertifications will be notified in writing that they are required to sign the required Consent to the Release of Information Form HUD-9886-A within 10 business days of turning 18 years of age.

The purpose of form HUD-9886-A is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the SCHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA).

The SCHA may obtain any financial record from any financial institution, as the terms financial record and financial institution are defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the SCHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits [24 CFR 5.230(c)(4)].

The executed form will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, assistance is terminated, or the family provides written notification to the SCHA to revoke consent.

Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

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

However, this does not apply if the applicant, participant, or any member of their family, revokes their consent with respect to the ability of the SCHA to access financial records from financial institutions, unless the SCHA establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance [24 CFR 5.232(c)]. SCHA may not process interim or annual reexaminations of income without the family's executed consent forms.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has established a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance in accordance with SCHA policy.

In order for a family to revoke their consent, the family must provide written notice to the SCHA.

Within 10 business days of the date the family provides written notice, SCHA will send the family a notice acknowledging receipt of the request and explaining that revocation of consent will result in denial or termination of assistance, as applicable. At the same time, SCHA will notify their local HUD office.

7-I.B. USE OF OTHER PROGRAMS' INCOME DETERMINATIONS [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

SCHA may, but are not required to, determine a family's annual income, including income from assets, prior to the application of any deductions, based on income determinations made within the previous 12-month period, using income determinations from means-tested federal public assistance programs. SCHA is not required to accept or use determinations of income from other federal means-tested forms of assistance. If the SCHA adopts a policy to accept this type of verification, the SCHA must establish in policy when they will accept Safe Harbor income determinations and from which programs. SCHA must also create policies that outline the course of action when families present multiple verifications from the same or different acceptable Safe Harbor programs.

Means-tested federal public assistance programs include:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (42 U.S.C. 601, et seq.);
- Medicaid (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.);

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (26 U.S.C. 32);
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program (26 U.S.C. 42);
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC) (42 U.S.C. 1786);
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.);
- Other programs administered by the HUD Secretary;
- Other means-tested forms of federal public assistance for which HUD has established a memorandum of understanding; and
- Other federal benefit determinations made in other forms of means-tested federal public assistance that the Secretary determines to have comparable reliability and announces through the *Federal Register.*
- If the SCHA elects to use the annual income determination from one of the above-listed forms of means-tested federal public assistance, then they must obtain the income information by means of a third-party verification. The third-party verification must state the family size, must be for the entire family, and must state the amount of the family's annual income. The annual income need not be broken down by family member or income type. Annual income includes income earned from assets, therefore when using Safe Harbor to verify a family's income, SCHA will neither further inquire about a family's net family assets, nor about the income earned from those assets, except with respect to whether or not the family owns assets that exceed the asset limitation in 24 CFR 5.618. The Safe Harbor documentation will be considered acceptable if any of the following dates fall into the 12-month period prior to the receipt of the documentation by the SCHA:
- Income determination effective date;
- Program administrator's signature date;
- Family's signature date;
- Report effective date; or
- Other report-specific dates that verify the income determination date.

The only information that SCHA is permitted to use to determine income under this method is the total income determination made by the federal means-tested program administrator. Other federal programs may provide additional information about income inclusions and exclusions in their award letters; however, these determinations and any other information must not be considered by the SCHA. SCHA is not permitted to mix and match Safe Harbor income determinations and other income verifications.

If the SCHA is unable to obtain Safe Harbor documentation or if the family disputes the other program's income determination, SCHA must calculate the family's annual income using traditional methods as outlined in Notice PIH 2023-27 and this chapter.

If the SCHA uses a Safe Harbor determination to determine the family's income, the family is obligated to report changes in income that meet the PHA's reporting requirement and occur after the effective date of the transaction.

The amounts of unreimbursed reasonable attendant care expenses and child-care expenses deducted from a family's annual income, except for when a family is approved for a child-care expense hardship exemption, must still be capped by the amount earned by any family member who is enabled to work as a result of the expense. SCHA therefore required to obtain third-party verification of the applicable employment income and cap the respective expense deductions accordingly.

SCHA Policy

When available and applicable, the SCHA will accept other programs' Safe Harbor determinations of income at annual reexamination to determine the family's total annual income. The SCHA will still require third-party verification of all deductions such as the health and medical care expense or child care expense deductions. Further, if the family is eligible for and claims the disability assistance expense or child care expense deductions, where applicable, the SCHA will obtain third-party verification of the amount of employment income of the individual(s) enabled to work in order to cap the respective expenses as required.

Prior to using any Safe Harbor determination from another program, the SCHA will ask the family if they agree with the income amounts listed. If the family disputes the income amounts on the Safe Harbor determination, the SCHA will obtain third-party verification of all sources of income and assets (as applicable).

The SCHA will not accept other programs' determinations of income for any new admission or interim reexamination.

With the exception of income determinations made under the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, the SCHA will accept Safe Harbor determinations from any of the programs listed above.

In order to be acceptable, the income determination must:

Be dated within 12 months of the dates listed above;

State the family size

Be for the entire family (i.e., the family members listed in the documentation must match the family's composition in the assisted unit, except for household members); and

Must state the amount of the family's annual income.

The determination need not list each source of income individually. If the SCHA does not receive any acceptable income determination documentation or is unable to obtain

documentation, then the SCHA will revert to third-party verification of income for the family.

When families present multiple verifications from the same or different acceptable Safe Harbor programs, the SCHA will use the most recent income determination, unless the family presents acceptable evidence that the SCHA should consider an alternative verification from a different Safe Harbor source.

When the SCHA uses a Safe Harbor income determination from another program, and the family's income subsequently changes, the family is required to report the change to the SCHA. Depending on when the change occurred, the change may or may not impact the SCHA's calculation of the family's total annual income. Changes that occur between the time the SCHA receives the Safe Harbor documentation and the effective date of the family's annual reexam will not be considered. If the family has a change in income that occurs after the annual reexam effective date, the SCHA will conduct an interim reexam if the change meets the requirements for performing an interim reexamination as outlined in Chapter 11. In this case, the SCHA will use third-party verification to verify the change.

7-I.C. STREAMLINED INCOME DETERMINATIONS [24 CFR 960.257(c); Notice PIH 2023-27]

HUD permits SCHA to streamline the income determination process for family members with fixed sources of income. While third-party verification of all income sources must be obtained during the intake process and every three years thereafter, in the intervening years, the SCHA may determine income from fixed sources by applying a verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) or other inflationary adjustment factor. Streamlining policies are optional. The SCHA may, however, obtain third-party verification of all income, regardless of the source. Further, upon request of the family, the SCHA must perform third-party verification of all income sources.

Fixed sources of income include Social Security and SSI benefits, pensions, annuities, disability or death benefits, and other sources of income subject to a COLA or rate of interest. The determination of fixed income may be streamlined even if the family also receives income from other non-fixed sources.

Two streamlining options are available, depending upon the percentage of the family's income that is received from fixed sources.

When 90 percent or more of a family's unadjusted income is from fixed sources, the SCHA may apply the inflationary adjustment factor to the family's fixed-income sources, provided that the family certifies both that 90 percent or more of their unadjusted income is fixed and that their sources of fixed income have not changed from the previous year. Sources of non-fixed income are not required to be adjusted and must not be adjusted by a COLA, but SCHA may choose to adjust sources of non-fixed income based on third-party verification. PHAs have the discretion to either adjust the non-fixed income or carry over the calculation of non-fixed income from the first year to years two and three.

When less than 90 percent of a family's unadjusted income consists of fixed income, SCHAs may

apply a COLA to each of the family's sources of fixed income. SCHA must determine all other income using standard verification requirements as outlined in Notice PIH 2023-27.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will use a streamlined income determination where applicable.

Regardless of the percent of a family's unadjusted income from fixed income sources:

The SCHA will streamline the annual reexamination process by applying the verified COLA/inflationary adjustment factor to fixed-income sources.

The family will be required to sign a self-certification stating that their sources of fixed income have not changed from the previous year.

The SCHA will document in the file how the determination that a source of income was fixed was made.

If the family's sources of fixed income have changed from the previous year, the SCHA will obtain third-party verification of any new sources of fixed income.In the following circumstances, regardless of the percentage of income received from fixed sources, the SCHA will obtain third-party verification as outlined in Notice PIH 2023-27 and Chapter 7 of this policy:

Of all assets when net family assets exceed the HUD -published threshold ($50,000 for 2024 and $51,600 for 2025);

Of all deductions and allowances from annual income;

If a family member with a fixed source of income is added;

If verification of the COLA or rate of interest is not available;

During the intake process and at least once every three years thereafter.

7-I.D. VERIFICATION HIERARCHY [Notice PIH 2023-27]

When the SCHA does not use a streamlined determination of income or an income determination from a means-tested federal assistance program, HUD requires the SCHA to obtain third-party verification of:

- Reported family annual income;
- The value of net family assets when the net value exceeds the HUD-published threshold, as listed in HUD's Inflation-Adjusted Values tables ($50,000 for 2024, and $51,600 for 2025);
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and
- Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income.

HUD mandates the use of the EIV system and offers administrative guidance on the use of other methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each

method will be used. In general HUD requires the SCHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the SCHA uses a lesser form of verification.

HUD developed a hierarchy that described verification documentation from most acceptable to least acceptable. The SCHA must demonstrate efforts to obtain third party verification prior to accepting self-certification except instances when self-certification is explicitly allowed.

In order of priority, the hierarchy is:

- Highest: Level 6: Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Highest: Level 5: Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-EIV system
- High: Level 4:
  - Written third-party verification from the source, also known as "family-provided verification"
  - Or EIV plus self-certification
- Medium: Level 3: Written third-party verification form
- Medium: Level 2: Oral third-party verification

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

File Documentation

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

7.I.E LEVEL 5 AND 5 VERIFICATION: UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the SCHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits for a number of individuals. SCHA may use UIV sources before or during a family reexamination.

UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to the SCHA.

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

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

SCHAs must use HUD's EIV system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify tenant employment and income information during annual and streamlined reexaminations of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and notice PIH 2023-27.

The HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families. The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

The income validation tool (IVT) in EIV provides projections of discrepant income for wages, unemployment compensation, and SSA benefits pursuant to HUD's data sharing agreements with other departments.

EIV IncomeReport

PHAs are required to obtain an EIV Income Report for each family any time the SCHA conducts an annual reexamination. However, PHAs are not required to use the EIV Income report:

- At annual reexamination if the SCHA used Safe Harbor verification from another means-tested federal assistance program to determine the family's income; or
- During any interim reexaminations.

The EIV Income Report is also not available for program applicants at admission.

When required to use the EIV Income Report, in order for the report to be considered current, the SCHA must pull the report within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination.

The EIV Income Report may be used to verify and calculate income at annual reexamination if the family self-certifies that the amount is accurate and representative of current income. The family must be provided with the information in EIV.

SCHA Policy

Except for when Safe Harbor verification from another means-tested federal assistance program is used to determine the family's annual income, the SCHA will obtain an EIV income report for all annual reexaminations for all families on a monthly basis. The SCHA will ensure that all EIV Income Reports are pulled within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination.

Income report will only be used for interim reexaminations as necessary. For example, EIV may be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any sources listed in EIV.

Income report will be retained in participant files with the applicable annual documents or interim reexamination documents (if applicable) for the duration of the family's participation.

When the SCHA determines through EIV reports and third-party verification that a family

has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 14, Program Integrity.

New Hires Report [Notice PIH 2023-27]

The New Hires Report identifies participant families who have new employment within the last six months. The report is updated monthly.

SCHA must review this information at annual reexamination except when the SCHA uses Safe Harbor verification from another means-tested federal assistance program to determine the family's income.

PHAs that do not require families to undergo interim reexaminations for earned income increases after an interim decrease are not required to review this report between a family's annual reexamination. If the SCHA requires an interim for increases in earned income after an interim decrease, then the SCHA must review the report quarterly after the family's interim decrease.

SCHA Policy

In accordance with SCHA policies in Chapter 11, the SCHA does not process interim reexaminations for families who have increases in earned income. Except for instances in which the SCHA uses Safe Harbor income determinations to determine a family's annual income, the SCHA will only review the New Hires Report at annual reexamination.

No Income Reported by HHS or SSA Report

This report is a tool for SCHAs to identify participants who passed the SSA identity test, but no income information was reported by either HHS or SSA records. This scenario does not mean that the participant does not have any income. SCHAs obtain written, third-party verification of any income reported by the participant. The SCHA must identify in its policies and procedures when this report will be pulled [Notice PIH 2023-27].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will generate the No Income Reported by HHS or SSA Report quarterly and will retain the report.

The SCHA will re-verify the status of participants identified on the report quarterly. Based on the information provided by the family and in EIV, the SCHA may require that family members provide verifications or sign release forms in order to obtain additional verification.

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

EIV Identity Verification Report

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

The SCHA is required to use EIV's Identity Verification Report on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2023-27].

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

SCHAPolicy

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

SCHA will attempt to resolve discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the participant. When SCHA determines that discrepancies exist as a result of SCHA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, it will correct the errors promptly.

Deceased Tenants Reports [Notice PIH 2012-4 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

The Deceased Tenant Report identifies residents that have been reported by the SSA as deceased. The SCHA is required to review the report at least quarterly.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will review the Deceased Tenants Report on a monthly basis.

When the Deceased Tenants Report identifies an individual as being deceased, SCHA must immediately send a letter to the head of household or emergency contact person (if the head of household is deceased and there is no other adult household member) to confirm the death of the listed household member. The SCHA must notify the owner in writing of the deceased head of household.

SCHA may list the EOP as the last day of the month in which the death occurred. The landlord is entitled to receive the full HAP amount for the month in which the tenant death occurred.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will list the EOP as the last day of the month in which the death occurred. The landlord is entitled to receive the full HAP amount for the month in which the tenant death occurred.

When the only remaining household member is the live-in aide, the live-in aide is not entitled or eligible for any rental assistance or continued occupancy. The SCHA may not designate the live-in aide as the new head of household or change the relation code on the Form HUD-50058.

Other EIV Reports [Notice PIH 2023-27]

The SCHA is required to review the Multiple Subsidy Report at least quarterly and the Failed EIV Pre-Screening and Failed Verification (Failed SSA Identity Test) reports at least monthly.

Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems

HUD encourages SCHA to utilize other upfront verification sources such as the Work Number and web-based state benefits systems.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of any UIV

resources during the admission and reexamination process.

7-I.F. LEVEL 4 VERIFICATION [Notice PIH 2023-27]

HUD identifies two types of Level 4 verification: written-third party verification from the source and EIV + self-certification.

EIV + Self-Certification

EIV may be used as written third-party verification and may be used to calculate income if the family agrees with the information in EIV and self-certifies that the amount is accurate and representative of current income. This practice is known as *EIV + self-certification*. When calculating income using this method, the SCHA may use its discretion to determine which method of calculation is reasonable: the last four quarters combined or an average of any number of quarters. The family must be provided with the information from EIV.

SCHA Policy

At annual reexamination, if the SCHA is unable to use a determination of income from a means-tested federal assistance program and if there are no reported changes to an income source, the SCHA will use EIV + self-certification as verification of employment income, provided the family agrees with the amounts listed in EIV.

The SCHA will use an average of the last two quarters of income listed in EIV to determine income from employment. The SCHA will provide the family with the information in EIV. The family will be required to sign a self-certification stating that the amount listed in EIV is accurate and representative of current income. If the family disagrees with using only the last two quarters of income listed in EIV, because of the seasonal or otherwise fluctuating nature of a particular family member's employment, the SCHA will permit the family to sign a self-certification stating that the average of all four quarters of income listed in EIV is accurate and representative of current annual income and use that amount for calculating annual income. If the family disagrees and contends that the amount listed in EIV is not reflective of current income, or if less than two quarters are available in EIV, the SCHA will use written third-party verification from the source as outlined below.The SCHA will not use this method of verification at new admission since EIV is not available for applicant families or at interim reexamination since the income information in EIV is not current.

Written Third-Party Verification from the Source

Written, third-party verification from the source is also known as "tenant-provided verification." In order to qualify as written-third party verification from the source, the documents must be original or authentic and (generally) dated within 120 days of the date received by the SCHA. For fixed-income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation. The PHA may use the verification obtained during an interim reexamination for an annual reexamination if there are no other changes to annual income since the interim reexamination. Documents may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices. Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached and including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary of transmittal from online source, etc.) are an acceptable form of written, third-party verification.

The SCHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs when calculating income using third-party verification from the source. For new income sources or when two pay stubs are not available, the SCHA should determine income based on the information from a traditional written, third-party verification form or the best available information.

When the family disputes EIV-reported employment income, the SCHA uses written third-party verification.

When verification of assets is required, SCHAs are required to obtain a minimum of one statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.

SCHA Policy

In general, the SCHA will use third-party verification from the source in the following circumstances:

At annual reexamination when EIV + self-certification is not used;

For all new admissions; and

For all interim reexaminations.

The SCHA will not use this method if the SCHA is able to use an income determination from a means-tested federal assistance program or if the SCHA uses EIV + self-certification as outlined above.

In general, third-party documents provided by the family or the source must be dated within 120 days of the date received by the SCHA. However, for fixed-income sources, a

statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation.

The SCHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible. If the SCHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, the SCHA will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation from the family or will use a lower form of verification such as a written third-party verification form.

When verification of assets held by a banking or financial institution is required, the SCHA will obtain one statement that reflects the current balance of the account.
When pay stubs are used, the SCHA will require the family to provide the two most current, consecutive pay stubs. At the SCHA's discretion, if additional paystubs are needed due to the family's circumstances (e.g., sporadic income, fluctuating schedule, etc.), the SCHA may request additional paystubs or a payroll record.

7-I.G. LEVEL 3 VERIFICATION: WRITTEN, THIRD-PARTY FORM [Notice PIH 2023 -27]

This type of verification is a form developed by the SCHA and used uniformly for all families when needed to collect information from a third-party source. This is known as "traditional third-party verification." PHAs send a SCHA-developed form directly to the third-party source by mail, fax, or email and the source completes the form by hand (in writing or typeset).

The SCHA may use this method when higher forms are unavailable or are rejected by the SCHA or when the family is unable to provide acceptable verification. The SCHA may skip this level of verification and may instead substitute oral third-party verification before moving to self-certification.

SCHA Policy

Typically, the SCHA will attempt to send written third-party verification forms to the verification source whenever higher forms of verification are unavailable.

However, on a case-by-case basis, the SCHA may choose to obtain oral third-party verification without first attempting, and in lieu of, a written-third party verification form.

7.I.H. LEVEL 2: ORAL THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION [Notice PIH 2023-27]

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

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

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

The SCHA may skip this level of verification if they attempted written third-party verification via

a form and the source did not respond and move directly to self-certification.

SCHAPolicy

In general, the SCHA will attempt to obtain written third-party verification via a form from the verification source. If written third-party verification forms are not returned within 10 business days, the SCHA will accept self-certification from the family without attempting to obtain oral third-party verification.

However, if the SCHA chooses to obtain oral third-party verification, the SCHA will document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted and the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2023-27]

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

SCHAPolicy

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

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

Primary Documents

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

Imputed Assets

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

SCHAPolicy

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

Value of Assets and Asset Income [24 CFR 982.516(a)] [8(o)(5) of 1937 Act and 24 CFR.982.516(a)(3)]

For families with net assets totaling $50,000 or less, the SCHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, the SCHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount during the intake process.

SCHAPolicy

For families with net assets totaling $50,000 or less, SCHA will accept the family's self- certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income when

applicable. The family's declaration must show each asset and the amount of income expected from that asset. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration.

SCHA will use third-party documentation for assets as part of the intake process, whenever a family member is added to verify the individual's assets.

7-I.I. LEVEL 1: NON-THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION: SELF-CERTIFICATION [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Non-third-party verification consists of a signed statement of reported income and/or expenses. This verification method should be used as a last resort when the SCHA has not been successful in obtaining information via all other required verification techniques.

Self-certification, however, is an acceptable form of verification when:

- A source of income is fully excluded
- Net family assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold ($50,000 fir 2024 and $51,600 for 2025) and the SCHA has adopted a policy to accept self-certification.
- The family declares that they do not have any present ownership in any real property
- A family reports zero income
- A family states that they have non-recurring income that will not be repeated in the coming year; and/or

- The SCHA has adopted a policy to implement triennual recertifications for fixed sources of income (See Chapter 11)

When the SCHA was required to obtain third-party verification but instead relies on self certification the family's file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

HUD does not require that a self-certification be notarized; however, HUD recommends including language on any self-certification to ensure the certifier understands the consequences of knowingly providing false information.

SCHAPolicy

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to SCHA.

SCHA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to SCHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. All self-certifications must be signed in the presence of a SCHA representative.

All self-certifications will include the following language:

"I/We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided here is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and recollection. WARNING: Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or knowingly makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to five years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties (18 U.S.C. 287, 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3279, 3802)."

PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

SCHAPolicy

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

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

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

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

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

7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216, Notice PIH 2023-27]

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

Note that an individual who previously declared to have eligible immigration status may not

change his or her declaration for the purpose of avoiding compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance with these requirements. Nor may the head of household opt to remove a household member from the family composition for this purpose.

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

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

While SCHAs must attempt to gather third-party verification of SSNs prior to admission as listed above, PHAs also have the option of accepting a self-certification and a third-party document (such as a bank statement, utility or cell phone bill, or benefit letter) with the applicant's name printed on it to satisfy the SSN disclosure requirement if the SCHA has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the required documentation. If verifying an individual's SSN using this method, the SCHA must document why the other SSN documentation was not available.

If the tenant's SSN becomes verified in EIV, then no further verification is required. If the tenant's SSN fails the SSA identity match, then the SCHA must obtain a valid SSN card issued by the SSA or an original document issued by a federal or state government agency that contains the name of the individual and the SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual. The tenant's assistance must be terminated if they fail to provide the required documentation.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will verify an individual's SSN in the situations described above using the method described above as a last resort when no other forms of verification of the individual's SSN are available.

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

SCHAPolicy

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

If an applicant family includes a child under 6 years of age who joined the household within the 6 months prior to the date of voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and the family must provide documentation of the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. A 90-day extension will be granted if the SCHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the applicant's control, such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the participant must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. The SCHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the participant must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A
90-day extension will be granted if the SCHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control. During the period the SCHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

Obtaining documentation from applicants and participants that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers

Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder.

Once the individual's verification status is classified as "verified," the SCHA may, *a*t its discretion, remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers. The retention of the EIV Summary Report or Income Report is adequate documentation of an individual's SSN.

SCHAPolicy

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, SCHA will retain copies of social security numbers.

7-II.C. DOCUMENTATION OF AGE

A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

SCHAPolicy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, SCHA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member *(e.g.,* school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded, current valid DMV identification card, naturalization papers, U.S. passport, church-issued baptismal certificate and/or hospital records) and to provide a self- certification.

Age must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Applicants and program participants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

SCHAPolicy

Family relationships are verified only to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships. SCHA, at its discretion, may ask the family to provide further verification, such as official identification showing names or birth certificates.

Marriage

SCHAPolicy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. SCHA, at its discretion, may require the family to document the marriage.

A marriage certificate generally is required to verify that a couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns).

Separation or Divorce

SCHAPolicy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. SCHA, at its discretion, may require the family to provide documentation of the divorce or separation.

A certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer, is required to document that a couple is divorced.

A copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record is required to document a separation.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

Absence of Adult Member

SCHAPolicy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family *(e.g.,* documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill).

SCHA will consider any of the following as verification:

Court documents demonstrating that a husband or wife has instituted divorce action or legal separation.

An order of protection/restraining order obtained by one family member against another.

Proof of another home address, such as utility bills, canceled checks for rent payments, drivers' license, or lease or rental agreement, if available.

Department of Labor records, or records of another public agency, obtained through third-party verification that indicates the new address of the family member.

If the adult family member is incarcerated, a document from the Court or prison.

If no other proof can be provided, SCHA will accept a self-certification from the family, and may conduct home visits if necessary to verify the absence of an adult as reported.

SCHA may also 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.

Foster Children and Foster Adults

SCHAPolicy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

Guardianship of Minor Children

SCHAPolicy

Documentation that an adult family member has guardianship or custody of minor child(ren), which could include but is not limited to, two of any of the following:

Verification from DSS, TANF, Social Security Administration proof of payee, or other governmental agency, documentation of legal custody or guardianship, notarized certification signed by the absent parent or in loco parentis, school records, or other official document listing minor child(ren) under adult family member's guardianship or custody.

7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

General Requirements

SCHAPolicy

SCHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

The family reports full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead.

The family reports child care expenses to enable a family member to further his or her education.

The family includes a student enrolled in an institution of higher education.

Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education

This section applies only to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents. It does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance.

SCHAPolicy

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in section 7-1.B, SCHA will determine whether the student is exempt from the restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by verifying any one of the following exemption criteria:

The student is enrolled at an educational institution that does not meet the definition of institution of higher education in the Higher Education Act of 1965 (see section Exhibit 3-2).

The student is at least 24 years old.

The student is a veteran, as defined in section 3-

II.E. The student is married.

The student has at least one dependent child, as defined in section 3-II.E.

The student is a person with disabilities, as defined in section 3-II.E, and

was receiving assistance prior to November 30, 2005.

If SCHA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, SCHA will conclude that the student is subject to the restrictions on assistance at 24 CFR 5.612. In addition to verifying the student's income eligibility, SCHA will then proceed to verify either the student's parents' income eligibility (see section 7-III.J) or the student's independence from his/her parents (see below).

Independent Student

SCHAPolicy

The SCHA will verify a student's independence from his/her parents to determine that the student's parents' income is not relevant for determining the student's eligibility by doing all of the following:

Either reviewing and verifying previous address information to determine whether the student has established a household separate from his/her

parents for at least one year or reviewing and verifying documentation relevant to determining whether the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student (see section 3-II.E)

Reviewing the student's prior year income tax returns to verify the student is independent or verifying the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student (see section 3-II.E)

Requesting and obtaining written certification directly from the student's parents identifying the amount of support they will be providing to the student, even if the amount of support is $0, except in cases in which the SCHA determines that the student is a vulnerable youth (see section 3-II.E)

7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

The SCHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. The SCHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. The SCHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the SCHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the SCHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will the SCHA request a participant's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' website at *http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/.*

The above cited regulation does not prohibit the following inquiries, provided these inquiries are made of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiring whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiring whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Verification of the receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient verification of disability for the purpose of qualifying for waiting list preferences (if applicable) or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

SCHAPolicy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability benefits from the SSA, SCHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation from HUD's EIV

System is not available, SCHA will request a current (dated within appropriate benefit year) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), SCHA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from *www.ssa.gov*. Once the applicant or participant receives the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to SCHA.

Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.~~6~~403.

SCHAPolicy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive disability benefits from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition.

The receipt of Veteran's Disability Benefits, Workers Compensation, or other non-SSA benefits are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability.

7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5.508]

Overview

Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. A detailed discussion of eligibility requirements is in the Eligibility chapter.

This verifications chapter discusses HUD and SCHA verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously-assisted occupancy. [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

The SCHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

SCHAPolicy

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

Eligible Immigrants

Documents Required

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

SCHA Verification [HCV GB, pp. 5-3 and 5-7]

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this plan. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, the SCHA must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The SCHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

The SCHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determined placement on the waiting list.

SCHAPolicy

Terminated from SCHA's HCV Program Due to Insufficient Funding

SCHA will verify this preference using SCHA's termination records.

Displaced by Government Action

Families who claim they are being or have been displaced due to local government action must provide written verification by the displacing local government agency.

Local Residency Preference

Families whose head of household, spouse or co-head live or work in the jurisdiction of SCHA must provide one or more of the following documents:

Rent receipts pre-printed with landlord's information

Current lease

Current utility bills

Employer or agency records indicating a current local address for the applicant and/or employer.

If claiming employment to meet the preference, the employment must be paid, verifiable, and reported to all applicable agencies (i.e., IRS, CalWORKS, etc.). If an applicant is on temporary disability from the job that is the qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and eligible to return upon medical reinstatement.

Families who claim to be homeless in Dixon, Rio Vista and unincorporated areas of Solano County, must provide business verification of services received from social service agencies in Dixon, Rio Vista and unincorporated areas of Solano County, or any other business documentation that ties that person to Dixon, Rio Vista and unincorporated areas of Solano County. Handwritten letters from friends, relatives or other private individuals will not be acceptable as proof of residence.

For families whose head of household, spouse or co-head has been hired to work in the jurisdiction of SCHA, a statement from the employer will be required.

Working Family Preference

This preference is available for families whose head, spouse or co-head is employed 20 hours per week, a recent graduate (within 6 months) or active full-time participant in an educational and/or training program.

The employment must be paid, verifiable, and reported to all applicable agencies (i.e., IRS, CalWORKS, etc.). If an applicant is on temporary disability from the job that is qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and eligible to return to work upon medical reinstatement.

For families whose head of household, spouse or co-head is a recent graduate (within 6 months) or participant in an educational or training program designed to prepare the individual for the job market, SCHA will require a statement from the agency or

institution providing the education or training that the applicant is enlisted and attending full-time. Part-time does not meet this preference.

This preference is automatically awarded for families whose head **and** spouse/co- head is elderly (62 years or older), or meets the HUD definition of disabled.

Verification of age can be found in 7-II-A, Verification of Legal Identity and &-II- C, Documentation of Age.

Verification of disability can be found in 7-II-F, Documentation of Disability.

Veteran Preference

This preference is available to current members of the U.S. Military Armed Forces, veterans, or surviving spouses of veterans.

SCHA will require U.S. government documents that indicate the applicant qualifies as a veteran under this administrative plan. The widow of a veteran will need to show proof that they were married at the time of death and proof of

veteran
benefits. Spouses of veterans who are not living in the household will need to provide proof that they are entitled or *are* receiving veteran's benefits.

Verifying documents could include, but are not limited to, U.S. military discharge (DD 214) papers.

PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6 of this plan describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides SCHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

SCHA Policy

The following policies do not apply when the SCHA uses a safe harbor income determination from a means-tested federal assistance program.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

SCHA Policy
Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, or in UIV verification sources for persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

Wages

SCHA Policy
When the SCHA policy requires third party verification of wages for wages other than tips, the family must provide originals of the three most current, consecutive pay stubs.

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

The SCHA must obtain written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV. This includes income from self-employment.

SCHAPolicy
Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached and including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary of transmittal from online source, etc.).

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.

For self-employed individuals who claim they do not to file tax returns, The SCHA will obtain a completed copy of IRS Form 4506-T to verify that no return has been filed.

For those employed in "gig employment" (i.e., those in formal agreements with on-demand companies such as Uber, Lyft, or DoorDash), the SCHA will provide a format for the individual to declare their income and expenses. The SCHA will also review the printed statement of monthly income from the applicable app for all hours worked and pay received as well as the Schedule C of the individual's tax return and the corresponding IRS Form 1099 or 1099k.

Family self-certification as to net income realized and personal draws made from the business during the previous years.

For a cash-payment only business such as lawn care or child care, SCHA will require that the applicant/participant maintain records for each customer that indicates the name of person(s) and phone number for whom services are provided, hours of service provided, method of payment, amount paid, and signature(s) of person(s) for whom services are provided.

The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination SCHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, bank statements and receipts for the prior six (6) months, or a lesser period if not in business for six months.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, SCHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months SCHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS [Notice PIH 2023-27]

For policies governing streamlined income determinations for fixed sources of income, please see Chapter 11.

Social Security/SSI Benefits

SCHAPolicy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, SCHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), SCHA will help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213.

Once the applicant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to SCHA.

Verification requirements for Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits differ for applicants and participants.

For applicants, since EIV does not contain SS or SSI benefit information, the SCHA must ask applicants to provide a copy of their current SS and/or SSI benefit letter (dated within the appropriate benefit year) for each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the SCHA should help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. The SCHA must obtain the original benefit letter from the applicant, make a photocopy of the document for the file, and return the original to the family.

For participants, the SCHA must obtain information through the HUD EIV system and confirm with the participants that the current listed benefit amount is correct.

- If the participant agrees with the amount reported in EIV, the SCHA must use the EIV-reported gross benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security. SCHAs are required to use the EIV-reported SS and SSI benefit amounts when calculating income unless the tenant disputes the EIV-reported amount. For example, an SSA benefit letter may list the monthly benefit amount as $450.80 and EIV displays the amount as $450.00. The SCHA must use the EIV-reported amount unless the participant disputes the amount.
- If the participant disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in EIV, the SCHA must request a current SSA benefit verification letter (dated within appropriate benefit year) from each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the SCHA should help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. The SCHA must obtain the original benefit letter from the participant, make a photocopy of the document for the file, and return the original to the family.

Photocopies of social security checks or bank statements are not acceptable forms of verification for SS/SSI benefits.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of participants, SCHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD EIV System, and confirm with the participant(s) that the current listed benefit amount is correct. If the participant disputes the EIV- reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, SCHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s) SCHA will help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the participant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to SCHA.

7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT SUPPORT [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but which they do not receive. For example, a family's child support or alimony income must be based on payments received, not the amounts to which the family is entitled by court or agency orders. A copy of a court order or other written payment agreement alone may not be sufficient verification of amounts received by a family.

SCHAPolicy

Verification will be obtained in the following order of priority:

Copies of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 60 days prior to SCHA
request

Copies of separation or settlement agreement, or divorce decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules

Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency

Third-party verification form from the person paying the support

Family's self-certification of amount received

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action

7-III.E. NONRECURRING INCOME [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (i.e., the 12 months following the effective date of the certification), based on information provided by the family, is considered nonrecurring income and is excluded from annual income. SCHA may accept a self-certification from the family stating that the income will not be repeated in the coming year.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will accept self-certification from the family stating that income will not be repeated in the coming year. However, the SCHA may choose, on a case-by-case basis, to require third-party verification that income sources will not be repeated in the coming year.

7-III.F. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Net Family Assets [24 CFR 5.603]

At admission and reexam, for families with net assets less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold listed in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables ($50,000 for 2024, $51,600 for 2025), the SCHA may, but is not required to, accept the family's self-certification that the family's assets do not exceed the HUD-published threshold without taking any additional steps to verify

the accuracy of the declaration. The declaration must include the amount of income the family expects to receive from assets which must be included in the family's income. This includes declaring income from checking and savings accounts which, although excluded from the calculation of net family assets (because the combined value of non-necessary personal property does not exceed the HUD-published threshold), may generate asset income. SCHA must clarify during the self-certification process which assets are included/excluded from net family assets.

For PHAs that choose to accept self-certification, the SCHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets, regardless of the amount, at least once every three years.

SCHAs who choose not to accept self-certifications of assets must verify all families' assets on an annual basis.

When net family assets have a total value over the HUD-published threshold, the SCHA may not rely on the family's self-certification. Third-party verification of assets is required when net family assets exceed the HUD-published threshold.

When verification of assets is required, PHAs are required to obtain a minimum of one statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.

SCHA Policy

For families with net assets totaling less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold in the current year's Inflation-Adjusted Values tables, the SCHA will accept the family's self-certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income.. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration. The SCHA reserves the right to require additional verification in situations where the accuracy of the declaration is in question. Any income the family expects to receive from assets will be included in the family's annual income. The family will be required to provide third-party verification of net family assets every three years.

When verification is required, in determining the value of checking or savings accounts, the SCHA will use the current balance.

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account when verification is required and the rate of return is known, the SCHA will multiply the current balance of the account by the current rate of interest paid on the account. If a checking account does not bear interest, the anticipated income from the account is zero.

Self-Certification of Real Property Ownership [24 CFR 5.618(b)(2)]; Notice PIH 2023-27

The SCHA must determine whether a family has present ownership in real property that is suitable for occupancy for purposes of determining whether the family is compliant with the asset limitation described in Chapters . The SCHA may accept a self-certification from the family

stating that the family does not have any present ownership in any real property. . If the family certifies that they do not have any present ownership interest in real property, the PHA may take that as sufficient to determine the family is not out of compliance with the real property restriction of the family's legal right to reside in the property, the effective legal authority to sell the property, and whether the property is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

If the family declares they have present ownership in real property, the SCHA must obtain third-party verification.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will accept self-certification from the family stating that the family does not have any present ownership in any real property. The certification must be signed by all family members 18 years of age and older. The SCHA reserves the right to require additional verification in situations where the accuracy of the declaration is in question.

If the family declares they have a present ownership in real property, the SCHA will obtain third-party verification of the following factors: whether the family has the legal right to reside in the property; whether the family has effective legal authority to sell the property; and whether the property is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence. However, in cases where a family member is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, the SCHA will comply with confidentiality requirements under 24 CFR 5.2007 and will accept a self-certification.

7-IIIG. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

SCHAPolicy

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant

A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income). If schedule E was not prepared, SCHA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

7-III.H. FEDERAL TAX REFUNDS OR REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS [Notice PIH 2023-27]

PHAs are not required to verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credit(s) if the family's net assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold listed in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables ($50,000 for 2024, $51,600 for 2025), even in years when

full verification of assets is required or if the SCHA does not accept self-certification of assets. SCHA must verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credits if the family's net assets are greater than the HUD-published threshold.

7-III.I. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

7-III.J. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES [Notice PIH 2023-27]

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

HUD guidance on verification of excluded income draws a distinction between income which is fully excluded and income which is only partially excluded.

For fully excluded income, the SCHA is **not** required to document why third-party verification is not available, or report the income on the 50058. *Fully excluded income* is defined as income where the entire amount qualifies to be excluded from the annual income determination in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b) and any *Federal Register* notice on mandatory exclusions issued by HUD (for example, food stamps, earned income of a minor, or foster care funds).

SCHAs may accept a family's signed application or reexamination form as self-certification of fully excluded income. They do not have to require additional documentation. However, if there is any doubt that a source of income qualifies for full exclusion, SCHAs have the option of requiring additional verification.

For partially excluded income, the SCHA **is** required to follow the verification hierarchy and all applicable regulations, and to report the income on the 50058. Partially excluded income is defined as income where only a certain portion of what is reported by the family qualifies to be excluded and the remainder is included in annual income (for example, the income of an adult full-time student.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will accept the family's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. SCHA may request additional documentation if necessary to document the income source.

SCHA will verify the source and amount of partially excluded income as described in Part 1 of this chapter.

7-III.K. ZERO INCOME FAMILIES[Notice PIH 2023-27]

PHAs have discretion to establish reasonable procedures to manage the risk of unreported income, such as

asking families to complete a zero-income worksheet at admission or periodically after admission to determine if they have any sources of unreported income or searching any UIV sources for unreported income.

PHAs may accept a self-certification of zero income from the family without taking any additional steps to verify zero reported income. HUD does not require such self-certifications be notarized.

In calculating annual income, SCHA must not assign monetary value to nonmonetary in-kind donations from a food bank or similar organization received by the family [24 CFR § 5.609(b)(24)(vi)]. PHAs that perform zero income reviews must update local discretionary policies, procedures, and forms. Families who begin receiving income which does not trigger an interim reexamination should no longer be considered zero income even though the family's income is not reflected on the Form HUD-50058.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will check UIV sources and/or may request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SS, SSI, earned income, child support, etc., are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

The SCHA will also require that each family member who claims zero income status complete a zero-income form. If any sources of income are identified on the form, the SCHA will verify the income in accordance with the policies in this chapter prior to including the income in the family's annual income.

The SCHA will only conduct interims in accordance with SCHA policy in Chapter 11.

Families who report zero income will be required to complete a SCHA-provided budget form at the time zero income is reported and every 60 days until the family begins receiving income. Families must provide information regarding their means of basic subsistence such as food, utilities, transportation, etc.

If family's expenses exceed their known income, the SCHA will make inquiry of the head of household as to the nature of family's accessible resources. Failure to provide this information to the SCHA will be a violation of the Family's obligations.

7-III.L. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]

The regulations under HOTMA distinguish between two categories of student financial assistance paid to both full-time and part-time students. Any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institute of higher education not otherwise excluded by the federally mandated income exclusions are included [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)].

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount of student financial assistance. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested,
as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

In addition, unless the student's only source of assistance is assistance under Title IV of the HEA, SCHA will request written verification of the cost of the student's tuition, books, supplies, room and board, and other required fees and charges to the student from the educational institution.

If SCHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, SCHA will pursue other forms of verification following the verification hierarchy in section 7-I.B.

7-III.M. PARENTAL INCOME OF STUDENTS SUBJECT TO ELIGIBILITY RESTRICTIONS

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the income of the student's parents must be considered when determining income eligibility, unless the student is determined independent from his or her parents or a vulnerable youth in accordance with SCHA policy [24 CFR 5.612, FR Notice 4/10/06, p. 18146, and FR Notice 9/21/16*J*.

This provision does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking or receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

SCHAPolicy

If SCHA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, SCHA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in section 3-II.E). SCHA will send the request directly to the parent(s), who will be required to certify to their income under penalty of perjury. The parent(s)
will be required to submit the information directly to SCHA. The required information
must be submitted (postmarked) within 10 business days of the date of SCHA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by SCHA.

SCHA reserves the right to request and review supporting documentation at any time if it questions the declaration or certification. Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns, consecutive and original pay stubs, bank statements, pension benefit statements, benefit award letters, and other official and authentic documents from a federal, state, or local agency.

PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that the SCHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

Dependent Deduction

See Chapter 6 for a full discussion of this deduction. The SCHA must verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse, or cohead of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person age 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide, and is a person with a disability or a full time student

Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction

See Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 for a discussion of the deduction. The SCHA must verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

7-IV.B. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to medical expenses are found in Chapter 6. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

The SCHA must comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896) when requesting documentation to determine unreimbursed health and medical care expenses. The SCHA may not request documentation beyond what is sufficient to determine anticipated health and medical care costs. Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the SCHA must redact all personally identifiable information [FR Notice 2/14/23].

Amount of Expense

SCHAPolicy

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts, employer health insurance premiums to be paid by family, and/or MediCare premiums.

When income is projected at new admission or interim, SCHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future, using IRS publication 502 as reference. SCHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

Written third-party verification forms, such as provided 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.

When income is projected at new admission or interim, if third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months.

Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the SCHA will redact all personally identifiable information.

If the SCHA receives documentation from a verification source that contains the individual's specific diagnosis, information regarding the individual's treatment, and/or information regarding the nature or severity of the person's disability, the SCHA will immediately dispose of this confidential information; this information will never be maintained in the individual's file. If the information needs to be disposed of, the SCHA will note in the individual's file that verification was received, the date received, and the name and address of the person/organization that provided the verification. Under no circumstances will SCHA include an applicant's or resident's medical records in the file [Notice PIH 2010-26].

In addition, the SCHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified health and medical care expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

Eligible Household

The health and medical care expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62, or a person with disabilities. The SCHA must verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A.) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 for the SCHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the health and medical care expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

SCHAPolicy

The family will be required to certify that the medical expenses are not paid or

reimbursed to the family from any source. If expenses are verified through a third party, the third party must certify that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed from any other source.

Expenses Incurred in Past Years

SCHAPolicy

At new admission and interim reexam, when anticipated costs are related to ongoing payment of medical bills incurred in past years, SCHA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I. The SCHA must comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896) when requesting documentation to determine unreimbursed auxiliary apparatus or attendance care costs. The SCHA may not request documentation beyond what is sufficient to determine anticipated reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus costs. Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the SCHA must redact all personally identifiable information [FR Notice 2/14/23].

Amount of Expense

Attendant Care

SCHAPolicy

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

When income is projected at new admission or interim, if third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months.

Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the SCHA will redact all personally identifiable information.

If the SCHA receives documentation from a verification source that contains the individual's specific diagnosis, information regarding the individual's treatment, and/or

information regarding the nature or severity of the person's disability, the SCHA will immediately dispose of this confidential information; this information will never be maintained in the individual's file. If the information needs to disposed of, the SCHA will note in the individual's file that verification was received, the date received, and the name and address of the person/organization that provided the verification. Under no circumstances will SCHA include an applicant's or resident's medical records in the file [Notice PIH 2010-26].

Auxiliary Apparatus

SCHAPolicy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, the SCHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits an adult family member, or members, to work (as described in Chapter 6.
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in Chapter 6).

Family Member is a Person with Disabilities

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. The SCHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

The SCHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable an adult family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables an adult family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.). This documentation may be provided by the family.

If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

SCHAPolicy

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 . The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I of this chapter. In addition, the SCHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 or younger).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The SCHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

SCHAPolicy

The family will be required to certify that the child care expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Pursuing an Eligible Activity

The SCHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

SCHAPolicy

Information to be gathered:

SCHA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any

special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

Whenever possible SCHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases SCHA will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date, and require the family to submit to SCHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, SCHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. SCHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

SCHA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Gainful Employment

SCHA will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified, *at SCHA discretion*. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Allowable Type of ChildcCare

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 .

SCHA will verify that the fees paid to the child care provider cover only child care costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

SCHA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

SCHAPolicy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with SCHA's established

standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, SCHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">EXHIBIT 7-1: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR NONCITIZENS [HCV GB, pp. 5-</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the SCHA.
• Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
• Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Elderly Noncitizens
• A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">All other Noncitizens
• Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)
• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
  ◦ “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”
  ◦ “Section 208” or “Asylum”
  ◦ “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”
  ◦ “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”</td><td>• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
  ◦ A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
  ◦ A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90);
  ◦ A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
  ◦ A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.</td><td>Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or
• Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the Federal Register</td></tr>
</table>

Chapter 8.A

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507]

INTRODUCTION

Owners must maintain that all units occupied by families receiving Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance in accordance with housing quality standards. Units assisted under the program must comply with HUD's National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) regulations and standards no later than October 1, 2025. Until such time, the PHA may continue using the HQS inspection standards.

All units must pass an HQS inspection prior to the approval of a lease and at least once every 24 months during the term of the contract, and at other times as needed, to determine that the unit meets HQS. HUD also requires SCHA to determine that rents for units under the program are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

This chapter explains HUD and SCHA requirements related to housing quality and rent reasonableness as follows:

PartI.PhysicalStandards. This part discusses the physical standards required of units occupied by HCV-assisted families and identifies decisions about the acceptability of the unit that may be made by the family based upon the family's preference. It also identifies life-threatening conditions that must be addressed on an expedited basis.

PartII.TheInspectionProcess. This part describes the types of inspections the SCHA will make and the steps that will be taken when units do not meet HQS.

PartIII.RentReasonablenessDeterminations. This part discusses the policies the SCHA will use to make rent reasonableness determinations.

Special HQS requirements for homeownership, manufactured homes, and other special housing types are discussed in Chapter 15 to the extent that they apply in this jurisdiction.

NSPIRE and HQS

Even once the HQS inspection standard has sunset, the regulations at 24 CFR Part 982 and 983 governing the HCV and PBV programs will continue to use the terms *HQS* and *housing quality standards* rather than *NSPIRE*. This is because the definition of *housing quality standards (HQS)* at 24 CFR 982.4 means the minimum quality standards developed by HUD in accordance with 24 CFR 5.703 for the HCV program, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA. As such, the model policy uses the term *housing quality standards* whenever applicable regulations use this term. Except in the chapter describing HQS, the acronym *HQS* is not used in the model policy in order to avoid confusion between the umbrella term meaning housing standards and the specific inspection protocol. The model policy only

uses the term *NSPIRE* when referring to specific NSPIRE standards.

Under MTW authority, SCHA is authorized to certify that housing assisted under MTW will meet housing quality standards established or approved by HUD. The certification form will be approved or provided by HUD. This authorization waives certain provisions of Section 8(o)(8) of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR 982, Subpart I as necessary to implement the Agency's Annual MTW Plan.

PART I: PHYSICAL STANDARDS

8-I.A. GENERAL HUD REQUIREMENTS

HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards

HUD's performance and acceptability standards for HCV-assisted housing are provided in 24 CFR 982.401. These standards cover the following areas:

- Sanitary facilities
- Food preparation and refuse disposal
- Space and security
- Thermal environment
- Illumination and electricity
- Structure and materials
- Interior air quality
- Water supply
- Lead-based paint
- Access
- Site and neighborhood
- Sanitary condition
- Smoke Detectors

A summary of HUD performance criteria is provided in Exhibit 8-1. Additional guidance on these requirements is found in the following HUD resources:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing.
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00).
- HUD Notice 2003-31, Accessibility Notice: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of

1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

NSPIRE Standards Applicable to HQS [HUD Letter 6/14/24]

Even if the PHA is still under the HQS inspection standard, the PHA must apply the following requirements under NSPIRE:

- The NSPIRE standards for carbon monoxide alarms are currently applicable even if the PHA has not yet transitioned to NSPIRE;
- PHAs are required to comply with the NSPIRE Smoke Alarm Standard prior to December 3, 2024; and
- The Visual Assessment Standard for Potential Lead-Based Paint Hazard in 24 CFR Part 35 Subparts M and H apply.

Tenant Preference Items

HUD requires the SCHA to enforce minimum HQS but also recognizes that certain judgments about the acceptability of the unit are left to the family. For example, the SCHA must ensure that the unit contains the required sanitary facilities, but the family decides whether the cosmetic appearance of the facilities is acceptable. Exhibit 8-2 summarizes those items that are considered tenant preferences.

Modifications to Provide Accessibility

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1988 an owner must not refuse the request of a family that contains a person with a disability to make necessary and reasonable modifications to the unit. Such modifications are at the family's expense. The owner may require restoration of the unit to its original condition if the modification would interfere with the owner or next occupant's full enjoyment of the premises. The owner may not increase a customarily required security deposit. However, the landlord may negotiate a restoration agreement that requires the family to restore the unit and, if necessary to ensure the likelihood of restoration, may require the tenant to pay a reasonable amount into an interest bearing escrow account over a reasonable period of time. The interest in any such account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. The owner may also require reasonable assurances that the quality of the work will be acceptable and that any required building permits will be obtained. [24 CFR 100.203; Notice 2003-31].

Modifications to units to provide access for a person with a disability must meet all applicable HQS requirements and conform to the design, construction, or alteration of facilities contained in the UFAS and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) [28 CFR 35.151(c) and Notice

2003-31]. See Chapter 2 of this plan for additional information on reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

SCHAPolicy

Any owner that intends to negotiate a restoration agreement or require an escrow account must submit the agreement(s) to SCHA for review.

8-I.B. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The SCHA may impose variations to the HQS as long as the additional criteria are not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choices for families. HUD approval is required for variations to the HQS. HUD approval is not required if the variations are clarifications of HUD's acceptability criteria or performance standards
[24 CFR 982.401(a)(4)].

Thermal Environment [HCV GB p.10-7]

The SCHA must define a "healthy living environment" for the local climate. This may be done by establishing a temperature that the heating system must be capable of maintaining, that is appropriate for the local climate.

SCHAPolicy

The heating system must be capable of maintaining an interior temperature of 65 degrees
Fahrenheit between October 1 and May 1.

Clarifications of HUD Requirements

SCHAPolicy

As permitted by HUD, SCHA 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.

Exterior doors must not have dual locks (i.e. a key is required to exit the

unit). All interior doors must have no holes, have all trim intact, and be

openable
without the use of a key.

Floors

All wood floors must be sanded to a smooth surface and sealed. Any loose or warped boards must be 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.

Toilets

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

Security

If window security bars or security screens are present on emergency exit windows, they must be equipped with a quick release system. The owner is responsible for ensuring that the family is instructed on the use of the quick release system.

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

HUD requires the SCHA to define life-threatening conditions and to notify the owner or the family (whichever is responsible) of the corrections required. The responsible party must correct life-threatening conditions within 24 hours of SCHA notification.

SCHAPolicy

The following are considered life-threatening conditions:

Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit

Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling

Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks

A fuel storage vessel, fluid line, valve, or connection that supplies fuel to a HVAC unit is leaking or a strong odor is detected with potential for explosion or fire or that results in a health risk if inhaled

Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire

A light fixture is readily accessible, is not securely mounted to the ceiling or wall, and electrical connections or wires are exposed

A light fixture is hanging by its wires

A light fixture has a missing or broken bulb, and the open socket is readily accessible to the tenant during the day-to-day use of the unit

A receptacle (outlet) or switch is missing or broken and electrical connections or wires are exposed

An open circuit breaker position is not appropriately blanked off in a panel board, main panel board, or other electrical box that contains circuit breakers or fuses

A cover is missing from any electrical device box, panel box, switch gear box, control panel, etc., and there are exposed electrical connections

Any nicks, abrasions, or fraying of the insulation that exposes conducting wire

Exposed bare wires or electrical connections

Any condition that results in openings in electrical panels or electrical control device enclosures

Water leaking or ponding near any electrical device

Any condition that poses a serious risk of electrocution or fire and poses an immediate life-threatening condition

Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Utilities not in service, including no running hot water

Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury

Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit

Any components that affect the function of the fire escape are missing or damaged

Stored items or other barriers restrict or prevent the use of the fire escape in the event of an emergency

The building's emergency exit is blocked or impeded, thus limiting the ability of occupants to exit in a fire or other emergency

Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit

Inoperable or missing smoke detectors

Missing or inoperable carbon monoxide detector

Missing, damaged, discharged, overcharged, or expired fire extinguisher (where required)

Gas/oil-fired water heater or heating, ventilation, or cooling system with missing, damaged, improper, or misaligned chimney venting

The chimney or venting system on a fuel-fired water heater is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting or gases

A gas dryer vent is missing, damaged, or is visually determined to be inoperable, or the dryer exhaust is not vented to the outside

A fuel-fired space heater is not properly vented or lacks available combustion air

A non-vented space heater is present

Safety devices on a fuel-fired space heater are missing or damaged

The chimney or venting system on a fuel-fired heating, ventilation, or cooling system is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting of gas

Deteriorating paint as defined at 24 CFR 35.110 in a unit built before 1978 that is to be occupied by a family with a child under six years of age if it would prevent the family from moving into the unit

If an owner fails to correct life-threatening conditions as required by the SCHA, the SCHA will enforce the HQS in accordance with HUD requirements. See 8-II- G.

If a family fails to correct a family-caused life-threatening condition as required by the SCHA, the SCHA will enforce the family obligations. See 8-II.H.

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector unless the SCHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours.

8-I.D. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404]

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

Family Responsibilities

The family is responsible for correcting the following HQS deficiencies:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond ordinary wear and tear that results in a breach of the HQS. "Ordinary wear and tear" is defined as items
  which could not be charged against the tenant's security deposit under state law or court practice.

Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for all HQS violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

SCHA Policy

The owner is responsible for all housing quality violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g.,

vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation, the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector unless the SCHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours.

If an owner fails to correct life-threatening conditions as required by the SCHA, the SCHA will enforce the housing quality standards in accordance with HUD requirements. See 8-II.G.

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later:

Owner Obligation

The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with housing quality standards. A unit is not in compliance with housing quality standards if the PHA or other inspector authorized by the state or local government determines that the unit has housing quality standards deficiencies based upon an inspection, notifies the owner in writing of the deficiencies, and the deficiencies are not remedied within the appropriate time frame.

In the case of a housing quality standards deficiency that the PHA determines is caused by the tenant, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control (other than damage resulting from ordinary use), the PHA may waive the owner's responsibility to remedy the violation. The HAP to the owner may not be withheld or abated if the owner responsibility has been waived. However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation, the owner may take legal action to evict the family. In addition, the PHA may terminate the family's assistance because of a housing quality standards breach (beyond damage resulting from ordinary use) caused by any member of the household, guest, or other person under the tenant's control.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will waive the owner's responsibility for housing quality standards deficiencies that have been determined to have been caused by the tenant, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, to the extent the tenant can be held responsible for ensuring that the deficiencies are corrected: the tenant must take all necessary steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to remedy the deficiency. This may include paying the owner for the cost of the necessary repairs in accordance with the lease.

Family Responsibilities

The family may be held responsible for a breach of housing quality standards caused by any of the following:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service;
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family; and
- Damage to the dwelling unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond ordinary wear and tear.

SCHA Policy

Damages beyond ordinary wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit under state law or in court practice.

If the SCHA has waived the owner's responsibility to remedy the violation as outlined under the owner obligations above, the following applies:

- If the housing quality standards breach caused by the family is life-threatening, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to ensure the deficiency is corrected within 24 hours of notification.
- For other family-caused deficiencies, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to ensure the deficiency is corrected within 30 calendar days of notification (or any SCHA-approved extension).

If the family has caused a breach of the HQS, the SCHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the family obligations. The SCHA may terminate assistance for the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552.

8-I.E. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13]

If SCHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider, or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than six years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an elevated blood lead level, the SCHA must complete an environmental investigation of the dwelling unit within 15 calendar days after being notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider. The environmental investigation must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the environmental investigation must be immediately provided to the owner of the dwelling unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

Within 30 days after receiving the environmental investigation report from the SCHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations [24 CFR 35.1325 and 35.1330]. If the owner does not complete the "hazard reduction" as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of HQS and the SCHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

SCHA reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities related to children with an elevated blood lead level are discussed in Chapter 16.

8-I.F. VIOLATION OF HQS SPACE STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.401, 24 CFR 982.403]

A dwelling unit must:

- Provide adequate space and security for the family
- Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons

A unit that does not meet these HQS space standards is defined as overcrowded.

A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space [HCV GB p. 10-6]. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least:

- One window
- Two electrical outlets in proper operating condition (permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets)

If the SCHA determines that a unit is overcrowded because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, the SCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and SCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the SCHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

PART II: THE INSPECTION PROCESS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.405]

Types of Inspections

The SCHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections*. The SCHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program.
- *Periodic* . HUD requires the SCHA to inspect each unit under lease at least annually or biennially, depending on SCHA policy, to confirm that the unit still meets HQS. The inspection may be conducted in conjunction with the family's annual reexamination but also may be conducted separately.
- Pre-Qualifying Unit Inspections. A pre-qualifying unit inspection may be requested by the owner in preparation of making a unit available to a Section 8 family. The SCHA will complete a pre-qualifying inspection of a vacant unit upon request of a landlord prior to a Request for Tenancy Approval being accepted. This pre-qualifying inspection will be valid for 90 days as long as the unit remains vacant. The SCHA will verify ownership of the unit and collect vendor documents at time of inspection to expedite the lease up process once a Section 8 tenant is approved.
- *Interim Inspections.* A special inspection may be requested by the owner, the family, or a third party as a result of problems identified with a unit between annual inspections.
- Supervisory *Quality Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be inspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to evaluate the work of the inspector(s) and to ensure that inspections are performed in compliance with the HQS.

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

The PHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to perform all HQS inspections in cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a PHA-owned unit as defined in 24 CFR 982.4. The independent entity must communicate the results of each inspection to the family and the PHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD and may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government). The PHA must inform the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease. PHA-owned unit is freely selected by the family, without PHA pressure or steering.

For information on the inspection of PHA-owned units in the PBV program, see Chapters 17 and 18.

Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05] ; 24 CFR 5.705(h)]

The SCHA may not charge the family for unit inspections or reinspections [24 CFR 982.405(g)]. In the case of inspections of SCHA-owned units, the SCHA may compensate the independent agency from ongoing administrative fees (including fees credited to the administrative fee reserve) for inspections performed. The SCHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the inspection [24CFR.982.352(b)].

The SCHA 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 SCHA may charge a reasonable fee to owners for reinspections if an owner notifies the PHA that a repair has been made or the allotted time for repairs has elapsed and a reinspection reveals that any deficiency cited in the previous inspection that the owner is responsible for repairing, pursuant to 24 CFR 982.404(a), was not 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 reinspection.

The owner may not pass the cost of a reinspection fee to the family. Reinspection fees must be added to the SCHA's administrative fee reserves and may only be used for activities related to the provision of tenant-based assistance.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will not charge a fee for failed reinspections.

Notice and Scheduling

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

SCHA Policy

Both the family and the owner will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. Except in the case of a life-threatening emergency, reasonable notice is considered to be not less than 48 hours. Inspections may be scheduled between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Generally inspections will be conducted on business days only. In the case of a life- threatening emergency, SCHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

A special inspection may be scheduled with less than 2 days notification if mutually agreeable to both the SCHA and the family. The SCHA will attempt to notify the

landlord prior to inspecting, but failure to reach the landlord will not prevent the SCHA from conducting the special inspection.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits the SCHA to set policy regarding family and owner presence at the time of inspection [HCV GB p. 10-27].

SCHAPolicy

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection, an adult family member must be present for the inspection. If an adult family member is not available, the family may designate another adult to be present during the inspection. The family must notify SCHA of the name of any designated adult who will be in attendance. The presence of the owner or the owner's representative is encouraged but is not required.

At initial inspection of a vacant unit, SCHA 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.

For prequalifying inspections, the presence of the participant or family representative is not required. SCHA will inspect the unit in the presence of the owner or owner's representative. The future participant will have the opportunity to view and accept the unit in existing condition before the HAP contract is executed. The participant will be required to accept the unit in existing condition before the HAP contract is executed, by signing any SCHA required forms to that effect. Anytime during the 90 day period after inspection if a unit is deemed to be out of compliance with HQS standards, the regular inspection process will be resumed.

8-II.B. INITIAL HQS INSPECTION [8(o)(8) of 1937 Housing Act and 24 CFR 983.103, 24 CFR 982.405]

HUD regulations require that units assisted under the HCV program be inspected to determine that the units meet housing quality standards before the PHA approves assisted tenancy. However, PHAs have two options for bringing units under HAP contract (or, in the case of PBV, approving occupancy and the execution of a lease) more quickly. The PHA may but is not required to approve assisted tenancy and start HAP if the unit:

- Fails the initial inspection, but only if no life-threatening deficiencies are identified; and/or
- Passed an alternative inspection in the last 24 months.

If the PHA adopts the alternative inspection option in combination with the non-life-threatening deficiencies option, the PHA must follow family and owner notification requirements listed at 24 CFR 982.406(f). Otherwise, if neither of the above provisions are adopted, the PHA must determine that the unit the family selects meets NSPIRE standards prior to approving tenancy.

Approving Units with Non-Life-Threatening Deficiencies [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-20; FR Notice 5/7/24; and 24 CFR 982.405(j)]

The PHA may approve assisted tenancy, execute a HAP contract, and begin paying HAP if a unit

fails an initial inspection, but only if the deficiencies identified are non-life threatening. This is known as the "NLT option." A PHA that implements the NLT option may apply the option to all of the PHA's initial inspections or may limit it to certain units. If the NLT option is adopted, the PHA must follow requirements listed at 24 CFR 982.405(j) for family and owner notification.

The PHA's administrative plan must specify the circumstances under which the PHA will exercise the NLT option, if any.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not use the NLT option. All units must pass the initial inspection on or before the effective date of the HAP contract.

Approving Units Using Alternative Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-20; FR Notice 5/7/24; and 24 CFR 982.406]

The PHA may approve assisted tenancy, execute a HAP contract, and begin paying HAP if a unit passed an alternative inspection (i.e., an inspection conducted for another housing program) conducted in the last 24 months provided the PHA is able to obtain the results of the alternative inspection, the property received a "pass" score (if applicable), and the inspection meets the requirements at 24 CFR 982.406(c) and (d). The PHA may implement the use of alternative inspections for both initial and periodic inspections or may limit the use of alternative inspections to either initial or periodic inspections. If alternative inspections are used, the PHA must follow requirements listed at 24 CFR 982.406(e)(2) for family and owner notification.

A PHA relying on an alternative inspections must identify the alternative inspection method being used in the PHA's administrative plan.

SHA Policy

The unit must pass the initial inspection on or before the effective date of the HAP contract.

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

Timing of Initial Inspections [24 CFR 982.305(b)(2)(i)]

Unless the PHA relies on alternative inspections, HUD requires PHAs with fewer than 1,250 budgeted units to 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). The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection [982.305(b)(2)].

SCHAPolicy

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

SCHA may conduct a prequalifying unit inspection. The inspection will be valid for 90 days from the date the unit passes inspection. During the 90-day period, the owner may:

- Complete the application process for a participating family.
- Complete and submit a Request for Tenancy Approval to the SCHA.
- Execute a Lease agreement.
- Execute a HAP contract.

No extensions to the 90-day period will be granted.

Inspection Results and Reinspections

SCHA 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 SCHA for good cause. SCHA will reinspect the unit within 5 business days of the date the owner notifies SCHA that the required corrections have been made.

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

Following a failed reinspection, the family may submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval after the owner has made repairs, if they are unable to locate another suitable unit.

Utilities

Generally, at initial lease-up the owner is responsible for demonstrating that all utilities are in working order including those utilities that the family will be responsible for paying.

SCHAPolicy

If utility service is not available for testing at the time of the initial inspection, SCHA will allow utilities to be placed in service after the unit has met all other HQS requirements. The SCHA will reinspect the unit to confirm that utilities are operational before the HAP contract is executed by the SCHA.

Appliances [Form HUD-52580]

SCHA Policy

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, SCHA 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 SCHA. The SCHA will execute the HAP contract based upon a certification from the family that the appliances have been installed and are working.

8-II.C. PERIODIC HQS INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b) andNotice PIH 2016-05]

SCHA Policy

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected within 12 months (annually) or 24 months (biennially) of the last full HQS inspection.

SCHA will not rely on alternative inspection standards.

Annual or Biennial Inspections

SCHA Policy

Generally, SCHA will schedule HQS inspections biennially. SCHA will conduct annual inspections as follows:

> If a unit fails a biennial HQS inspection and HAP was abated for any time period, or the family was sent a termination notice due to failure to repair violations, the unit will be inspected annually for the following two years.

Scheduling the Inspection

SCHA Policy

If an adult family member cannot be present on the scheduled date, the family should request that SCHA reschedule the inspection. SCHA and family will agree on a new inspection date that generally should take place within 5 business days of the originally-scheduled date. SCHA may schedule an inspection more than 5 business days after the original date for good cause.

If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without requesting a new inspection date, SCHA will automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections without SCHA approval, SCHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.D. INTERIM INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(g)]

If a participant or government official notifies the PHA of a potential deficiency, the following applies:

- If the reported deficiency is life-threatening, the PHA must, within 24 hours of notification, both inspect the housing unit and notify the owner if the life-threatening deficiency is confirmed. The owner must then make the repairs within 24 hours of PHA notification.

If the reported deficiency is non-life-threatening, the PHA must, within 15 days of notification, both inspect the unit and notify the owner if the deficiency is confirmed. The owner must then make the repairs within 30 days of notification from the PHA or within any PHA-approved extension.

SCHA Policy

During An interim inspection, SCHA 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 periodic inspection has been scheduled or is due within 90 days of the date the interim inspection is scheduled, SCHA may elect to conduct a full inspection.

8-II.E. SUPERVISORY QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b); HCV GB, p. 10-32]

HUD requires a SCHA supervisor or other qualified person to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections and that there is consistency in the application of the HQS.

The unit sample must include only units that have been inspected within the preceding 3 months. The selected sample will include (1) each type of inspection (initial, annual, and special), (2) inspections completed by each inspector, and (3) units from a cross-section of neighborhoods.

8-II.F. INSPECTION RESULTS AND REINSPECTIONS FOR UNITS UNDER HAP CONTRACT

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

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 SCHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life-threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

SCHA Policy

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

When failures that are not life-threatening are identified, SCHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within *10* 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 SCHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with SCHA policy (see 8-II.G.). Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any SCHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with SCHA policy (see Chapter

12).

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later:

Notification of Corrective Actions [24 CFR 982.404(d)(1)]

The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with housing quality standards. The unit is in noncompliance with housing quality standards if:

- The PHA or authorized inspector determines the unit has housing quality standards deficiencies based upon an inspection
- The PHA notified the owner in writing of the unit housing quality standards deficiencies; and
- The unit's housing quality standards deficiencies are not corrected within the required timeframes.

A PHA may withhold assistance payments for units that have deficiencies once the owner has been notified in writing of the deficiencies. The PHA's administrative plan must identify the conditions under which the PHA will withhold HAP. In this case, if the unit is brought into compliance during the applicable cure period, the PHA must resume assistance payments and provide payments to cover the time period for which the payments were withheld.

The PHA must abate the HAP, including amounts that had been withheld, if the owner fails to make the repairs within the applicable cure period. In this case, the PHA must notify the family and the owner that it is abating payments and, if the unit does not meet housing quality standards within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA), the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the unit and the family will have to move to receive continued assistance. In this case, the PHA must issue the family its voucher to move at least 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract.

SCHA Policy

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

The SCHA will not withhold assistance payments upon notification of the deficiencies to the owner.

When life-threatening conditions are identified, the SCHA 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 SCHA's notice.

When failures that are not life-threatening are identified, the SCHA 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.

If the owner is responsible for correcting the deficiency, 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 SCHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with SCHA policy (see 8-II.G.).

Likewise, if the family is responsible for correcting the deficiency, 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 SCHA policy (see Chapter 12).

Extensions

For conditions that are life-threatening, the SCHA cannot grant an extension to the 24 hour corrective action period. For conditions that are not life-threatening, the SCHA may grant an exception to the required time frames for correcting the violation, if the SCHA determines that an extension is appropriate [24 CFR 982.404].

SCHA Policy

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

A repair cannot be completed because required parts or services are not available.

A repair cannot be completed because of weather conditions.

A reasonable accommodation is needed because the family includes a person with disabilities.

The length of the extension will be determined on a case by case basis, but will not exceed 60 days, except in the case of extraordinary circumstances as determined by SCHA.

Reinspections [24 CFR 982.405(i)]

When a PHA must verify correction of a deficiency, the PHA may use verification methods other than another on-site inspection. The PHA may establish different verification methods for initial and non-initial inspections or for different deficiencies. Upon either an inspection for initial occupancy or a reinspection, the PHA may accept photographic evidence or other reliable evidence from the owner to verify that a deficiency has been corrected.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will follow-up within 30 days of the date the unit failed (24 hours for life threatening violations) to verify that all HQS violations have been repaired within the time allowed. Follow-up may be in the form of written or verbal certification by the family or the owner, or re-inspection by SCHA staff.

If a re-inspection by SCHA staff is scheduled, the family and landlord will be given reasonable notice of the appointment. If SCHA is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled reinspection, SCHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.G. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

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

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

HAP Abatement

If an owner fails to correct HQS deficiencies by the time specified by the SCHA, HUD requires the SCHA to abate housing assistance payments no later than the first of the month following the specified correction period (including any approved extension) [24 CFR 985.3(f)]. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated. Owner rents are not abated as a result of HQS failures that are the family responsibility. If the deficiency is corrected within the designated timeframe (24 hours for life-threatening, 30 days if non-life threatening), the PHA must resume payments and provide retroactive payments to cover the period of time payments were withheld. This applies to HAP contracts executed or renewed after June 6, 2024.

If an HQS deficiency is not corrected within the designated timeframe, the PHA must abate the HAP, including amounts withheld. If the PHA abated the HAP payment, and if the unit does not meet HQS within 60 days, or a reasonably longer period if approved by the PHA, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract and the family will have to move. The family may opt to move as soon as the abatement begins. However, the PHA must issue the family its voucher to move at least 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will make all HAP abatements effective the first of the month following the expiration of SCHA specified correction period (including any extension).

SCHA will inspect abated units within 10 business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection. If the deficiency is corrected within the designate time frame, SCHA will resume payments and provide retroactive payments to cover the period of time payments were withheld. SCHA will not make retroactive payments if deficiencies are not corrected by the designated timeframe. This will apply to HAP contracts executed or renewed after June 6, 2024.

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent. The owner must not seek payment from the family for abated amounts and may not use the abatement as cause for eviction.

HAP Contract Termination

The SCHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. The SCHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds another unit, provided the family does so in a reasonable time [HCV GB p. 10-29] and must give the owner reasonable notice of the termination. The SCHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10. The voucher term must be at least 90 days. PHA's may use up to 2 months of withheld and abate HAP for moving costs.

SCHAPolicy

The maximum length of time that HAP may be abated is *9*0 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies SCHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, SCHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by SCHA is 30 days.

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later:

HAP Withholding [24 CFR 982.404(d)(1)]

A PHA may withhold assistance payments for units that have housing quality standards deficiencies once the PHA has notified the owner in writing of the deficiencies. The PHA's administrative plan must identify the conditions under which the PHA will withhold HAP. In this case, if the unit is brought into compliance during the applicable cure period, the PHA resumes assistance payments and provides assistance payments to cover the time period for which the payments were withheld.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not withhold assistance payments upon notification to the owner of the deficiencies.

HAP Abatement [24 CFR 982.404(d)(2)]

The PHA must abate the HAP, including amounts that had been withheld, if the owner fails to make the repairs within the applicable cure period. In this case, the PHA must notify the family and the owner that it is abating payments and, if the unit does not meet housing quality standards within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA), the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the unit and the family will have to move to receive continued assistance. In this case, the PHA must issue the family its voucher to move at least 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract.

The owner may not terminate the tenancy of any family due to the withholding or abatement of assistance.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will make all HAP abatements effective the first of the month following the expiration of the SCHA-specified correction period (including any extension).

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

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent.

For PHA policies on family moves when units are in abatement and termination of the HAP contract when a family moves due to deficiencies, see Section 10-I.B.

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 [HCV GB p. 10-29] and must give the owner reasonable notice of the termination. The PHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

SCHA Policy

The maximum length of time that HAP may be abated is 60 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies the SCHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, the SCHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by the SCHA is 30 days. The SCHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

8-II.H. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE WITH HQS [24 CFR 982.404(b)]

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

Families are responsible for correcting any HQS violations listed in paragraph 8.I.D. The family must take all steps to ensure the deficiency is corrected within 24 hours for life threatening deficiencies, and within 30 days for all other deficiencies. If the family fails to correct a violation within the period allowed by the SCHA (and any extensions), the SCHA will terminate the family's assistance, according to the policies described in Chapter 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair.**The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later:**

If the PHA waived the landlord responsibility for housing quality standards deficiencies that have

been determined to have been caused by the tenant, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control (see section 8-I.D), the family is responsible for correcting any housing quality standards violations listed in paragraph 8.I.D. 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 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair and may enter into a repayment agreement with the family.

PART III: RENT REASONABLENESS [24 CFR 982.507]

8-III.A. OVERVIEW

Except in the case of certain LIHTC- and HOME-assisted units, no HAP contract can be approved until the SCHA has determined that the rent for the unit is reasonable. The purpose of the rent reasonableness test is to ensure that a fair rent is paid for each unit rented under the HCV program.

HUD regulations define a reasonable rent as one that does not exceed the rent charged for comparable, unassisted units in the same market area. HUD also requires that owners not charge more for assisted units than for comparable units on the premises. This part explains the method used to determine whether a unit's rent is reasonable.

8-III.B. WHEN RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED

Owner-Initiated Rent Determinations

The SCHA must make a rent reasonableness determination at initial occupancy and whenever the owner requests a rent adjustment.

The owner and family first negotiate the rent for a unit. The SCHA (or independent agency in the case of SCHA-owned units) will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy the SCHA must determine whether the proposed rent is reasonable before a HAP Contract is signed. The owner must not change the rent during the initial lease term. Subsequent requests for rent adjustments must be consistent with the lease between the owner and the family. Rent increases will not be approved unless any failed items identified by the most recent HQS inspection have been corrected.

SCHAPolicy

After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner's lease. For rent increase requests after initial lease-up, SCHA may request owners to provide information about the rents charged for other units on the premises, if the premises include more than 4 units. In evaluating the proposed rents in comparison to other units on the premises SCHA will consider unit size and length of tenancy in the other units.

SCHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 10 business days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the

determination in writing.

All rents adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after SCHA's receipt of the owner's request or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

SCHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations

HUD requires the SCHA to make a determination of rent reasonableness (even if the owner has not requested a change) if there is a 10 percent decrease in the fair market rent that goes into effect at least 60 days before the contract anniversary date. HUD also may direct the SCHA to make a determination at any other time. The SCHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

SCHAPolicy

In addition to the instances described above, SCHA will make a determination of rent reasonableness at any time after the initial occupancy period if: (1) SCHA determines that the initial rent reasonableness determination was in error or (2) SCHA determines that the information provided by the owner about the unit or other units on the same premises was incorrect or (3) if there have been significant changes in the local rental market and rents have not recently been reviewed.

SCHA, at its discretion, at any time may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed.

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

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

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

8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

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

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

- Amenities, services, and utilities included in the rent

Units that Must Not Be Used as Comparables

Comparable units must represent unrestricted market rents. Therefore, units that receive some form of federal, state, or local assistance that imposes rent restrictions cannot be considered comparable units. These include units assisted by HUD through any of the following programs: Section 8 project-based assistance, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) projects, HOME or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program-assisted units in which the rents are subsidized; units subsidized through federal, state, or local

tax credits; units subsidized by the Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, and units that are rent-controlled by local ordinance [Notice PIH 2002-22, Notice PIH 2005-20, Notice PPIH 2011-46].

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

Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises

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

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

8-III.D. SCHA RENT REASONABLENESS METHODOLOGY

How Market Data Is Collected

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will utilize a contractor to collect and maintain data on market rents in SCHA's jurisdiction. In addition to the contracted vendor data, information sources may include newspapers, realtors, market surveys, inquiries of owners and other available sources. The data will be maintained by bedroom size and market areas. Market areas may be defined by zip codes, census tract, neighborhood, and identifiable natural or man-made boundaries. The data will be updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 12 months old will be eliminated from the database.

How Rents Are Determined

SCHAPolicy

The rent for a unit proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the rent charged for comparable units in the same market area. SCHA will develop a range of prices for comparable units by bedroom size within defined market areas. Units proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the units within this rent range. Because units may be similar, but not exactly like the unit proposed for HCV assistance, SCHA may make adjustments to the range of prices to account for these differences.

The adjustment must reflect the local market. Not all differences in units require adjustments (e.g., the presence or absence of a garbage disposal may not affect the rent in some market areas).

Adjustments may vary by unit type (e.g., a second bathroom may be more valuable in a three-bedroom unit than in a two-bedroom).

The adjustment must reflect the rental value of the difference—not its construction costs (e.g., it might cost $20,000 to put on a new roof, but the new roof might not make any difference in what a tenant would be willing to pay because rental units are presumed to have functioning roofs).

When a comparable project offers rent concessions (e.g., first month rent-free, or reduced rent) reported monthly rents will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if a comparable project reports rents of $500/month but new tenants receive the first month's rent free, the actual rent for the unit would be calculated as follows: $500 x 11 months = 5500/12 months = actual monthly rent of $488.

SCHA will notify the owner of the rent SCHA can approve based upon its analysis of rents for comparable units. The owner may submit information about other comparable units in the market area. SCHA will confirm the accuracy of the information provided and consider this additional information when making rent determinations. The owner must submit any additional information within 10 business days of SCHA’s request for information or the owner’s request to submit information.

EXHIBIT 8-1: OVERVIEW OF HUD HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Note: This document provides an overview of HQS. For more detailed information see the following documents:

- 24 CFR 982.401, Housing Quality Standards (HQS)
- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)

Sanitary Facilities

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities within the unit. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy and must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and disposal of human waste.

Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal

The dwelling unit must have space and equipment suitable for the family to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.

Space and Security

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security for the family. This includes having at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Thermal Environment

The unit must have a safe system for heating the dwelling unit. Air conditioning is not required but if provided must be in proper operating condition. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene. Portable electric room heaters or kitchen stoves with built-in heating units are not acceptable as a primary source of heat for units located in climatic areas where permanent heat systems are required.

Illumination and Electricity

Each room must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of occupants. The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances. Minimum standards are set for different types of rooms. Once the minimum standards are met, the number, type and location of electrical sources are a matter of tenant preference.

Structure and Materials

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. Handrails are required when four or more steps (risers) are present, and protective railings are required when porches, balconies, and stoops are thirty inches or more off the ground. The elevator servicing the unit must be working [if there is one]. Manufactured homes must have proper tie-down devices capable of surviving wind loads common to the area.

Interior Air Quality

The dwelling unit must be free of air pollutant levels that threaten the occupants' health. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit. Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate ventilation. Any sleeping room must have at least one window. If a window was designed to be opened, it must be in proper working order.

Water Supply

The dwelling unit must be served by an approved public or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination. Plumbing fixtures and pipes must be free of leaks and threats to health and safety.

Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint requirements apply to dwelling units built prior to 1978 that are occupied or can be occupied by families with children under six years of age, excluding zero bedroom dwellings. Owners must:

- Disclose known lead-based paint hazards to prospective tenants before the lease is signed,
- provide all prospective families with "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home",
- Stabilize deteriorated painted surfaces and conduct hazard reduction activities within 30 days when identified by the SCHA
- Notify tenants each time such an activity is performed
- Conduct all work in accordance with HUD safe practices
- As part of ongoing maintenance ask each family to report deteriorated paint
- Maintain covered housing without deteriorated paint if there is a child under six in the family.

For units occupied by elevated blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, an environmental investigation must be conducted (paid for by the SCHA). If lead hazards are identified during the environmental investigation, the owner must complete hazard reduction activities within 30 days.

See HCV GB p. 10-15 for a detailed description of these requirements. For additional information on lead-based paint requirements see 24 CFR 35, Subparts A, B, M, and R.

Access

Use and maintenance of the unit must be possible without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire.

Site and Neighborhood

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations, excessive trash or vermin, or other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

Sanitary Condition

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition and free of vermin and rodent infestation. The unit must have adequate barriers to prevent infestation.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards). If the dwelling unit is occupied by any person with a hearing impairment, smoke detectors must have an appropriate alarm system as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

Hazards and Heath/Safety

The unit, interior and exterior common areas accessible to the family, the site, and the surrounding neighborhood must be free of hazards to the family's health and safety.

EXHIBIT 8-2: SUMMARY OF TENANT PREFERENCE AREAS RELATED TO HOUSING QUALITY

Note: This document provides an overview of unit and site characteristics and conditions for which the family determines acceptability. For more detailed information see the following documents:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)

Provided the minimum housing quality standards have been met, HUD permits the family to determine whether the unit is acceptable with regard to the following characteristics.

- Sanitary Facilities. The family may determine the adequacy of the cosmetic condition and quality of the sanitary facilities, including the size of the lavatory, tub, or shower; the location of the sanitary facilities within the unit; and the adequacy of the water heater.
- Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal. The family selects size and type of equipment it finds acceptable. When the family is responsible for supplying cooking appliances, the family may choose to use a microwave oven in place of a conventional oven, stove, or range. When the owner is responsible for providing cooking appliances, the owner may offer a microwave oven in place of an oven, stove, or range only if other subsidized and unsubsidized units on the premises are furnished with microwave ovens only. The adequacy of the amount and type of storage space, the cosmetic conditions of all equipment, and the size and location of the kitchen are all determined by the family.
- Space and Security. The family may determine the adequacy of room sizes and room locations. The family is also responsible for deciding the acceptability of the type of door and window locks.
- Energy conservation items. The family may determine whether the amount of insulation, presence of absence of storm doors and windows and other energy conservation items are acceptable.
- Illumination and Electricity. The family may determine whether the location and the number of outlets and fixtures (over and above those required to meet HQS standards) are acceptable or if the amount of electrical service is adequate for the use of appliances, computers, or stereo equipment.
- Structure and Materials. Families may determine whether minor defects, such as lack of paint, or worn flooring or carpeting will affect the livability of the unit.
- Indoor Air. Families may determine whether window and door screens, filters, fans, or other devices for proper ventilation are adequate to meet the family's needs. However, if screens are present they must be in good condition.
- Sanitary Conditions. The family determines whether the sanitary conditions in the unit, including minor infestations, are acceptable.

- Neighborhood conditions. Families may determine whether neighborhood conditions such as the presence of drug activity. commercial enterprises. and convenience to shopping will affect the livability of the unit.

Families have no discretion with respect to lead-based paint standards and smoke detectors.

Chapter 8.B

NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE AND RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS [24 CFR 5 Subpart G and Notice PIH 2023-28}

INTRODUCTION

Owners must maintain all units occupied by families receiving Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Project Based Voucher (PBV)assistance in accordance with housing quality standards. Units assisted under the program must comply with HUD's NSPIRE National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) regulations and standards no later than October 1, 2025. The inspection performance standards and procedures for conducting NSPIRE inspections must be included in the administrative plan [Notice PIH 2024-26].NSPIRE

All units must pass an inspection prior to the approval of a lease (with some exceptions) and at least once every 24 months (or 36 months for small rural PHAs) and at least once every 24 months during the term of the contract, and at other times as needed, to determine that the unit meets housing quality standards. HUD also requires SCHA to determine that rents for units under the program are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

Provided they meet certain requirements, HUD permits PHAs to establish some additional local requirements in their administrative plans. The use of the term *NSPIRE standards* in this plan refers to the combination of both HUD and PHA-established requirements. However, state and local codes, compliance is not part of the determination of whether a unit passes the NSPIRE standards.

This chapter explains HUD and SCHA requirements related to physical inspections and rent reasonableness as follows:

PartI.PhysicalStandards. This part discusses NSPIRE required of units occupied by HCV and PBV-assisted families It also identifies affirmative habitability requirements for all units and life-threatening conditions that must be corrected in 24 hours.

PartII.TheInspectionProcess. This part describes the types of inspections the SCHA will make and the steps that will be taken when units do not meet NSPIRE standards.

PartIII.RentReasonablenessDeterminations. This part discusses the policies the SCHA will use to make rent reasonableness determinations.

Special requirements for homeownership, manufactured homes, and other special housing types are discussed in Chapter 15 to the extent that they apply in this jurisdiction. Special requirements for the PBV program are discussed in Chapter 17.

NSPIRE and HQS

Even once the HQS inspection standard has sunset, the regulations at 24 CFR Part 982 and 983 governing the HCV and PBV programs will continue to use the terms *HQS* and *housing quality standards* rather than *NSPIRE*. This is because the definition of *housing quality standards (HQS)* at 24 CFR 982.4 means the minimum quality standards developed by HUD in accordance with 24 CFR 5.703 for the HCV program, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA. As such, the model policy uses the term *housing quality standards* whenever applicable regulations use this term. Except in the chapter describing HQS, the acronym *HQS* is not used in the model policy in order to avoid confusion between the umbrella term meaning housing standards and the specific inspection protocol. The model policy only uses the term *NSPIRE* when referring to specific NSPIRE standards.

Under MTW authority, SCHA is authorized to certify that housing assisted under MTW will meet housing quality standards established or approved by HUD. The certification form will be approved or provided by HUD. This authorization waives certain provisions of Section 8(o)(8) of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR 982, Subpart I as necessary to implement the Agency's Annual MTW Plan.

PART I: NSPIRE STANDARDS

NSPIRE standards are published on HUD's NSPIRE website as well as in the NSPIRE Final Rule [FR Notice 5/1//2023].

8-I.A. INSPECTABLE AREAS [24 CFR 5.703(a)(1) and 24 CFR 5.705(a)(2)]

NSPIRE defines the inspectable areas for inspection under the standards as inside, outside and unit. However, the inspection requirement for the HCV and PBV programs only applies to units occupied or to be occupied by HCV or PBV participants and common areas and exterior areas which either service or are associated with such units.

8-I.B. AFFIRMATIVE HABITABILITY REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 5.703(b), (c), and (d)]

NSPIRE provides for minimum, or affirmative, habitability requirements for each area (unit, inside, outside). These areas must meet these requirements for habitability, which are listed in Exhibit 8-1.

The inside, outside and unit must be free of health and safety hazards that pose a danger to residents. Types of health and safety concerns include, but are not limited to carbon monoxide, electrical hazards, extreme temperature, flammable materials or other fire hazards, garbage and debris, handrail hazards, infestation, lead-based paint, mold, and structural soundness [24 CFR 5.703(e).

The NSPIRE Smoke Alarm Standard does not require that smoke alarms have a sealed battery; however, upon the effective date of the Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022 on December 29, 2024, sealed batteries *will* be required.

8-I.C. MODIFICATIONS TO PROVIDE ACCESSIBILITY [24 CFR 100.203; Notice 2003-31; and Notice PIH 2014-02]

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1988 an owner must make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services if necessary for a person with disabilities to use the housing and must not refuse the request of a family that contains a person with a disability to make necessary and reasonable modifications to the unit if such modification is necessary to afford the person with a disability full enjoyment of the premises. Such modifications are at the family's expense. The owner may, where it is reasonable to do so, require restoration of the unit to its original condition (reasonable wear and tear accepted) if the modification would interfere with the owner or next occupant's full enjoyment of the premises. The owner may not increase a customarily required security deposit. However, the landlord may negotiate a restoration agreement that requires the family to restore the unit and, if necessary to ensure the likelihood of restoration, may require the tenant to pay a reasonable amount into an interest bearing escrow account over a reasonable period of time. The interest in any such account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. The owner may also require reasonable assurances that the quality of the work will be acceptable and that any required building permits will be obtained. [24 CFR 100.203; Notice 2003-31].

Modifications to units to provide access for a person with a disability must meet all applicable NSPIRE requirements and conform to the design, construction, or alteration of facilities contained in the UFAS and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) [28 CFR 35.151(c) and Notice

2003-31]. See Chapter 2 of this plan for additional information on reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

SCHAPolicy

Any owner that intends to negotiate a restoration agreement or require an escrow account must submit the agreement(s) to SCHA for review.

8-I.D. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 5.705(a)(3) and Notice PIH 2024-26]

The SCHA may impose variations to the NSPIRE standards as long as the additional criteria are not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choices for families. HUD approval is required for variations to the NSPIRE standards and approved variations must be added to the administrative plan.

HUD may approve inspection criteria variations if the variations apply standards in local housing codes or other codes adopted by the PHA or because of local climatic or geographic conditions. Acceptability criteria variations may only be approved by HUD if such variations either meet or exceed the performance requirements or significantly expand affordable housing opportunities for families assisted under the program.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not requested any HUD-approved variations to NSPIRE standards.

8-I.E. LIFE-THREATENING DEFICIENCIES [Notice PIH 2024-26]

HUD previously required the SCHA to define life-threatening conditions in the administrative plan. The NSPIRE standards now describe those conditions which are considered life-threatening and must be corrected within 24 hours.

The following are a list of life-threatening deficiencies under NSPIRE:

Inspectable Item	Deficiency
Call-for-Aid System	System is blocked, or pull cord is higher than 6 inches off the floor.
	System does not function properly
Carbon Monoxide Alarm	Carbon monoxide alarm is missing, not installed, or not installed in a proper location.
	Carbon monoxide alarm is obstructed.
	Carbon monoxide alarm does not produce an audio or visual alarm when tested.
Chimney	A visually accessible chimney, flue, or firebox connected to a fireplace or wood-burning appliance is incomplete or damaged such that it may not safely contain fire and convey smoke and combustion gases to the exterior.
	Chimney exhibits signs of structural failure.
Clothes Dryer Exhaust Ventilation	Electric dryer transition duct is detached or missing.
	Gas dryer transition duct is detached or missing.
	Electric dryer exhaust ventilation system has restricted airflow.
	Dryer transition duct is constructed of unsuitable material.
	Gas dryer exhaust ventilation system has restricted airflow.
Door – Entry	Entry door is missing.
Door – Fire Labeled	Fire labeled door is missing.
Egress	Obstructed means of egress.
	Sleeping room is located on the third floor or below and has an obstructed rescue opening.
	Fire escape is obstructed.
Electrical – Conductor,	Outlet or switch is damaged.

Inspectable Item	Deficiency
Outlet, and Switch	Exposed electrical conductor.
	Water is currently in contact with an electrical conductor.
Electrical – Service Panel	The overcurrent protection device is damaged.
Exit Sign	Exit sign is damaged, missing, obstructed, or not adequately illuminated.
Fire Escape	Fire escape component is damaged or missing.
Fire Extinguisher	Fire extinguisher pressure gauge reads over or under-charged.
	Fire extinguisher service tag is missing, illegible, or expired.
	Fire extinguisher is damaged or missing.
Flammable and Combustible Items	Flammable or combustible item is on or within 3 feet of an appliance that provides heat for thermal comfort or a fuel-burning water heater; OR Improperly stored chemicals.
Guardrail	Guardrail is missing or not installed.
	Guardrail is not functionally adequate.
Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)	The inspection date is on or between October 1 and March 31 and the permanently installed heating source is not working or the permanently installed heating source is working and the interior temperature is below 64 degrees Fahrenheit.
	Unvented space heater that burns gas, oil, or kerosene is present.
	Combustion chamber cover or gas shutoff valve is missing from a fuel burning heating appliance.
	Fuel burning heating system or device exhaust vent is misaligned, blocked, disconnected, improperly connected, damaged, or missing.
Leak – Gas or Oil	Natural gas, propane, or oil leak.
Mold-like Substance	Presence of mold-like substance at extremely high levels is observed visually.
Smoke Alarm	Smoke alarm is not installed where required.
	Smoke alarm is obstructed.
	Smoke alarm does not produce an audio or visual alarm when tested.

Inspectable Item	Deficiency
Sprinkler Assembly	Sprinkler head assembly is encased or obstructed by an item or object that is within 18 inches of the sprinkler head.
	Sprinkler assembly component is damaged, inoperable, or missing and it is detrimental to performance.
	Sprinkler assembly has evidence of corrosion.
	Sprinkler assembly has evidence of foreign material that is detrimental to performance.
Structural System	Structural system exhibits signs of serious failure.
Toilet	Only 1 toilet was installed, and it is missing.
Water Heater	Chimney or flue piping is blocked, misaligned, or missing.
	Gas shutoff valve is damaged, missing, or not installed.

However, PHAs may add additional deficiencies which the PHA considers life-threatening provided they are described in the administrative plan.

SCHAPolicy

In addition to those listed under the NSPIRE standards, the following are considered life-threatening conditions:

Utilities not in service, including no running hot water

8-I.F. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404] Family Responsibilities

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

The family is responsible for correcting the following deficiencies:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond ordinary wear and tear.
- If a family fails to correct a family-caused life-threatening condition as required by the SCHA, the SCHA will enforce the family obligations. See 8-II.H.

SCHA Policy

- Damages beyond ordinary wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit under state law or in court practice

Owner Responsibilities

The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with housing quality regulations and standards. The owner is not responsible for a breach of the inspection that is not caused by the owner, and for which the family is responsible (as provided in 24 CFR 982.404(b) and 982.551(c)).

SCHA Policy

The owner is responsible for all housing quality violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector unless the SCHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours.

If an owner fails to correct life-threatening conditions as required by the SCHA, the SCHA will enforce the housing quality standards in accordance with HUD requirements. See 8-II-G.

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later.

Owner Obligation

The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with housing quality standards. A unit is not in compliance with housing quality standards if the PHA or other inspector authorized by the state or local government determines that the unit has housing quality standards deficiencies based upon an inspection, notifies the owner in writing of the deficiencies, and the deficiencies are not remedied within the appropriate time frame.

In the case of a housing quality standards deficiency that the PHA determines is caused by the tenant, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control (other than damage resulting from ordinary use), the PHA may waive the owner's responsibility to remedy the violation. The HAP to the owner may not be withheld or abated if the owner responsibility has been waived. However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation, the owner may take legal action to evict the family. In addition, the PHA may terminate the family's assistance because of a housing quality standards breach (beyond damage resulting from ordinary use) caused by any member of the household, guest, or other person under the tenant's control.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will waive the owner's responsibility for housing quality standards deficiencies that have been determined to have been caused by the tenant, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, to the extent the tenant can be held responsible for ensuring that the deficiencies are corrected: the tenant must take all necessary steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to remedy the deficiency. This may include paying the owner for the cost of the necessary repairs in accordance with the lease.

Family Responsibilities

The family may be held responsible for a breach of housing quality standards caused by any of the following:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service;
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family; and
- Damage to the dwelling unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond ordinary wear and tear.

SCHA Policy

Damages beyond ordinary wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit under state law or in court practice.

If the SCHA has waived the owner's responsibility to remedy the violation as outlined under the owner obligations above, the following applies:

- If the housing quality standards breach caused by the family is life-threatening, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to ensure the deficiency is corrected within 24 hours of notification.
- For other family-caused deficiencies, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to ensure the deficiency is corrected within 30 calendar days of notification (or any PHA-approved extension).

If the family has caused a breach of housing quality standards, the SCHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the family obligations. The SCHA may terminate assistance for the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552.

8-I.G. LEAD BASED PAINT

PHAs and owners must comply with the requirements and timelines in 24 CFR Part 35 Subpart M—Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and Subpart H—Project-Based Assistance. PHAs and owners are reminded that any deteriorated paint in target housing, or other lead-based paint hazard identified through a lead-based paint risk assessment or lead-based paint inspection is considered

a violation of NSPIRE standards.

For the HCV program, Subpart M applies to units where a child under age six resides or is expected to reside, common areas that service that unit, and exterior painted surfaces associated with that unit or common areas. For project-based programs, Subpart H applies to assisted units and common areas of the property regardless of whether a child under age six resides or is expected to reside in the unit. NSPIRE does not alter any of the lead-based paint requirements in Part 35 for these programs.

Special Requirements for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Level [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13]

If SCHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider, or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than six years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an elevated blood lead level, the SCHA must complete an environmental investigation of the dwelling unit within 15 calendar days after being notified by a public health

department or other medical health care provider. The environmental investigation must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the environmental investigation must be immediately provided to the owner of the dwelling unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

Within 30 days after receiving the environmental investigation report from the SCHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations [24 CFR

35.1325 and 35.1330]. If the owner does not complete the "hazard reduction" as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of HQS and the SCHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

SCHA reporting requirements, data collection and record keeping responsibilities related to children with an elevated blood lead level are discussed in Chapter 16.

8-I.H. VIOLATION OF NSPIRE SPACE STANDARDS [24 5.703 (D)(5)

Units assisted under the HCV or PBV programs must have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons. A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space [HCV GB p. 10-6]. Each habitable room must have two working outlets or one working outlet and a permanent light. HUD defines a *habitable room* as a room in a building for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking, but excluding bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, hallways, storage or utility spaces, and similar areas [FR Notice 5/11/23].

A unit that does not meet these space standards is defined as overcrowded.

If the SCHA determines that a unit is overcrowded because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, the SCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and SCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the SCHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

PART II: THE INSPECTION PROCESS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.405] Types of Inspections

The SCHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections*. The SCHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program.
- *Periodic*. HUD requires the SCHA to inspect each unit under lease at least annually or biennially (or triennially for small rural PHAs a sdefined in 24 CFR 982.305(b)(2)), depending on SCHA policy, to confirm that the unit still meets housing quality standards.
- Pre-Qualifying Unit Inspections. A pre-qualifying unit inspection may be requested by the owner in preparation of making a unit available to a Section 8 family. The SCHA will complete a pre-qualifying inspection of a vacant unit upon request of a landlord prior to a Request for Tenancy Approval being accepted. This pre-qualifying inspection will be valid for 90 days as long as the unit remains vacant. The SCHA will verify ownership of the unit and collect vendor documents at time of inspection to expedite the lease up process once a Section 8 tenant is approved.
- *Interim Inspections.* A special inspection may be requested by the owner, the family, or a third party as a result of problems identified with a unit between annual inspections.
- *Supervisory Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be inspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to evaluate the work of the inspector(s) and to ensure that inspections are performed in compliance with the housing quality standards.

Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05; 24 CFER 5.705(d)]

The SCHA may not charge the family for unit inspections or reinspections [24 CFR 982.405(e)]. In the case of inspections of SCHA-owned units, the SCHA may compensate the independent agency from ongoing administrative fees (including fees credited to the administrative fee reserve) for inspections performed. The SCHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the inspection [24 CFR.982.352(b)(1)(v)(B))].

The SCHA 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 SCHA may charge a reasonable fee to owners for reinspections if an owner notifies the PHA that a repair has been made or the allotted time for repairs has elapsed and a reinspection reveals that any deficiency cited in the previous inspection that the owner is responsible for repairing, pursuant to 24 CFR 982.404(a), was not 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 reinspection.

The owner may not pass the cost of a reinspection fee to the family. Reinspection fees must be added to the SCHA's administrative fee reserves and may only be used for activities related to the provision of tenant-based assistance.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will not charge a fee for failed reinspections.

Notice and Scheduling

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

SCHA Policy

Both the family and the owner will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. Except in the case of a life-threatening emergency, reasonable notice is considered to be not less than 48 hours. Inspections may be scheduled between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Generally inspections will be conducted on business days only. In the case of a life-threatening emergency, SCHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

A special inspection may be scheduled with less than 2 days notification if mutually agreeable to both the SCHA and the family. The SCHA will attempt to notify the landlord prior to inspecting, but failure to reach the landlord will not prevent the SCHA from conducting the special inspection.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits the SCHA to set policy regarding family and owner presence at the time of inspection [HCV GB p. 10-27].

SCHAPolicy

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection, an adult family member must be present for the inspection. If an adult family member is not available, the family may designate another adult to be present during the inspection. The family must notify SCHA of the name of any designated adult who will be in attendance. The presence of the owner or the owner's representative is encouraged but is not required.

At initial inspection of a vacant unit, SCHA 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.

For prequalifying inspections, the presence of the participant or family representative is not required. SCHA will inspect the unit in the presence of the owner or owner's representative. The future participant will have the opportunity to view and accept the unit in existing condition before the HAP contract is executed. The participant will be required to accept the unit in existing condition before the HAP contract is executed, by signing any SCHA required forms to that effect. Anytime during the 90 day period after inspection if a

unit is deemed to be out of compliance with NSPIRE standards, the regular inspection process will be resumed.

8-II.B. INITIAL INSPECTION [24 CFR 982.405(a)]

HUD regulations require that units assisted under the HCV program be inspected to determine that the units meet housing quality standards before the SCHA approves assisted tenancy. However, PHAs have two options for bringing units under HAP contract (or, in the case of PBV, approving occupancy and the execution of a lease) more quickly. The SCHA may, but is not required to approve assisted tenancy and start HAP if the unit:

Fails the initial inspection, but only if no life-threatening deficiencies are identified and/or
Passed an alternative inspection in the last 24 months.

If the PHA adopts the alternative inspection option in combination with the non-life-threatening deficiencies option, the PHA must follow family and owner notification requirements listed at 24 CFR 982.406(f). Otherwise, if neither of the above provisions are adopted the SCHA must determine that the unit the family selects meets housing quality standards prior to approving tenancy.

Approving Units with Non-Life-Threatening Deficiencies [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-20; FR Notice 5/7/24; and 24 CFR 982.405(j)]

The PHA may approve assisted tenancy, execute a HAP contract, and begin paying HAP if a unit fails an initial inspection, but only if the deficiencies identified are non-life threatening. This is known as the "NLT option." A PHA that implements the NLT option may apply the option to all of the PHA's initial inspections or may limit it to certain units. If the NLT option is adopted, the PHA must follow requirements listed at 24 CFR 982.405(j) for family and owner notification.

The PHA's administrative plan must specify the circumstances under which the PHA will exercise the NLT option, if any.

SCHAPolicy

The SCHA will not use the NLT option. All units must pass the initial inspection on or before the effective date of the
HAP contract.

The SCHA will not rely on alternative inspections and will conduct an NSPIRE

Approving Units Using Alternative Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-20; FR Notice 5/7/24; and 24 CFR 982.406]

The PHA may approve assisted tenancy, execute a HAP contract, and begin paying HAP if a unit passed an alternative inspection (i.e., an inspection conducted for another housing program)

conducted in the last 24 months provided the PHA is able to obtain the results of the alternative inspection, the property received a "pass" score (if applicable), and the inspection meets the requirements at 24 CFR 982.406(c) and (d). The PHA may implement the use of alternative inspections for both initial and periodic inspections or may limit the use of alternative inspections to either initial or periodic inspections. If alternative inspections are used, the PHA must follow requirements listed at 24 CFR 982.406(e)(2) for family and owner notification.

A PHA relying on an alternative inspections must identify the alternative inspection method being used in the PHA's administrative plan.

SCHA Policy

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

Timing of Initial Inspections[24 CFR 982.395(b)(2)(i)]

Unless the SCHA relies on alternative inspections, HUD requires PHAs with fewer than 1,250 budgeted units to complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies housing quality standards, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA). The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies NSPIRE standards, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within ~~10~~ *15* business days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA).

SCHA may conduct a prequalifying unit inspection. The inspection will be valid for 90 days from the date the unit passes inspection. During the 90-day period, the owner may:

- Complete the application process for a participating family.
- Complete and submit a Request for Tenancy Approval to the SCHA.
- Execute a Lease agreement.
- Execute a HAP contract.

No extensions to the 90-day period will be granted.

Inspection Results and Reinspections

SCHAPolicy

If any deficiencies 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 SCHA for good cause. SCHA will reinspect the unit within 5 business days of the date the owner notifies SCHA 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 at the time of the reinspection, SCHA will notify the owner and

the family that the unit has been rejected and that the family must search for another unit. SCHA may agree to conduct a second reinspection, for good cause, at the request of

the family and owner.

Following a failed reinspection, the family may submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval after the owner has made repairs, if they are unable to locate another suitable unit.

Utilities

Generally, at initial lease-up the owner is responsible for demonstrating that all utilities are in working order including those utilities that the family will be responsible for paying.

SCHAPolicy

Utility service must be available for testing at the time of the initial inspection, before the HAP contract is executed by the SCHA.

Appliances [Form HUD-52580]

SCHAPolicy

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, SCHA will allow the stove and refrigerator to be placed in the unit after the unit has met all other NSPIRE standards requirements. The required appliances must be in place before the HAP contract is executed by SCHA. The SCHA will execute the HAP contract based upon a certification from the family that the appliances have been installed and are working.

8-II.C. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b);and Notice PIH 2016-05]

HUD requires the PHA to inspect each unit under HAP contract at least biennially (or triennially for small rural PHAs), to confirm that the unit still meets NSPIRE standards. The inspection may be conducted in conjunction with the family's annual reexamination but also may be conducted separately.

SCHAPolicy

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected within 12 months (annually) or 24 months (biennially) of the last full inspection.

SCHA will not rely on alternative inspection standards.

Annual or Biennial Inspections

SCHAPolicy

Generally, SCHA will schedule inspections biennially. SCHA will conduct annual inspections as follows:

If a unit fails a biennial inspection and HAP was abated for any time period, or the family was sent a termination notice due to failure to repair violations, the

unit will be inspected annually for the following two years.

Scheduling the Inspection

SCHAPolicy

If an adult family member cannot be present on the scheduled date, the family should request that SCHA reschedule the inspection. SCHA and family will agree on a new inspection date that generally should take place within 5 business days of the originally- scheduled date. SCHA may schedule an inspection more than 5 business days after the

original date for good cause.

If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without requesting a new inspection date, SCHA will automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections without SCHA approval, SCHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.D. INTERIM INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(g)]

If a participant family or government official reports a life-threatening condition which the owner would be required to repair within 24 hours, the SCHA must inspect the unit within 24 hours of notification. If the reported condition is not life-threatening, the SCHA must inspect the unit within 15 days of notification.

SCHAPolicy

If a participant or government officialnotifies the SCHA of a potential deficiency, the following applies:.

- If the reported deficiency is life-threatening, the SCHA must, within 24 hours of notification, both inspect the housing unit and notify the owner if the life-threatening deficiency is confirmed. The owner must then make the repairs within 24 hours of SCHA notification.
- If the reported deficiency is non-life-threatening, the SCHA must, within 15 days of notification, both inspect the unit and notify the owner if the deficiency is confirmed. The owner must then make the repairs within 30 days of notification from the SCHA or within any SCHA-approved extension.

SCHA Policy

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

If the periodic inspection has been scheduled or is due within 90 days of the date the interim inspection is scheduled, SCHA may elect to conduct a full inspection.

8-II.E. SUPERVISORY QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b); HCV GB, p. 10-32]

HUD requires a SCHA supervisor or other qualified person to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections and that there is consistency in the application of the NSPIRE standards.

The unit sample must include only units that have been inspected within the preceding 3 months. The selected sample will include (1) each type of inspection (initial, annual, and special), (2) inspections completed by each inspector, and (3) units from a cross-section of neighborhoods.

8-II.F. INSPECTION RESULTS AND REINSPECTIONS FOR UNITS UNDER HAP CONTRACT

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

Correction Timeframes

Each deficiency is identified in the housing quality standards as either life-threatening, severe, moderate, or low.

For units under HAP contract, life-threatening deficiencies must be corrected within 24 hours after notice has been provided. All other non-life-threatening deficiencies (severe and moderate) must be corrected within 30 days (or a SCHA-approved extension) after notice has been provided. If low deficiencies are present in a unit, these deficiencies result in a pass and would only be noted by the inspector for informational purposes.

Notification of Corrective Actions

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

SCHAPolicy

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

When failures that are not severe or moderate are identified, SCHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within *10* 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. If low deficiencies are identified, these deficiencies will only be noted for informational purposes.

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 SCHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with SCHA policy (see 8-II.G.). Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any SCHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with SCHA policy (see Chapter
12).

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later:

Notification of Corrective Actions [24 CFR 982.404(d)(1)]

The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with housing quality standards. The unit is in noncompliance with housing quality standards if:

- The PHA or authorized inspector determines the unit has housing quality standards deficiencies based upon an inspection
- The PHA notified the owner in writing of the unit housing quality standards deficiencies; and
- The unit's housing quality standards deficiencies are not corrected within the required timeframes.

A PHA may withhold assistance payments for units that have deficiencies once the owner has been notified in writing of the deficiencies. The PHA's administrative plan must identify the conditions under which the PHA will withhold HAP. In this case, if the unit is brought into compliance during the applicable cure period, the PHA must resume assistance payments and provide payments to cover the time period for which the payments were withheld.

The PHA must abate the HAP, including amounts that had been withheld, if the owner fails to make the repairs within the applicable cure period. The PHA must notify the family and the owner that it is abating payments and, if the unit does not meet housing quality standards within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA), the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the unit and the family will have to move to receive continued assistance.

SCHA Policy

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

The SCHA will not withhold assistance payments upon notification of the deficiencies to the owner.

When life-threatening conditions are identified, the SCHA 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 SCHA's notice.

When failures that are not life-threatening are identified, the SCHA 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.

If the owner is responsible for correcting the deficiency, 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 SCHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with SCHA policy (see 8-II.G.).

Likewise, if the family is responsible for correcting the deficiency, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any SCHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with SCHA policy (see Chapter 12).

Extensions

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

SCHAPolicy

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

A repair cannot be completed because required parts or services are not

available. A repair cannot be completed because of weather conditions.

A reasonable accommodation is needed because the family includes a person with disabilities.

The length of the extension will be determined on a case by case basis, but will not exceed 60 days, except in the case of extraordinary circumstances as determined by SCHA.

Reinspections [4 CFR 982.405(j)]

When a PHA must verify corrections of a deficiency, the PHA may use verification methods other than another on-site inspection.

SCHAPolicy

The SCHA will follow-up within 30 days of the date the unit failed (24 hours for life threatening violations) to verify that all NSPIRE violations have been repaired within the time allowed. Follow-up may be in the form of written or verbal certification by the family or the owner, or re-inspection by SCHA staff.

If a re-inspection by SCHA staff is scheduled, the family and landlord will be given reasonable notice of the appointment. If SCHA is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled reinspection, SCHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.G. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

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

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

HAP Abatement

If an owner fails to correct deficiencies by the time specified by the SCHA, HUD requires the SCHA to abate housing assistance payments no later than the first of the month following the specified correction period (including any approved extension) [24 CFR 985.3(f)]. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated. Owner rents are not abated as a result of deficiences that are the family's responsibility.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will make all HAP abatements effective the first of the month following the expiration of SCHA specified correction period (including any extension).

SCHA will inspect abated units within 10 business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection.

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent. The owner must not seek payment from the family for abated amounts and may not use the abatement as cause for eviction.

HAP Contract Termination

The SCHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. The SCHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds
another unit, provided the family does so in a reasonable time [HCV GB p. 10-29] and must give the owner reasonable notice of the termination. The SCHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

SCHA Policy

The maximum length of time that HAP may be abated is 90 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies SCHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, SCHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by SCHA is 30 days.

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later:

HAP Withholding [24 CFR 982.404(d)(1)]

A PHA may withhold assistance payments for units that have housing quality standards deficiencies once the PHA has notified the owner in writing of the deficiencies. The PHA's administrative plan must identify the conditions under which the PHA will withhold HAP. In this case, if the unit is brought into compliance during the applicable cure period, the PHA resumes assistance payments and provides assistance payments to cover the time period for which the payments were withheld.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not withhold assistance payments upon notification to the owner of the deficiencies.

HAP Abatement [24 CFR 982.404(d)(2)]

The PHA must abate the HAP, including amounts that had been withheld, if the owner fails to make the repairs within the applicable cure period. In this case, the PHA must notify the family and the owner that it is abating payments and, if the unit does not meet housing quality standards within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA), the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the unit and the family will have to move to receive continued assistance.

The owner may not terminate the tenancy of any family due to the withholding or abatement of assistance.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will make all HAP abatements effective the first of the month following the expiration of the SCHA-specified correction period (including any extension).

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

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent.

For PHA policies on family moves when units are in abatement and termination of the HAP contract when a family moves due to deficiencies, see Section 10-I.B.

HAP Contract Termination

The PHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. If the unit does not meet housing quality standards within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA), the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the unit and the family will have to move to receive continued assistance. In this case, the PHA must issue the family its voucher to move at least 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract.

SCHA Policy

The maximum length of time that HAP may be abated is 60 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies the SCHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, the SCHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by the SCHA is 30 days. The SCHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

8-II.H. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE [24 CFR 982.404(b)]

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 5, 2024, or earlier:

Families are responsible for correcting any deficiencies listed in paragraph 8.I.D. If the family fails to correct a violation within the period allowed by the SCHA (and any extensions), the SCHA will terminate the family's assistance, according to the policies described in Chapter 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair.

The following is applicable to HAP contracts executed or renewed June 6, 2024, or later:

If the PHA waived the landlord responsibility for housing quality standards deficiencies that have been determined to have been caused by the tenant, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, (see section 8-I.D), the family is responsible for correcting any housing quality standards violations listed in paragraph 8.I.D. 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 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair and may enter into a repayment agreement with the family.

PART III: RENT REASONABLENESS [24 CFR 982.507]

8-III.A. OVERVIEW

Except in the case of certain LIHTC- and HOME-assisted units, no HAP contract can be approved until the SCHA has determined that the rent for the unit is reasonable. The purpose of the rent reasonableness test is to ensure that a fair rent is paid for each unit rented under the HCV program.

HUD regulations define a reasonable rent as one that does not exceed the rent charged for comparable, unassisted units in the same market area. HUD also requires that owners not charge more for assisted units than for comparable units on the premises. This part explains the method used to determine whether a unit's rent is reasonable.

8-III.B. WHEN RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED

Owner-Initiated Rent Determinations

The SCHA must make a rent reasonableness determination at initial occupancy and whenever the owner requests a rent adjustment.

The owner and family first negotiate the rent for a unit. The SCHA (or independent agency in the case of SCHA-owned units) will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy the SCHA must determine whether the proposed rent is reasonable before a HAP Contract is signed. The owner must not change the rent during the initial lease term. Subsequent requests for rent adjustments must be consistent with the lease between the owner and the family. Rent increases will not be approved unless any failed items identified by the most recent inspection have been corrected.

SCHAPolicy

After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner's lease. For rent increase requests after initial lease-up, SCHA may
request owners to provide information about the rents charged for other units on the premises, if the premises include more than 4 units. In evaluating the proposed rents in comparison to other units on the premises SCHA will consider unit size and length of tenancy in the other units.

SCHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 10 business days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

All rents adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after SCHA's receipt of the owner's request or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

PHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations

HUD requires the SCHA to make a determination of rent reasonableness (even if the owner has not requested a change) if there is a 10 percent decrease in the fair market rent that goes into effect at least 60 days before the contract anniversary date. HUD also may direct the SCHA to make a determination at any other time. The SCHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

SCHAPolicy

In addition to the instances described above, SCHA will make a determination of rent reasonableness at any time after the initial occupancy period if: (1) SCHA determines that the initial rent reasonableness determination was in error or (2) SCHA determines that the information provided by the owner about the unit or other units on the same premises was incorrect or (3) if there have been significant changes in the local rental market and rents have not recently been reviewed.

SCHA, at its discretion, at any time may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed.

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

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

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

8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

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

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

Units that Must Not Be Used as Comparables

Comparable units must represent unrestricted market rents. Therefore, units that receive some form of federal, state, or local assistance that imposes rent restrictions cannot be considered comparable units. These include units assisted by HUD through any of the following programs: Section 8 project-based assistance, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) projects, HOME or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program- assisted units in which the rents are subsidized; units subsidized through federal, state, or local

tax credits; units subsidized by the Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, and units that are rent-controlled by local ordinance [Notice PIH 2002-22, Notice PIH 2005-20, Notice PPIH 2011-46].

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

Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises

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

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

8-III.D. SCHA RENT REASONABLENESS

METHODOLOGY How Market Data Is Collected

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will utilize a contractor to collect and maintain data on market rents in SCHA's jurisdiction. In addition to the contracted vendor data, information sources may include newspapers, realtors, market surveys, inquiries of owners and other available sources. The data will be maintained by bedroom size and market areas. Market areas may be defined by zip codes, census tract, neighborhood, and identifiable natural or man-made boundaries. The data will be updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 12 months old will be eliminated from the database.

How Rents Are Determined

SCHAPolicy

The rent for a unit proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the rent charged for comparable units in the same market area. SCHA will develop a range of prices for comparable units by bedroom size within defined market areas. Units proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the units within this rent range. Because units may be similar, but not exactly like the unit proposed for HCV assistance, SCHA may make adjustments to the range of prices to account for these differences.

The adjustment must reflect the local market. Not all differences in units require adjustments (e.g., the presence or absence of a garbage disposal may not affect the rent in some market areas).

Adjustments may vary by unit type (e.g., a second bathroom may be more valuable in a three-bedroom unit than in a two-bedroom).

The adjustment must reflect the rental value of the difference—not its construction costs (e.g., it might cost $20,000 to put on a new roof, but the new roof might not make any difference in what a tenant would be willing to pay because rental units are presumed to have functioning roofs).

When a comparable project offers rent concessions (e.g., first month rent-free, or reduced rent) reported monthly rents will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if a comparable project reports rents of $500/month but new tenants receive the first month's rent free, the actual rent for the unit would be calculated as follows: $500 x 11 months = 5500/12 months = actual monthly rent of $488.

SCHA will notify the owner of the rent SCHA can approve based upon its analysis of rents for comparable units. The owner may submit information about other comparable units in the market area. SCHA will confirm the accuracy of the information provided and consider this additional information when making rent determinations. The owner must submit any additional information within 10 business days of SCHA's request for information or the owner's request to submit information.

EXHIBIT 8-1: AFFIRMATIVE HABITABILITY REQUIREMENTS

Affirmative Habitability Requirements: Inside
Must include at least 1 battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each level of the property.
Must meet or exceed the carbon monoxide detection standards set by the Secretary through *Federal Register* notification.
Any outlet installed within 6 feet of a water source must be GFCI protected.
Must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
Must have permanently mounted light fixtures in any kitchens and each bathroom.
May not contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil or kerosene.

Affirmative Habitability Requirements: Outside
Any outlet installed within 6 feet of a water source must be GFCI-protected.
Must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.

Affirmative Habitability Requirements: Unit
Must have hot and cold running water in the bathroom and kitchen, including an adequate source of safe drinking water in the bathroom and kitchen.
Must include its own bathroom or sanitary facility that is in proper operating condition and usable in privacy. It must contain a sink, a bathtub or shower, and an interior flushable toilet.
Must have at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, in the following locations: • On each level of the unit AND • Inside each bedroom or sleeping area AND • With 21 feet of any door toa bedroom measured along a path of travel AND • Where a smoke detector is installed outside a bedroom is separated from an adjacent living area by a door, a smoke detector must also be installed in the living area side of the door.
If the unit is occupied by a hearing-impaired person, the smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons.
Must have a living room and a kitchen area with a sink, cooking appliance, refrigerator, food preparation area and food storage area.
Must have two working outlets or one working outlet and one permanent light fixture within all habitable rooms.
Must have a permanently mounted light fixture in each bathroom and in the kitchen.
Outlets within 6 feet of water source must be GFCI-protected.
Must have permanently installed heating source.
No units may contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil or kerosene.
Must have a guard rail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
Must have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Chapter 9

GENERAL LEASING POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 9 covers the lease-up process ~~-~~from the family's submission of a Request for Tenancy Approval to execution of the HAP contract.

In order for the SCHA to assist a family in a particular dwelling unit, or execute a Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract with the owner of a dwelling unit, the SCHA must determine that all the following program requirements are met:

- The unit itself must qualify as an eligible unit [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The unit must be inspected by the SCHA and pass applicable housing quality standards [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The lease offered by the owner must be approvable and must include the required Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The rent to be charged by the owner for the unit must be reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- Forfamiliesinitiallyleasingaunitonly: Where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family cannot exceed ~~40~~ *50* percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]

The program rules discussed within this Plan are primarily those required by HUD. SCHA is authorized under the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration program to develop and adopt reasonable policies and process to explore and test innovative methods of delivering Section 8 Voucher assisted housing and supportive services to low-income families.. MTW policies and procedures may conflict with HUD regulatory requirements. Where no MTW policy or procedure exists, then standard Section 8 rules and regulations apply.

9-I.A. TENANT SCREENING

The SCHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy [24 CFR 982.307(a)(1)].

The SCHA may elect to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy. See Chapter 3 for a discussion of the SCHA's policies with regard to screening applicant families for program eligibility [24 CFR 982.307(a)(1)].

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. At or before SCHA approval of the tenancy, the SCHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner [24 CFR 982.307(a)(2)]. The SCHA must also inform the owner or manager of his/her rights and obligations under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(2)].

The SCHA must provide the owner with the family's current and prior address (as shown in the SCHA records) and the name and address (if known to the SCHA)of the landlord at the family's current and prior address [24 CFR 982.307(b)(1)].

The SCHA is permitted, but not required, to offer the owner other information in the PHA's possession about the tenancy history or drug trafficking of family members [24 CFR 982.307(b)(2)].

The SCHA's policy on providing information to the owner must be included in the family's briefing packet [24 CFR 982.307(b)(3)].

The PHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided by the family in response to a PHA request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human traffiking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [see 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)].

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will not screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy.

SCHA will not provide additional screening information to the owner.

9.I.B. REQUESTING TENANCY APPROVAL [Form HUD-52517 and 24 CFR 982.302]

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

The owner and the family must submit *two* documents to the SCHA:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The PHA must identify in the administrative plan whether the family will be permitted to submit more than one RTA at a time [24 CFR 982.54(d)(25)].

SCHAPolicy

The RFTA must be signed by both the family and the owner. The owner may

submit the RFTA on behalf of the family.

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

The family may not submit, and SCHA will not process more than one RFTA at a time.

When the family submits the RFTA, SCHA will review the RFTA for completeness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9-I.C. OWNER PARTICIPATION

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

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

9-I.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS

There are a number of criteria that a dwelling unit must meet in order to be eligible for assistance under the voucher program. Generally, a voucher-holder family may choose any available rental dwelling unit on the market in the SCHA's jurisdiction. This includes the dwelling unit they are currently occupying.

Ineligible Units [24 CFR 982.352(a)]

The SCHA may not assist a unit under the voucher program if the unit is a public housing or Indian housing unit; a unit receiving project-based assistance under section 8 of the 1937 Act (42

U.S.C. 1437f); nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical, or nursing services; college or other school dormitories; units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions; a unit occupied by its owner or by a person with any interest in the unit.

Special Housing Types [24 CFR 982 Subpart M]

HUD regulations permit, but do not generally require, the SCHA to permit families to use voucher assistance in a number of special housing types in accordance with the specific requirements applicable to those programs. These special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO) housing, congregate housing, group home, shared housing, manufactured home space (where the family owns the manufactured home and leases only the space), cooperative housing and homeownership option. See Chapter 15 for specific information and policies on any of these housing types that the SCHA has chosen to allow.

The regulations do require the SCHA to permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

Duplicative Assistance [24 CFR 982.352(c)]

A family may not receive the benefit of HCV tenant-based assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

- Public or Indian housing assistance;
- Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
- Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
- Section 101 rent supplements;
- Section 236 rental assistance payments;
- Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
- Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
- Any local or State rent subsidy;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities; (11) Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
- Any other duplicative federal, State, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, 'housing subsidy' does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

Initial Inspections [Notice PIH 2023-28] [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.401]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be in safe and habitable condition and pass applicable housing quality standards. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of the inspection standards, as well as the process for inspection at initial lease-up.

Unit Size

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be appropriate for the number of persons in the household. A family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with fewer bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family, provided the unit meets the applicable space requirements [24 CFR 5.703(d)(5)]. The family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with more bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family. See Chapter 5 for a full discussion of subsidy standards.

Rent Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.507]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must have a reasonable rent. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of rent reasonableness and the rent reasonableness determination process.

Rent Burden [*Certain provisions of section 8(o)(3) of the 1937 Act and* 24 CFR 982.508]

Where a family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the family share cannot exceed 50 percent of the family's adjusted monthly income. The term "family share" refers to the amount the family pays toward rent and utilities. The gross rent for the unit minus the total housing assistance payment (HAP) for the unit equals the family share. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of calculation of gross rent, the use of payment standards, and calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

9-I.E. LEASE AND TENANCY ADDENDUM

The family and the owner must execute a written dwelling lease agreement for the assisted unit. This written lease is a contract between the tenant family and the owner; the SCHA is not a party to this contract.

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under State and local law. 'Legal capacity' means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner [24 CFR 982.308(a)].

Lease Form and Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.308]

If the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants in the locality or the premises, the lease must be in such standard form. If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease. The HAP contract prescribed by HUD contains the owner's certification that if the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the lease for the assisted tenants is in such standard form.

All provisions in the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum must be added word-for-word to the owner's standard lease form. The Tenancy Addendum includes the HUD requirements for the tenancy. Because it is a part of the lease, the tenant shall have the right to enforce the Tenancy Addendum against the owner. If there is a conflict between the owner's lease and the Tenancy Addendum, the terms of the Tenancy Addendum shall prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA does not provide a model or standard dwelling lease for owners to use in the HCV

program.

Lease Information [24 CFR 982.308(d)]

The assisted dwelling lease must contain all of the required information as listed below:

- The names of the owner and the tenant:
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the contract unit)
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provisions for renewal)
- The amount of the monthly rent to owner
- A specification of what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the owner, and what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the family

Term of Assisted Tenancy

The initial term of the assisted dwelling lease must be for at least one year [24 CFR 982.309]. The initial lease term is also stated in the HAP contract.

The HUD program regulations permit the SCHA to approve a shorter initial lease term if certain conditions are met.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will approve an initial lease term of lease term of less than one (1) year as permitted by HUD if it is the owner's standard practice.

During the initial term of the lease, the owner may not raise the rent to owner [24 CFR 982.309].

Any provisions for renewal of the dwelling lease will be stated in the dwelling lease [HCV Guidebook, pg. 8-22]. There are no HUD requirements regarding any renewal extension terms, except that they must be stated in the dwelling lease if they exist.

The SCHA may execute the HAP contract even if there is less than one year remaining from the beginning of the initial lease term to the end of the last expiring funding increment under the consolidated ACC. [24 CFR 982.309(b)].

Security Deposit [24 CFR 982.313 (a) and (b)]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. The SCHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. However, if the SCHA chooses to do so, language to this effect must be added to Part A of the HAP contract [Form HUD-52641].

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will allow the owner to collect any security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate within the limits mandated by state law. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

Separate Non-Lease Agreements between Owner and Tenant

Owners may not demand or accept any rent payment from the family in excess of the rent to the owner as approved by the SCHA minus the SCHA's housing assistance payments to the

owner [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)].

The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)].

SCHAPolicy

SCHA permits owners and families to execute separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances (other than range and refrigerator) and other items that are not included in the lease.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families, or are permanently installed in the dwelling unit must be included in the dwelling lease for the assisted family. These items, appliances or services cannot be placed under a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and family. Side payments for additional rent, or for items, appliances or services customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease for those families, are prohibited.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are not customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families, are not permanently installed in the dwelling unit and where the family has the sole option of not utilizing the item, appliance or service, may be included in a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family.

The family is not liable and cannot be held responsible under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease for any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family. Non-payment of any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family cannot be a cause for eviction or termination of tenancy under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease.

Separate non-lease agreements that involve additional items, appliances or other services may be considered amenities offered by the owner and may be taken into consideration when determining the reasonableness of the rent for the property.

PHA Review of Lease

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

SCHAPolicy

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

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

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

SCHAPolicy

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

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

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

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

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

SCHAPolicy

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

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

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

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

Where the tenancy is not approvable because the unit is not approvable, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher. SCHA will extend the voucher by the number of days between when the RFTA was received, and the date SCHA notified the family it was denied (tolling).

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

9-I.G. HAP CONTRACT EXECUTION [24 CFR 982.305]

The HAP contract is a written agreement between the SCHA and the owner of the dwelling unit. Under the HAP contract, the SCHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of the family, and the owner agrees to comply with all program requirements as stated in the HAP contract.

The HAP contract form is prescribed by HUD.

If the SCHA has given approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, the owner and the SCHA must execute the HAP contract.

The term of the HAP contract must be the same as the term of the lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)].

The SCHA is permitted to execute a HAP contract even if the funding currently available does not extend for the full term of the HAP contract.

The SCHA must make its best effort to ensure that the HAP contract is executed before the beginning of the lease term. Regardless, the HAP contract must be executed no later than 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term. Any HAP contract executed after the 60-day period is void, and the PHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner, unless there are extenuating circumstances that prevent or prevented the PHA from meeting the 60-day deadline—then the PHA may submit to the HUD field office a request for an extension no later than two weeks after the 60-day deadline.

The SCHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed. If the HAP contract is executed during the period of 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term, the SCHA will pay housing assistance payments after execution of the HAP contract (in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract), to cover the portion of the lease term before execution of the HAP contract (a maximum of 60 days).

Any HAP contract executed after the 60 day period is void, and the SCHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner.

SCHAPolicy

The owner and the assisted family will execute the dwelling lease and the owner must provide a copy to SCHA. SCHA will ensure that both the owner and the assisted family receive copies of the dwelling lease, including the HUD lease addendum.

The owner and SCHA will execute the HAP contract. SCHA will ensure that the owner receives a copy of the executed HAP contract.

As required under VAWA, once the HAP contract and lease have been executed and the family has been admitted to the program, the SCHA will notify families of their rights under VAWA by providing all families with a copy of the domestic violence certification form (HUD-5382) as well as the VAWA notice of occupancy rights (form HUD-5380).

See Chapter 13 for a discussion of the HAP contract and contract provisions.

9-I.H. CHANGES IN LEASE OR RENT [24 CFR 982.308]

If the tenant and the owner agree to any changes in the lease, such changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the SCHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including

any changes, must remain in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

Generally, SCHA approval of tenancy and execution of a new HAP contract are not required for changes in the lease. However, under certain circumstances, the execution of a new lease and HAP contract are required. These circumstances include:

- Changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances
- Changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease
- The family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex

In these cases, if the HCV assistance is to continue, the family must submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) along with a new dwelling lease containing the proposed changes. A new tenancy must then be approved in accordance with this chapter.

Where the owner is changing the amount of the rent to owner, the owner must notify the SCHA at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect [24 CFR 982.308(g)(4)]. The SCHA will agree to such an increase only if the amount of the rent to owner is considered reasonable according to the rent reasonableness standards discussed in Chapter 8. If the requested rent is not found to be reasonable, the owner must either reduce the requested rent increase, or terminate the tenancy in accordance with the terms of the lease.

No rent increase is permitted during the initial term of the lease [24 CFR 982.309(a)(3)]

Chapter 10

MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of housing choice is a hallmark of the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. In general, HUD regulations impose few restrictions on where families may live or move with HCV assistance. This chapter sets forth HUD regulations and SCHA policies governing moves within or outside the SCHA's jurisdiction in two parts:

Part I: Moving with Continued Assistance. This part covers the general rules that apply to all moves by a family assisted under the SCHA's HCV program, whether the family moves to another unit within the SCHA's jurisdiction or to a unit outside the SCHA's jurisdiction under portability.

Part II: Portability. This part covers the special rules that apply to moves by a family under portability, whether the family moves out of or into the SCHA's jurisdiction. This part also covers the special responsibilities that the SCHA has under portability regulations and procedures.

PART I: MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

10-I.A. ALLOWABLE MOVES

HUD lists six regulatory conditions which an assisted family is allowed to move to a new unit with continued assistance. Permission to move is subject to the restrictions set forth in section 10-I.B.

- The family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner (for the ~~l~~owner's breach or otherwise) and has given a notice of termination to the owner in accordance with the lease [24 CFR 982.354(b)(3)]. If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give the SCHA a copy of the notice at the same time [24 CFR 982.3~~1~~54(d)(1)].
- The lease for the family's unit has been terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the family [24 CFR 982.3~~1~~54(b)(1)(ii)].

  SCHA Policy

  If the family and the owner mutually agree to terminate the lease for the family's unit, the family must give SCHA a copy of the termination agreement.

- The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the family [24 CFR 982.3~~1~~54(b)(2)]. The family must give the SCHA a copy of any owner eviction notice [24 CFR 982.551(g)].
- The family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)]. This condition applies even when the family has moved out of its unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to the SCHA, if the family or family member who is the victim

reasonably believed that he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4), 24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The SCHA must adopt an emergency transfer plan as required by regulations at 24 CFR 5.2007(e).

SCHA Policy

If a family requests permission to move with continued assistance or for an external transfer to another covered housing program operated by the PHA based on a claim that the move is necessary to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, SCHA will request that the resident request the emergency transfer using for HUD-5383, and the SCHA will request documentation in accordance with section 16-IX.D of this plan.

The SCHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the family or family member will suffice. In such cases the SCHA will document the waiver in the family's file.

The SCHA may choose to provide a voucher to facilitate an emergency transfer of the victim without first terminating the assistance of the perpetrator.

Before granting an emergency transfer, the SCHA will ensure the victim is eligible to receive continued assistance based on the citizenship or immigration status of the victim.

The SCHA has adopted an emergency transfer plan, which is included as Exhibit 16-3 to this plan and discusses external transfers to other covered housing programs.

- SCHA has terminated the HAP contract for the family's unit for the owner's breach [24 CFR 982.3154(b)(1)(i)].
- The SCHA determines that the family's current unit does not meet the space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition. In such cases, the SCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and SCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for the family, the SCHA must terminate the HAP contract for the family's old unit in accordance with the HAP contract terms and must notify both the family and the owner of the termination. The HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which the SCHA gives notice to the owner. [24 CFR 982.403(a) and (c)].

- **10-I.B. FAMILY MOVES DUE TO UNIT DEFICIENCIES**
- **Units in Abatement [24 CFR 982.404(d)(3)]**
- An owner may not terminate the tenancy of a family due to the PHA withholding or abating HAP for housing quality standards deficiencies that are not repaired timely. During the period that assistance is abated, the family may terminate tenancy by notifying the owner and the PHA. If the family chooses to terminate tenancy, the HAP contract will automatically terminate on the effective date of tenancy termination or the date the family vacates the unit, whichever is earlier. The PHA must promptly issue the family its voucher to move.
- SCHA Policy

- Upon receipt of a family's written notification that it wishes to move, the SCHA will issue a voucher within 10 business days of the SCHA's written approval to move. No briefing is required for these families. The SCHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration.

- **Termination of HAP Contract and Family Moves [24 CFR 982.404(e)]**

- For HAP contracts executed or renewed on or after June 6, 2024, if an owner fails to make required repairs within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the SCHA) of the notice of abatement, the SCHA must terminate the HAP contract. In this case, the SCHA must issue the family its voucher at least 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract. The family must be provided at least 90 days following the termination of the HAP contract to lease a new unit, although the SCHA may provide a longer period as the SCHA determines is reasonably necessary.

- SCHA Policy

- The SCHA will issue a family whose HAP contract is being terminated due to an owner failing to make required repairs within the required time frame a voucher no later than 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract. The initial term of the voucher will be 120 calendar days. No briefing is required for these families.

- To continue under the tenant-based HCV program, the family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless the SCHA grants an extension. The SCHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher extension and expiration.

- **Offer of Public Housing [24 CFR 982.404(e)(2)]**

- If the family is unable to lease a new unit within the term of the voucher. and the SCHA owns or operates public housing, the SCHA must offer, and if accepted, provide the family a selection preference for an appropriate-sized public housing unit that first becomes available for occupancy after the time period expires.

- SCHA Policy

- The SCHA does operate a public housing program and will provide a preference for HCV families whose HAP contract is being terminated due to an owner failing to make required repairs within the required time frame, and who were unable to lease a new unit within the term of the voucher.

- Thirty days prior to the expiration date of the voucher, the SCHA will provide written notice to the family stating that the SCHA does provide such a preference and providing an estimation of availability for the appropriate-sized public housing unit.

- **Relocation Assistance [24 CFR 982.404(e)(3)]**

- PHAs may assist families relocating due to the HAP contract being terminated as a result of the owner failing to make required repairs within the required time frame in finding a new unit, including using up to two months of the withheld and abated assistance payments for costs directly associated with relocating to a new unit, such as security

deposits, temporary housing costs, or other reasonable moving costs as determined by the PHA based on their locality.

- The PHA must assist families with disabilities with locating available accessible units in accordance with 24 CFR 8.28(a)(3).
    - SCHA Policy
    - The SCHA will assist families with disabilities with locating available accessible units in accordance with program requirements.
    - The SCHA will use up to two months of withheld and abated payment to assist with any required security deposit at the new unit. Funds will not be used for any other relocation assistance.
    - If the family receives a refund of a security deposit for the new unit, the SCHA will not require any amount to be remitted to the SCHA.

10-I.C. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVES

A family's right to move is generally contingent upon the family's compliance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.1(b)(2)]. HUD specifies two conditions under which a SCHA may deny a family permission to move and two ways in which a SCHA may restrict moves by a family.

Denial of Moves

HUD regulations permit the SCHA to deny a family permission to move under the following conditions:

Insufficient Funding

The SCHA may deny a family permission to move either within or outside the SCHA's jurisdiction if the SCHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1)]. However, Notice PIH 2016-09 significantly restricts the ability of SCHA to deny permission to move due to insufficient funding and places further requirements on SCHA regarding moves denied due to lack of funding. The requirements found in this notice are mandatory.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will deny a family permission to move on grounds that the SCHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance if (a) the move is initiated by the family, not the owner or the SCHA; (b) the SCHA can demonstrate that the move will, in fact, result in higher subsidy costs (c) the SCHA can demonstrate, in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16, that it does not have sufficient funding in its annual budget to accommodate the higher subsidy costs; and (d) for portability moves, the receiving SCHA is not absorbing the voucher.

If the SCHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance, but the family must move from their unit (e.g., the unit failed inspection), the family may move to a higher cost unit if the move is within the SCHA's jurisdiction. The SCHA, however, will not allow the family to move under portability in this situation if the family wishes to move to a higher cost area.

For both moves within the SCHA's jurisdiction and outside under portability, the SCHA will not deny a move due to insufficient funding if the SCHA previously approved the move and subsequently experienced a funding shortfall if the family cannot remain in their current unit. The SCHA will rescind the voucher in this situation if the family will be allowed to remain in their current unit.

The SCHA will create a list of families whose moves have been denied due to insufficient funding. The SCHA will keep the family's request open indefinitely, and when funds become available, the families on this list will take precedence over families on the waiting list. The SCHA will use the same procedures for notifying families with open requests to move when funds become available as it uses for notifying families on the waiting list (see section 4-III.D).

The SCHA will inform the family of its policy regarding moves denied due to insufficient funding in a letter to the family at the time the move is denied.

Grounds for Denial or Termination of Assistance

The SCHA may deny a family permission to move if it has grounds for denying or terminating the family's assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(2)].

SCHA Policy

If the SCHA has grounds for denying or terminating a family's assistance, the SCHA will act on those grounds in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in Chapters 3 and 12, respectively. In general, it will not deny a family permission to move for this reason; however, it retains the discretion to do so under special circumstances.

Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.3154(c)]

HUD regulations permit the SCHA to prohibit any elective move by a participant family during the family's initial lease term. They also permit the SCHA to prohibit more than one elective move by a participant family during any 12-month period. However, such prohibitions, if adopted, do not apply when the family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member. (For the policy on documentation of abuse, see section 10-I.A.) In addition, the SCHA may not establish a policy permitting moves only at reexamination [Notice PIH 2016-09].

SCHA Policy

SCHA will deny a family permission to make an elective move during the family's initial lease term, unless the owner's lease is a month-to-month lease or termination of the lease is mutually agreeable to the owner and family. This policy applies to moves within SCHA's jurisdiction or outside it under portability.

Families will be permitted to move more than once in a 12-month period.

Families may not be permitted to move outside the SCHA's jurisdiction under portability procedures during the initial year of assisted occupancy.

SCHA will deny moves under portability if family has an outstanding repayment agreement with SCHA. SCHA, at its discretion, may deny moves under portability for other violations of family obligations.

SCHA will consider exceptions to these policies for the following reasons: to protect the health or safety of a family member (e.g., lead-based paint hazards, domestic violence, witness protection programs), to accommodate a change in family circumstances (e.g., new employment, school attendance in a distant area, or to address an emergency situation over which a family has no control.

In addition, SCHA will allow exceptions to these policies for purposes of reasonable accommodation of a family member who is a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

10-I.D. MOVING PROCESS

Notification

If a family wishes to move to a new unit, the family must notify the SCHA and the owner before moving out of the old unit or terminating the lease on notice to the owner [24 CFR 982.314(d)(2)]. If the family wishes to move to a unit outside the SCHA's jurisdiction under portability, the notice to the SCHA must specify the area where the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.314(d)(2)]. The notices must be in writing [24 CFR 982.5].

Approval

SCHA Policy

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

The family must give the landlord the required number of days written notice of intent to vacate, specified in the lease, in accordance with state law, and must give a copy to

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

SCHA Policy

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

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

Voucher Issuance and Briefing

SCHA Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within SCHA's jurisdiction, SCHA will issue a new voucher prior to the move-out date. No briefing is required for these families, unless there has been a change of head of household. SCHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration. If a family does not locate a new unit within the term of the voucher and any extensions, the family

may remain in its current unit with continued voucher assistance if the owner agrees and SCHA approves. Otherwise, the family will lose its assistance.

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

For families moving due an owner failing to make required repairs timely, resulting in the SCHA terminating the HAP contract, the SCHA will follow the policies set forth earlier in this section and in Chapter 8, Part II.

Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)]

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

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will continue to pay the housing assistance payment to an owner for the month that a sole member of the household passes away.

Housing assistance payment on the new unit may not begin until the first day after completion of the term of the notice to vacate from the old unit. If SCHA receives written verification from the owner releasing the family from the tenancy prior to the end of the notice to vacate, assistance on the new unit may begin sooner.

The SCHA will prorate assistance for the month in which the family vacates the unit if it is any day other than the last day of the month.

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

PART II: PORTABILITY

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

Within the limitations of the regulations and this plan, a participant family or an applicant family that has been issued a voucher has the right to use tenant-based voucher assistance to lease a unit anywhere in the United States providing that the unit is located within the jurisdiction of a PHA administering a tenant-based voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The process by which a family obtains a voucher from one PHA and uses it to lease a unit in the jurisdiction of another PHA is known as portability. The ~~P~~PHA that issues the voucher is called the **initial PHA.** The PHA that has jurisdiction in the area to which the family wants to move is called the **receiving PHA.**

The receiving PHA has the option of administering the family's voucher for the initial PHA or absorbing the family into its own program. Under the first option, the receiving PHA provides all housing services for the family and bills the initial PHA for the family's housing assistance payments and the fees for administering the family's voucher. Under the second option, the receiving PHA pays for the family's assistance with its own program funds, and the initial PHA has no further relationship with the family. The initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the initial PHA's voucher. Based on the receiving PHA's response, the initial PHA must determine whether they will approve or deny the portability request [Notice PIH 2016-09].

PHAs commonly act as both the initial and receiving PHA because families may move into or out of their jurisdiction under portability. Each role involves different responsibilities. The SCHA will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.B when it is acting as the initial PHA for a family. It will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.C when it is acting as the receiving PHA for a family.

In administering portability, the initial PHA and the receiving PHA must comply with financial procedures required by HUD, including the use of HUD-required forms [24 CFR 982.355(e)(5)].

PHAs must also comply with billing and payment deadlines. HUD may reduce an administrative fee to an initial or receiving PHA if the PHA does not comply with HUD portability requirements [24 CFR 982.355(e)(7)].

10-II.B. INITIAL PHA ROLE

Allowable Moves under Portability

A family may move with voucher assistance only to an area where there is at least one PHA administering a voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. If there is more than one PHA in the area, the initial PHA provides the family with the contact information for the receiving PHAs that serve the area, and the family selects the receiving PHA. The family must inform the initial PHA which PHA it has selected. If the family prefers not to select the receiving PHA, the initial PHA will select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family [24 CFR 982.255(b)].

Applicant families that have been issued vouchers as well as participant families may qualify to lease a unit outside the SCHA's jurisdiction under portability. HUD regulations and SCHA policy determine whether a family qualifies.

Applicant Families

Under HUD regulations, most applicant families qualify to lease a unit outside the SCHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, HUD gives the SCHA discretion to deny a portability move by an applicant family for the same two reasons that it may deny any move by a participant family: insufficient funding and grounds for denial or termination of assistance. If SCHA intends to deny a family permission to move under portability due to insufficient funding, the SCHA must notify HUD within 10 business days of the determination to deny the move [24 CFR 982.355(e)].

SCHA Policy

In determining whether or not to deny an applicant family permission to move under portability because SCHA lacks sufficient funding or has grounds for denying assistance to the family, the SCHA will follow the policies established in section 10-I.B of this chapter. If SCHA does deny the move due to insufficient funding, SCHA will notify HUD in writing within 10 business days of SCHA's determination to deny the move.

In addition, the SCHA may establish a policy denying the right to portability to nonresident applicants during the first 12 months after they are admitted to the program [24 CFR 982.353(c)].

SCHA Policy

If neither the head of household nor the spouse/cohead of an applicant family had a domicile (legal residence) in SCHA's jurisdiction at the time of the family's application for assistance was submitted, the family must lease a unit within the SCHA's jurisdiction for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

SCHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2) or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking.

Individuals qualifying as victims of domestic violence are eligible for a VAWA Emergency Move if the following occurs:

(1) The applicant expressly requests the move; and

(2) The applicant reasonably believes there is a threat or imminent harm from further violence if the applicant remains in the current unit; or

(3) A sexual assault had occurred within a 90-day period prior to the request to move.

The SCHA does not own or manage any physical properties, the Emergency Move Plan will consist of the following:

(1) Issuance of voucher

(2) Expediting the move out process

(3) Providing victim an updated list of applicable resources

Participant Families

The initial PHA must not provide portable assistance for a participant if a family has moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The Violence Against Women

Act of 2013 (VAWA) creates an exception to this prohibition for families who are otherwise in compliance with program obligations but have moved to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.353(b)].

SCHA Policy

SCHA will determine whether a participant family may move out of SCHA's jurisdiction with continued assistance in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth here and in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B of this chapter. SCHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the approval policy set forth in section 10-I.C of this chapter.

Individuals qualifying as victims of domestic violence are eligible for a VAWA Emergency Move, even if they are not in good standing, if the following occurs:

(4) The applicant expressly requests the move; and

(5) The applicant reasonably believes there is a threat or imminent harm from further violence if the applicant remains in the current unit; or

(6) A sexual assault had occurred within a 90-day period prior to the request to move.

The SCHA does not own or manage any physical properties, the Emergency Move Plan will consist of the following:

(4) Issuance of voucher

(5) Expediting the move out process

(6) Providing victim an updated list of applicable resources

Determining Income Eligibility

Applicant Families

An applicant family may lease a unit in a particular area under portability only if the family is income eligible for admission to the voucher program in that area [24 CFR 982.353(d)(1)]. The family must specify the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.355(c)(1)].

The initial PHA is responsible for determining whether the family is income eligible in the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.353(d)(1), 24 CFR 982.355(9)]. If the applicant family is not income eligible in that area, the SCHA must inform the family that it may not move there and receive voucher assistance [Notice PIH 2016-09].

Participant Families

The income eligibility of a participant family is not redetermined if the family moves to a new jurisdiction under portability [24 CFR 982.353(d)(2)].

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

No new reexamination of family income and composition is required for an applicant family.

SCHA Policy

For a participant family approved to move out of its jurisdiction under portability, SCHA generally will conduct a reexamination of family income and composition only if the family's annual reexamination must be completed on or before the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information.

SCHA will make any exceptions to this policy necessary to remain in compliance with HUD regulations.

Briefing

The regulations and policies on briefings set forth in Chapter 5 of this plan require the SCHA to provide information on portability to all applicant families that qualify to lease a unit outside the SCHA's jurisdiction under the portability procedures. Therefore, no special briefing is required for these families.

SCHA Policy

No formal briefing will be required for a participant family wishing to move outside SCHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, SCHA will provide the family with the same oral and written explanation of portability that it provides to applicant families selected for admission to the program (see Chapter 5).

SCHA will provide the name, address, and phone of the contact for the PHA in the jurisdiction to which the family wishes to move. If there is more than one PHA with jurisdiction over the area to which the family wishes to move, SCHA will advise the family that the family selects the receiving PHA and notify SCHA of which receiving PHA was selected. The SCHA will provide the family with contact information for all of the receiving PHAs that serve the area. SCHA will not provide any additional information about receiving PHAs in the area. SCHA will further inform the family that if the family prefers not to select the receiving PHA, the initial PHA will select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family. In this case, SCHA will not provide the family with information for all receiving PHAs in the area.

SCHA will advise the family that they will be under the receiving PHA's policies and procedures, including screening, subsidy standards, voucher extension policies, and payment standards.

Voucher Issuance and Term

An applicant family has no right to portability until after the family has been issued a voucher [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. In issuing vouchers to applicant families, the SCHA will follow the regulations and procedures set forth in Chapter 5.

SCHA Policy

For participating families approved to move under portability, SCHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of SCHA's written approval to move.

The initial term of the voucher will be 120 days. However, if the move is due to the HAP contract being terminated due to an owner failing to make required repairs within the required time frame, the SCHA will issue the family a voucher no later than 30 days prior

to the termination of the HAP contract. The initial term of the voucher will be 120 calendar days.

Voucher Extensions and Expiration

SCHA Policy

SCHA will automatically approve one 60-day-extension upon written request from the family. SCHA may require documentation of family's search.

SCHA will approve an additional 60-day extension for circumstances as stated in Chapter 5-II-E.

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

Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will use e-mail, when possible, to contact the receiving PHA regarding whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA

After approving a family's request to move under portability, the initial PHA must promptly notify the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to expect the family [24 CFR 982.355(c)(~~2~~3); 24 CFR 982.355(c)(7)]. The initial PHA must also advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6)].

SCHA Policy

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

Sending Documentation to the Receiving SCHA

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

- Form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, with Part I filled out [Notice PIH 2016-09]
- A copy of the family's voucher [Notice PIH 2016-09]
- A copy of the family's most recent form HUD-50058, Family Report, or, if necessary in the case of an applicant family, family and income information in a format similar to that of form HUD-50058 [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2016-09]
- Copies of the income verifications backing up the form HUD-50058, including a copy of the family's current EIV data [24 CFR 982.355(c)(47), Notice PIH-2016-09]

SCHA Policy

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

Social security numbers (SSNs)

Documentation of legal identity

Documentation of citizenship or eligible immigration status

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

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

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

Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH-2016-09]

The deadline for submission of initial billing is 90 days following the expiration date of the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA. In cases where suspension of the voucher delays the initial billing submission, the receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of delayed billing before the billing deadline and document the delay is due to the suspension. In this case, the initial PHA must extend the billing deadline by 30 days.

If the initial PHA does not receive a billing notice by the deadline and does not intend to honor a late billing submission, it must notify the initial PHA in writing. The initial PHA may report to HUD the receiving PHA's failure to comply with the deadline.

If the initial PHA will honor the late billing, no action is required.

SCHA Policy

SCHA may honor late billings received.

Monthly Billing Payments [24 CFR 982.355(e), Notice PIH- 2016-09]

If the receiving PHA is administering the family's voucher, the receiving-PHA -bills the initial PHA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees.When reimbursing for administrative fees, the initial PHA must promptly reimburse the receiving PHA for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee for each program unit under contract on the first day of the month for which the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA under portability. If the administrative fees

are prorated for the HCV program, the proration will apply to the amount of the administrative fee for which the receiving PHA may bill [24 CFR 982.355(e)(2)].

The initial PHA is responsible for making billing payments in a timely manner. The first billing amount is due within 30 calendar days after the initial PHA receives Part II of form HUD-52665 from the receiving PHA. Subsequent payments must be **received** by the receiving PHA no later than the fifth business day of each month. The payments must be provided in a form and manner that the receiving PHA is able and willing to accept.

The initial PHA may not terminate or delay making payments under existing portability billing arrangements as a result of overleasing or funding shortfalls. The PHA must manage its tenant-based program in a manner that ensures that it has the financial ability to provide assistance for families that move out of its jurisdiction under portability and are not absorbed by receiving PHAs as well as for families that remain within its jurisdiction.

SCHA Policy

At its discretion, the SCHA will utilize direct deposit to ensure that the payment is received by the deadline unless the receiving PHA notifies the SCHA that direct deposit is not acceptable to them.

Annual Updates of Form HUD-50058

If the initial PHA is being billed on behalf of a portable family, it should receive an updated form HUD-50058 each year from the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to receive an updated 50058 by the family's annual reexamination date, the initial PHA should contact the receiving PHA to verify the status of the family. The initial PHA must continue paying the receiving PHA based on the last form HUD-50058 received, unless instructed otherwise by HUD. The initial PHA may seek absorption of the vouchers by following steps outlined in Notice PIH 2016-09.

Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)]

At any time, either the initial PHA or the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance with the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 24 CFR 982.553. (For SCHA policies on denial and termination, see Chapters 3 and 12, respectively.)

10-II.C. RECEIVING PHA ROLE

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

SCHA will use e-mail, when possible, to notify the initial PHA whether it will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

Initial Contact with Family

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

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

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

Briefing

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

SCHA Policy

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

Income Eligibility and Reexamination

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

SCHA Policy

For any family moving into its jurisdiction under portability, at its discretion, SCHA will conduct either an interim or an annual/biennial reexamination of family income and

composition. However, SCHA will not delay issuing the family a voucher for this reason. Nor will SCHA delay approving a unit for the family until the reexamination process is complete unless the family is an applicant and SCHA cannot otherwise confirm that the family is income eligible for admission to the program in the area where the unit is located.

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

Voucher Issuance

When a family moves into its jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA is required to issue the family a voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. The family must submit a request for tenancy approval to the receiving PHA during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)].

Timing of Voucher Issuance

HUD expects the receiving PHA to issue the voucher within two weeks after receiving the family's paperwork from the initial PHA if the information is in order, the family has contacted the receiving PHA, and the family complies with the receiving PHA's procedures [Notice PIH 2016-09].

SCHA Policy

When a family ports into its jurisdiction, SCHA will issue the family a voucher based on the paperwork provided by the initial PHA unless the family's paperwork from the initial PHA is incomplete, the family's voucher from the initial PHA has expired or the family does not comply with PHA's procedures. SCHA will update the family's information when verification has been completed.

Voucher Term

The term of the receiving PHA's voucher may not expire before 30 calendar days from the expiration of the initial PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. If the initial PHA extends the term of the voucher, the receiving PHA's voucher may not expire before 30 days from the new expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher [Notice PIH 2016-09].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA's voucher will expire 30 calendars days from the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher. If the initial PHA extends the term of the voucher, the SCHA's voucher will expire 30 calendar days from the new expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher.

Voucher Extensions [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14), Notice 2016-09]

Once the receiving PHA issues the portable family a voucher, the receiving PHA's policies on extensions of the voucher term apply. The receiving PHA must inform the initial PHA of any extension granted to the term of the voucher. It must also bear in mind the billing deadline provided by the initial PHA. Unless willing and able to absorb the family, the receiving PHA

should ensure that any voucher expiration date would leave sufficient time to process a request for tenancy approval, execute a HAP contract, and deliver the initial billing to the initial PHA.

SCHA Policy

SCHA generally will not extend the term of the voucher that it issues to an incoming portable family, beyond the regulatory requirement, unless SCHA plans to absorb the family into its own program, in which case it will follow the policies on voucher extension set forth in section 5-II.E.

SCHA will consider an exception to this policy as a reasonable accommodation to a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

Voucher Suspensions [24 CFR 982.303, 24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)]

If the family submits a request for tenancy approval during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher, the PHA must suspend the term of that voucher. The term of the voucher stops from the date that the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy until the date the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied [24 CFR 982.4(b)] (see Section 5-II.E).

Notifying the Initial PHA

The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has leased an eligible unit under the program or if the family fails to submit a request for tenancy approval for an eligible unit within the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(8~~1~~6)]. The receiving PHA is required to use Part II of form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, for this purpose [Notice PIH 2016-09]. (For more on this topic and the deadline for notification, see below under "Administering a Portable Family's Voucher.")

If an incoming portable family ultimately decides not to lease in the jurisdiction of the receiving PHA but instead wishes to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction or to search in another jurisdiction, the receiving PHA must refer the family back to the initial PHA. In such a case the voucher of record for the family is once again the voucher originally issued by the initial PHA. Any extension of search time provided by the receiving PHA's voucher is only valid for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction [Notice PIH 2016-09].

Administering a Portable Family's Voucher

Portability Billing [24 CFR 982.355(e)]

To cover assistance for a portable family that was not absorbed, the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees. The amount of the housing assistance payment for a portable family in the receiving PHA's program is determined in the same manner as for other families in the receiving PHA's program.

The receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA's ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee for each program unit under contract on the first day of the month for which the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA under portability. If the administrative fees are prorated for the HCV program, the proration will apply to the amount of the administrative fee for which the receiving PHA may bill (i.e., the receiving PHA may bill for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA's

prorated ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee).

If both PHAs agree, the PHAs may negotiate a different amount of reimbursement.

SCHA Policy

Unless SCHA negotiates a different amount of reimbursement with the initial PHA, PHA will bill the initial PHA the maximum amount of administrative fees allowed, ensuring any administrative fee proration has been properly applied.

Initial Billing Deadline

If a portable family's search for a unit is successful and the receiving PHA intends to administer the family's voucher, the receiving PHA must submit its initial billing notice (Part II of form HUD-52665) in time that the notice will be **received** no later than ~~6~~90 days following the expiration date of the family's voucher issued by the initial PHA [Notice PIH 2016-09]. This deadline may be extended for 30 additional days if the delay is due to suspension of the voucher's term (see Initial Billing Section, above). A copy of the family's form HUD-50058, Family Report, completed by the receiving PHA must be attached to the initial billing notice. The receiving PHA may send these documents by mail, fax, or e-mail.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will send its initial billing notice by fax or e-mail, if necessary, to meet the billing deadline but will also send the notice by regular mail.

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Late Payments [Notice PIH 2016-09]

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

Overpayments [Notice PIH 2016-09]

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

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

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

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

Denial or Termination of Assistance

At any time, the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance to a portable family for family action or inaction [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)

In the case of a termination, the PHA should provide adequate notice of the effective date to the initial PHA to avoid having to return a payment. In no event should the receiving PHA fail to

notify the initial PHA later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement [HUD-52665; Notice PIH 2016-09].

SCHA Policy

If SCHA elects to deny or terminate~~s~~ assistance for a portable family, SCHA will notify the initial PHA within 10 business days after receipt of the informal review or hearing decision if the denial or termination is upheld, or if no informal review or hearing was requested. SCHA will base its denial or termination decision on the policies set forth in Chapter 3 or Chapter 12, respectively. The informal review or hearing will be held in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16. SCHA will furnish the initial PHA with a copy of the review or hearing decision.

Absorbing a Portable Family

The receiving PHA may absorb an incoming portable family into its own program when the PHA executes a HAP contract on behalf of the family or at any time thereafter providing that ~~(a)~~ the SCHA has funding available under its annual contributions contract (ACC) [24 CFR 982.355(d)(1), Notice PIH 2016-09].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family from the point of admission, the admission will be counted against the income targeting obligation of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)(vii)].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family after providing assistance for the family under a billing arrangement with the initial PHA, the receiving PHA must send an updated form HUD-52665 to the initial PHA no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement.

SCHA Policy

If SCHA decides to absorb a portable family upon the execution of a HAP contract on behalf of the family, SCHA will notify the initial PHA by the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665. The effective date of the HAP contract will be the effective date of the absorption.

If SCHA decides to absorb a family after that, it will provide the initial PHA with 30 days' advance notice, but no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement.

Following the absorption of an incoming portable family, the family is assisted with funds available under the consolidated ACC for the receiving PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(d)], and the receiving PHA becomes the initial PHA in any subsequent moves by the family under portability [24 CFR 982.355(e)(4)].

Chapter 11.A

REEXAMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The SCHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition at least annually, and to adjust the family's level of assistance accordingly. Interim reexaminations are also needed in certain situations. This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations, and the recalculation of family share and subsidy that occurs as a result. HUD regulations and SCHA policies concerning reexaminations are presented in three parts:

Part I: Annual Reexaminations. This part discusses the process for conducting annual reexaminations.

Part II: Interim Reexaminations. This part details the requirements for families to report changes in family income and composition between annual reexaminations.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount. This part discusses the recalculation of family share and subsidy amounts based on the results of annual and interim reexaminations.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this plan, apply to both annual and interim reexaminations.

Under MTW authority, SCHA is authorized to define, adopt and implement a reexamination program that differs from the reexamination program currently mandated in the 1937 Act and its implementing regulations. This authorization waives certain provisions of Section 8(o)(5) of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR 982.516 as necessary to implement the Agency's MTW Plan.

PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516] 11-I.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition regularly for all families. Reexaminations of household income occur annually for households. This includes gatherings and verifying current information about family composition, income and expenses. SCHA will conduct a reexamination once every three years (triennial) for all families in which at least 90% of income is from a fixed source. The chart below summarizes the alternative reexamination schedule (Exhibit 11-1). Based on the updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated.

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition regularly for all families. This includes gathering and verifying current information about family composition, income, and expenses. Based on this updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated. Generally, the SCHA will conduct a reexamination at least annually. The

SCHA will implement an alternative reexamination schedule for all families in which at least 90 percent of income is from a fixed source. The chart on page 11-13 summarizes the alternative reexamination schedule (Exhibit 11-1).

11-I.B ALTERNATIVE REEXAMINATIONS [8 (o) (5) of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR 982.516 (a) (1) and 982.516 (c) (2)]

In FY 2024, an MTW activity was approved allowing for an alternative reexamination schedule. The SCHA's alternative reexamination schedule will apply to families in which at least 90 percent of household income is from a fixed source. For these families, the alternative reexamination schedule will be at least once every three years (triennially).

Third party verification of all income sources must be obtained during the intake process and every three years thereafter. Furtther, upon request of the family the SCHA must perform third-party verification of all income sources.

Fixed sources of income include Social Security and SSI benefits, pensions, annuities, disability or death benefits, and other sources of income subject to a COLA or rate of interest. The determination of fixed income may be streamlined even if the family also receives income from other non-fixed sources.

SCHA Policy

If a family member with a fixed source of income is added, SCHA will use third party verification of all income amounts for that family member.

If verification of the COLA or rate of interest is not available, SCHA will obtain third- party verification of income amounts.

Third-party verification of fixed sources of income will be obtained during the intake process and at least once every three years thereafter.

Third-party verification of non-fixed income will not be verified in years where no fixed-income review is required.

11-I.C. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The SCHA must establish a policy to ensure that the reexamination for each family is completed within the period required, and may require reexaminations more frequently [HCV GB p. 12-1].

SCHA Policy

SCHA will begin the reexamination process 60 days in advance of its scheduled effective date. Generally, SCHA will schedule annual reexamination effective dates to coincide with the family's anniversary date.

Generally, anniversary date is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

If the family moves to a new unit, SCHA, at its discretion, may perform a new annual reexamination.

SCHA also may schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

Notification of and Participation in the Reexamination Process

The SCHA is required to obtain the information needed to conduct ~~annual~~ reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the SCHA. However, SCHAs should give tenants who were not provided the opportunity the option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time [Notice PIH 2009-36].

SCHA Policy

Reexaminations will be conducted by mail. Notification of the annual reexamination will be sent by first-class mail and will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be provided to SCHA, and the deadline for providing it. Documents will be accepted by mail, by email, by fax, or in person.

If the family does not provide the information and documentation required by SCHA by the deadline provided, SCHA will schedule an in-person interview.

If the family is unable to attend the scheduled in-person interview, the family should contact SCHA in advance of the interview to reschedule the appointment.

Families that fail to attend a scheduled or rescheduled interview without SCHA approval will be sent a notice of termination in accordance with policies contained in Chapter 12.

An in-person interview will be scheduled if the family requests assistance in providing information or documentation requested by SCHA.

11-I.D. CONDUCTING ~~ANNUAL~~ REEXAMINATIONS

As part of the reexamination process, families are required to provide updated information to the SCHA regarding the family's income, expenses, and composition [24 CFR 982.551(b)].

SCHA Policy

Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the reexamination appointment. The required information will include a SCHA-designated reexamination form, an Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, as well as supporting documents or forms related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

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

obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time period (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of termination (See Chapter 12).

Additionally, HUD recommends that at reexaminations SCHAs ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state [Notice PIH 2012-28].

SCHA Policy

At the reexamination, SCHA will ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state. SCHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database, Meghan's Law database, local law enforcement and/or contracted vendor to verify the information provided by the tenant.

If the SCHA proposes to terminate assistance based on lifetime sex offender registration information, the SCHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to termination. [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)]. (See Chapter 12.)

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or the SCHA has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual/triennial basis. These include:

Legal identity

- Age
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

If adding a new family member to the unit causes overcrowding according to the housing quality standards (HQS) (see Chapter 8), the SCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and SCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the SCHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

11-I.E. DETERMINING ONGOING ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN STUDENTS [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5)]

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

If a student enrolled in an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the student's eligibility must be reexamined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents on an annual basis. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents must be income eligible for the student to continue to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from his or her parents or is considered a *vulnerable youth* in accordance with SCHA policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's ongoing eligibility.

Students who reside with parents in an HCV assisted unit are not subject to this provision. It is limited to students who are receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

SCHA Policy

During the annual reexamination process, SCHA will determine the ongoing eligibility of each student who is subject to the eligibility restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by reviewing the student's individual income as well as the income of the student's parents. If the student has been determined "independent" from his/her parents or is considered a vulnerable youth based on the policies in Sections 3-II.E and 7-II.E, the parents' income will not be reviewed.

If the student is no longer income eligible based on his/her own income or the income of his/her parents, the student's assistance will be terminated in accordance with the policies in Section 12-I.D.

If the student continues to be income eligible based on his/her own income and the income of his/her parents (if applicable), SCHA will process a reexamination in accordance with the policies in this chapter.

11-I.F. EFFECTIVE DATES

The SCHA must establish policies concerning the effective date of changes that result from an reexamination [24 CFR 982.516].

SCHA Policy

In general, an increase in the family share of the rent will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

If less than 30 days remain before the scheduled effective date, the increase will take effect on the first of the month following the end of the 30-day notice period.

If a family moves to a new unit, the increase will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract, and no 30-day notice is required.

If SCHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by SCHA, but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *increases* in the family share of the rent will be applied retroactively, to the scheduled effective date of the annual reexamination. The family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a decrease in the family share of the rent that results from regular reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If a family moves to a new unit, the decrease will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract.

If SCHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by SCHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *decreases* in the family share of the rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

Delays in reexamination processing are considered to be caused by the family if the family fails to provide information requested by SCHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents SCHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

PART II: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516] 11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change between annual reexaminations. HUD and SCHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances must be reported, and under what circumstances the SCHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit the SCHA to conduct interim reexaminations of income or family composition at any time. When an interim reexamination is conducted, only those factors that have changed are verified and adjusted [HCV GB, p. 12-10].

In addition to specifying what information the family must report, HUD regulations permit the family to request an interim determination if other aspects of the family's income or composition changes. The SCHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and SCHA policies describing what changes families are required to report, what changes families may choose to report, and how the SCHA will process both SCHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

11-II.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The family is required to report all changes in family composition. The SCHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in income and family composition. However, due to family obligations under the program, the SCHA has limited discretion in this area.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between regular reexaminations.

New Family Members Not Requiring SCHA Approval

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require SCHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify the SCHA of the addition [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)].

SCHA Policy

The family must inform SCHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 business days.

New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval

With the exception of children who join the family as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, a family must request SCHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 982.551(h)(4)].

When any new family member is added, the SCHA must make appropriate adjustments in the family share of the rent and the HAP payment at the effective date of either the annual or interim reexamination [24 CFR 982.516(e)(2)].

If a change in family size causes a violation of Housing Quality Standards (HQS) space standards (see Chapter 8), the SCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and SCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the SCHA must terminate the family's HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403]. SCHA Policy

Families must request SCHA approval to add a new family member, live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 14 consecutive days or 30 days within a sequential 12- month period and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by SCHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

SCHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets SCHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (see Chapter 7, Part II).

SCHA will not approve the addition of a foster child or foster adult if it will cause a violation of HQS space standards.

If SCHA determines an individual meets SCHA's eligibility criteria and documentation requirements, SCHA will provide written approval to the family. If the approval of a new family member or live-in aide will cause overcrowding according to HQS standards, the approval letter will explain that the family will be issued a voucher and will be required to move.

If SCHA determines that an individual does not meet SCHA's eligibility criteria or documentation requirements, SCHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and.

SCHA will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

Departure of a Family or Household Member

Families must promptly notify the SCHA if any family member no longer lives in the unit [24 CFR 982.551(h)(3)]. Because household members are considered when determining the family unit (voucher) size [24 CFR 982.402], the SCHA also needs to know when any live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit.

SCHA Policy

If a household member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform SCHA within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to a family member who has been considered temporarily absent at the point that the family concludes the individual is permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform SCHA within 10 business days.

11-II.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because the SCHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change. When a family reports a change, the SCHA may take different actions depending on whether the family reported the change voluntarily, or because it was required to do so.

SCHA-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

SCHA-initiated interim reexaminations are those that are scheduled based on circumstances or criteria defined by the SCHA. They are not scheduled because of changes reported by the family.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

For families receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), SCHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the start and conclusion of the 24month eligibility period).

If the family has reported zero income, the family will be sent a Certification of Zero Income form every 60 days as long as the family continues to report that they have no income.

If at the time of the reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g. seasonal or cyclic income), SCHA may schedule an interim reexamination to coincide with the end of the period for which it is feasible to project income.

If at the time of the reexamination, tenant declarations were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, SCHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

SCHA may conduct an interim reexamination at any time in order to correct an error in a previous reexamination or to investigate a tenant fraud complaint.

Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

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

Required Reporting

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

SCHA Policy

Families are required to report any increase in income of 500 or more per month within 30 days of the date the change takes effect.

Families with a family member receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID) are required to report any increase when the EID family's share of rent will change as a result of an increase. SCHA will only conduct interim reexaminations when the EID family's share of rent will change as a result of the increase.

Families scheduled for triennials are required to report all changes in household composition and any new or additional sources of non-fixed income within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect. Families are not required to report increases in fixed income courses (Social Security or pension benefits).

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

Optional Reporting

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

A family enrolled in the FSS program may report increases in family income to increase their escrow account balances. SCHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the participant's request.

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

11-II.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION Method of Reporting

SCHA Policy

The family must notify SCHA in writing, using a SCHA-provided form, of changes. Any information, documents or signatures needed from the family to verify the change must be provided with this form.

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

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

Effective Dates

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

PART III: RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT

11-III.A. OVERVIEW

After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the SCHA must recalculate the family share of the rent and the subsidy amount, and notify the family and owner of the changes [24 CFR 982.516(d)(2), HCV 12-6 and 12-10]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

11-III.B. CHANGES IN PAYMENT STANDARDS AND UTILITY ALLOWANCES

In order to calculate the family share of the rent and HAP amount correctly, changes in payment standards, subsidy standards, or utility allowances may need to be updated and included in the SCHA's calculations.

Specific policies governing how subsidy standards, payment standards, and utility allowances are applied are discussed below.

Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must use the correct payment standard for the family, taking into consideration the family unit size, the size of unit, and the area in which the unit is located [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. See Chapter 6 for information on how to select the appropriate payment standard.

When the SCHA changes its payment standards or the family's situation changes, new payment standards are applied at the following times:

- If the SCHA's payment standard amount changes during the term of the HAP contract, the date on which the new standard is applied depends on whether the standard has increased or decreased:

- If the payment standard amount has increased, the increased payment standard will be applied at the first annual reexamination following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.

- If the payment standard amount has decreased, during the term of a HAP contract, the SCHA is not required to reduce the payment standard as the HAP contract remains in effect. At the family's second annual reexamination, the SCHA may, but is not required to, apply the decreased payment standard or may gradually implement the reduced payment standard (See Chapter 6 for the SCHA's policy on decreases in the payment standard).

- If the family moves to a new unit, or a new HAP contract is executed due to changes in the lease (even if the family remains in place) the current payment standard applicable to the family will be used when the new HAP contract is processed. **Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)]**

If there is a change in the family unit size that would apply to a family during the HAP contract term, either due to a change in family composition, or a change in the SCHA's subsidy standards (see Chapter 5), the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family at the family's *first annual* reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must reflect any changes in the family's utility arrangement with the owner, or in the SCHA's utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

When there are changes in the utility arrangement with the owner, the SCHA must use the utility allowances in effect at the time the new lease and HAP contract are executed.

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

SCHA Policy

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

11-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW FAMILY SHARE AND HAP AMOUNT

The SCHA must notify the owner and family of any changes in the amount of the HAP payment [HUD-52641, HAP Contract]. The notice must include the following information [HCV GB, p. 12-6]:

- The amount and effective date of the new HAP payment
- The amount and effective date of the new family share of the rent
- The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent to owner

The family must be given an opportunity for an informal hearing regarding the SCHA's determination of their annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment [24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)] (see Chapter 16).

SCHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the family share of the rent and the housing assistance payment. The notice also will state the procedures for requesting an informal hearing.

11-III.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, the SCHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the SCHA may discover errors made by the SCHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of subsidy are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 14.

	Exhibit 11-1 Summary of the Alternative Recertification Schedule	
	Annual	**Triennial**
Frequency	**Once Per Year**	**Once every 3 years**
Target Group	Households with: No income at all (Zero income) No income from wages Income from a temporary source such as: • Temporary Assistance for needy families (TANF) • General Assistance (GA) • Child Support • Unemployment • Other non-wage sources Mixed income from fixed source (e.g. Social Security (SS), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and temporary source (e.g. TANF,GA) Also includes households enrolled in Special Programs (e.g. Mainstream, VASH, EHV, FUP, and FSS – some Special Program types will follow alternative recertification schedule)	For Families in which at least 90 percent of income is from a fixed source: All Income from a fixed source such as: SS SSI Pension
During the Interim Years	Required to report increases in income when it occurs May report decreases in income at any time Must report changes in household composition when it occurs	Not required to report increases in fixed income Required to report any new or non-fixed income sources May report decreases in income at any time Must report changes in household composition when It occurs

Hardship Policy	Household can request a review, at any time, of the PHA's determination of their adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute their tenant rent if they feel it has been calculated incorrectly, or when a requirement or provision of an MTW activity constitutes a financial or other hardship for the family.

Chapter 11.B

REEXAMINATIONS UNDER HOTMA 102/104

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is applicable upon the PHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date. Prior to this date, the PHA will follow policies as outlined in Chapter 11.A. of the model policy.

The SCHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition at least annually, and to adjust the family's level of assistance accordingly. Interim reexaminations are also needed in certain situations. This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations, and the recalculation of family share and subsidy that occurs as a result. HUD regulations and SCHA policies concerning reexaminations are presented in three parts:

Part I: Annual Reexaminations. This part discusses the process for conducting annual reexaminations.

Part II: Interim Reexaminations. This part details the requirements for families to report changes in family income and composition between annual reexaminations.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount. This part discusses the recalculation of family share and subsidy amounts based on the results of annual and interim reexaminations.

Part IV: Non-Interim Reexamination Transaction. This part describes transactions that do not entail changes to the family's adjusted income.

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Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this plan, apply to both annual and interim reexaminations.

Under MTW authority, SCHA is authorized to define, adopt and implement a reexamination program that differs from the reexamination program currently mandated in the 1937 Act and its implementing regulations. This authorization waives certain provisions of Section 8(o)(5) of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR 982.516 as necessary to implement the Agency's MTW Plan.

PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516]

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition regularly for all families. This includes gathering and verifying current information about family composition, income, and expenses. Based on this updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated. Generally, the SCHA will conduct a reexamination at least annually. The SCHA will implement an alternative reexamination schedule for all families in which at least 90 percent of income is from a fixed source. The chart on page 11-13 summarizes the alternative reexamination schedule (Exhibit 11-1).

Unlike when performing an interim reexamination or at intake, at annual reexamination, the SCHA must determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period, except where the SCHA uses a streamlined income determination. Income from assets, however, is always anticipated, irrespective of the income examination type [Notice PIH 2023-27]. SCHA also has the option of using a "Safe Harbor" income verification from another federal means-tested program to verify gross annual income. Chapter 7 contains the SCHA's policies related to streamlined income determinations and the use of Safe Harbor income verifications.

11-I.B. SCHEDULING REEXAMINATIONS

The SCHA must establish a policy to ensure that the reexamination for each family is completed within the period required and may require reexaminations more frequently [HCV GB p. 12-1].

SCHA Policy SCHA will begin the reexamination process 60 days in advance of its scheduled effective date. Generally, SCHA will schedule annual reexamination effective dates to coincide with the family's anniversary date.

Generally, anniversary date is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

If the family moves to a new unit, SCHA, at its discretion, may perform a new annual reexamination.

SCHA also may schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

Notification of and Participation in the Reexamination Process

The SCHA is required to obtain the information needed to conduct reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the SCHA. However, SCHAs should give tenants who were not provided the opportunity the option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time [Notice PIH 2009-36].

SCHA Policy

Reexaminations will be conducted by mail. Notification of the annual reexamination will be sent by first-class mail and will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be provided to SCHA, and the deadline for providing it. Documents will be accepted by mail, by email, by fax, or in person.

If the family does not provide the information and documentation required by SCHA by the deadline provided, SCHA will schedule an in-person interview.

If the family is unable to attend the scheduled in-person interview, the family should contact SCHA in advance of the interview to reschedule the appointment.

Families that fail to attend a scheduled or rescheduled interview without SCHA approval will be sent a notice of termination in accordance with policies contained in Chapter 12.

An in-person interview will be scheduled if the family requests assistance in providing information or documentation requested by SCHA.

11-I.C. CONDUCTING REEXAMINATIONS

As part of the reexamination process, families are required to provide updated information to the SCHA regarding the family's income, expenses, and composition [24 CFR 982.551(b)].

SCHA Policy

Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the reexamination appointment. The required information will include a SCHA-designated reexamination form, , as well as supporting documents or forms related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time period (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of termination (See Chapter 12).

Additionally, HUD recommends that at reexaminations SCHAs ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state [Notice PIH 2012-28].

SCHA Policy

At the reexamination, SCHA will ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state. SCHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database, Meghan's Law database, local law enforcement and/or contracted vendor to verify the information provided by the tenant.

If the SCHA proposes to terminate assistance based on lifetime sex offender registration information, the SCHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to termination. [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)]. (See Chapter 12.)

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or the SCHA has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual/triennial basis. These include:

Legal identity
Age

Social security numbers

A person's disability status

Citizenship or immigration status

If adding a new family member to the unit causes overcrowding according to the space (see Chapter 8), the SCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and SCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the SCHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

11-I.D. DETERMINING ONGOING ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN STUDENTS [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5)]

Section 327 of Public Law 109-115 established restrictions on the ongoing eligibility of certain students (both part- and full-time) who are enrolled in institutions of higher education.

If a student enrolled in an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the student's eligibility must be reexamined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents on an annual basis. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents must be income eligible for the student to continue to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from his or her parents or is considered a vulnerable youth in accordance with SCHA policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's ongoing eligibility.

Students who reside with parents in an HCV assisted unit are not subject to this provision. It is limited to students who are receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

SCHA Policy

During the annual reexamination process, SCHA will determine the ongoing eligibility of each student who is subject to the eligibility restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by reviewing the student's individual income as well as the income of the student's parents. If the student has been determined "independent" from his/her parents or is considered a

vulnerable youth based on the policies in Sections 3-II.E and 7-II.E, the parents' income will not be reviewed.

If the student is no longer income eligible based on his/her own income or the income of his/her parents, the student's assistance will be terminated in accordance with the policies in Section 12-I.D.

If the student continues to be income eligible based on his/her own income and the income of his/her parents (if applicable), SCHA will process a reexamination in accordance with the policies in this chapter.

11-I.E. CALCULATING ANNUAL INCOME AT ANNUAL REEXAMINATION [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

The SCHA must determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period and use this amount as the family income for annual reexaminations, except where the SCHA uses a streamlined income determination as indicated in Chapter 7 of this policy. The SCHA may also use Safe Harbor income determinations dated within the last 12 months from a means-tested federal public assistance program at annual reexamination as outlined in Chapter 7 of this policy.

Except when using streamlined or Safe Harbor income determinations, in determining the income of the family for the previous 12-month period, any change of income since the family's last annual reexamination, including those that did not meet the threshold to process an interim reexamination in accordance with SCHA policies and 24 CFR 5.657(c) or 960.257(b) must be considered.

Income from assets is always anticipated, irrespective of the income examination type.

A change in income may be a loss of income or the addition of a new source of income. Changing to a different employer in the prior year does not necessarily constitute a change if the income earned from either employer is substantially the same. The SCHA should look at the entirety of the family's unearned income and earned income from the prior year in which earned income may have been one constant job or many different jobs that start and stop.

Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) to Social Security income and Social Security disability income are always considered changes to income because the COLA is an adjustment that automatically occurs annually by law. See Chapter 6 for SCHA policies on when the COLA is applied and Chapter 7 on streamlined determination of income for inflationary adjustments.

Notice PIH 2023-27 lists the following steps to calculate both earned and unearned income at annual reexamination.

- **Step 1**: The SCHA determines annual income for the previous 12-month period by reviewing the following information:

- The EIV Income Report pulled within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination;
- The income reported on the most recent HUD–50058; and
- The amount of prior-year income reported by the family on the SCHA's annual reexamination paperwork.

- **Step 2**: The SCHA takes into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination.

- If there was an interim reexamination performed within the last reexaminations cycle and there are no additional changes, the SCHA must use the annual income from the interim to determine the family's total annual income. The SCHA may use verification obtained from the interim for this step.
- If the SCHA did not perform an interim or there have been changes since the last reexamination, the SCHA moves to Step 3.
    - **Step 3**: If there were changes in annual income not processed by the SCHA since the last reexamination, the SCHA must use current income. The family will be required to report their income for the prior year and whether there have been permanent changes.
    - If there are no reported changes to an income source, the SCHA may use documentation of prior-year income to calculate the annual income. For example, the SCHA may use the following documentation:
- EIV + self-certification (wages, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security, and unemployment)
- Current written third-party verification from the source verifying prior-year income that is dated within 120 days of receipt by the SCHA, for example:
    - Year-end statements
    - Paystub with year-to-date amounts
    - Tax forms (Form 1040, W2, 1099, etc.)
    - If there are reported changes by the family or the SCHA notes discrepancies between EIV and what the family reports, the SCHA must follow the verification hierarchy (described in Chapter 7) to document and verify income. Exhibit 11-1 provides detailed examples of how the SCHA calculates income from different sources at annual reexamination using the above method.

SCHA Policy

When income is calculated using a streamlined income in accordance with SCHA policies in Chapter 7, the above is not applicable. However, where the family disagrees with the SCHA or other agency's determination of income or the SCHA has other reason to use third-party verification in these circumstances, then the above will apply.

11-I.F. EFFECTIVE DATES

The SCHA must establish policies concerning the effective date of changes that result from a reexamination [24 CFR 982.516].

SCHA Policy

In general, an increase in the family share of the rent will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

If less than 30 days remain before the scheduled effective date, the increase will take effect on the first of the month following the end of the 30-day notice period.

If a family moves to a new unit, the increase will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract, and no 30-day notice is required.

If SCHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by SCHA, but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, increases in the family share of the rent will be applied retroactively, to the scheduled effective date of the annual reexamination. The family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a decrease in the family share of the rent that results from regular reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If a family moves to a new unit, the decrease will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract.

If SCHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by SCHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, decreases in the family share of the rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

Delays in reexamination processing are considered to be caused by the family if the family fails to provide information requested by SCHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents SCHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

PART II: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516; Notice PIH 2023-27]

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change between annual reexaminations. HUD and SCHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances must be reported, and under what circumstances the SCHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes.

A family may request an interim determination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination. The SCHA must conduct any interim reexamination within a reasonable period of time after the family request or when the SCHA becomes aware of a change in the family's adjusted income that must be processed in accordance with HUD regulations. What qualifies as a "reasonable time" may vary based on the amount of time it takes to verify information, but the SCHA generally should conduct the interim reexamination not longer than 30 days after the SCHA becomes aware of changes in income.
Notice PIH 2023-27 changes the conditions under which interim reexaminations must be conducted, codifies when interim reexaminations should be processed and made effective, and requires related changes for annual reexaminations and streamlined income determinations.

When the SCHA determines that an interim reexamination of income is necessary, they must ask the family to report changes in all aspects of adjusted income.

PHAs cannot implement local policy to perform an interim reexamination for increases in adjusted income below the 10% threshold for FSS participants. At enrollment, PHAs may not perform an interim reexamination of annual income unless the family experienced a change in adjusted annual income that meets the threshold to perform an interim reexamination under the HOTMA final rule. Families for whom their first reexamination of income does not occur until their regularly scheduled annual reexamination will not have the opportunity to begin escrowing their increased earnings until that time and may have fewer escrow increases over the life of the 5-year contract.

11-II.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Reporting

SCHA must require families to report household composition changes; however, SCHA determines the timeframe in which reporting happens [Notice PIH 2023-27]. The SCHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in income and family composition [24 CFR 960.257(b)(5).

SCHA Policy

All families must report all changes in family and household composition that occur between annual reexaminations within 10 business days of the change.

New Family Members Not Requiring SCHA Approval

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require SCHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify the SCHA of the addition [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)].

New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval

With the exception of children who join the family as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, a family must request SCHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 982.551(h)(4)].

When any new family member is added, the SCHA must make appropriate adjustments in the family share of the rent and the HAP payment at the effective date of either the annual or interim reexamination [24 CFR 982.516(e)(2)].

If a change in family size causes a violation of space standards (see Chapter 8), the SCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and SCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the SCHA must terminate the family's HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

SCHA Policy

Families must request SCHA approval to add a new family member (other than due to birth, adoption or court-awarded custody), live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 14 consecutive days or 30 days within a sequential 12- month period and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by SCHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

SCHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets SCHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (see Chapter 7, Part II).

SCHA will not approve the addition of a foster child or foster adult if it will cause a violation of space standards.

If SCHA determines an individual meets SCHA's eligibility criteria and documentation requirements, SCHA will provide written approval to the family. If the approval of a new family member or live-in aide will cause overcrowding according to space standards, the approval letter will explain that the family will be issued a voucher and will be required to move.

If SCHA determines that an individual does not meet SCHA's eligibility criteria or documentation requirements, SCHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and.

SCHA will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

Departure of a Family or Household Member

Families must promptly notify the SCHA if any household member no longer lives in the unit [24 CFR 982.551(h)(3)]. Because household members are considered when determining the family unit (voucher) size [24 CFR 982.402], the SCHA also needs to know when any live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit. The SCHA must process an interim for all decreases in adjusted income when a family member permanently moves out of the unit.

SCHA Policy

If a household member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform SCHA within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to a family member who has been considered temporarily absent at the point that the family concludes the individual is permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform SCHA within 10 business days.

Changes in Family Unit Size (Voucher Size) [24 CFR 982.505(c)(6)]

Changes effective 12/2/24 and earlier: Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard for the family beginning at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Changes effective 12/3/24 and later: Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size may be used to determine the payment standard immediately or at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

SCHA Policy

If the family unit size (voucher size) changes during the term of a HAP contract, the new family unit size will be used to determine the payment standard at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

11-II.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Overview

Interim reexaminations for changes in income or expenses may be scheduled either because the SCHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change.

The SCHA must estimate the income of the family for the upcoming 12-month period to determine family income for an interim reexamination [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. Policies for projecting income are found in Chapter 6.

Interim Decreases [24 CFR 982.516(c)(2) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

A family may request an interim determination of family income for any change since the last determination. However, the SCHA may decline to conduct an interim reexamination if the SCHA estimates the family's adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is less than 10 percent of the family's adjusted income. The SCHA may set a lower threshold in SCHA policy such as performing an interim for any decreases in adjusted income, although HUD prohibits the SCHA from setting a dollar-figure threshold.

However, while the SCHA has some discretion, HUD requires that the SCHA perform an interim reexamination for a decrease in adjusted income of any amount in two circumstances:

- When there is a decrease in family size attributed to the death of a family member; or
- When a family member permanently moves out of the assisted unit during the period since the family's last reexamination.

In the above circumstances, the SCHA must perform an interim reexamination for any decrease in adjusted income.

If the net effect of the changes in adjusted income due to a decrease in family size results in no change or an increase in annual adjusted income, then SCHA must process the removal of the household member(s) as a non-interim reexamination transaction without making changes to the family's annual adjusted income.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will conduct an interim reexamination any time the family's adjusted income has decreased by any amount.

Interim Increases [24 CFR 982.516(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Increases Less than 10 Percent

SCHAs must not process interim reexaminations for income increases that result in less than a 10 percent increase in annual adjusted income.

Increases 10 Percent or Greater

SCHA must conduct an interim reexamination of family income when the SCHA becomes aware that the family's adjusted income has changed by an amount that the SCHA estimates will result in an increase of 10 percent or more in adjusted income, with the following exceptions:

- SCHA may not consider any increases in earned income when estimating or calculating whether the family's adjusted income has increased, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the same reexamination cycle; and
- SCHA may choose not to conduct an interim reexamination during the last three months of a certification period if a family reports an increase in income within three months of the next annual reexamination effective date.

When the family previously received an interim reexamination for a decrease to adjusted income during the same annual reexamination cycle, SCHA has the discretion whether to consider a subsequent increase in earned income.

SCHA Policy

When a family reports an increase in their earned income between annual reexaminations, the SCHA will conduct an interim reexamination, if the increase is 10 percent or greater, including FSS participants.

The SCHA will process an interim reexamination for any increases in unearned income of 10 percent or more in adjusted income.

The SCHA will not perform an interim reexamination when a family reports an increase in income (whether earned or unearned income) within three months of their annual reexamination effective date, including FSS participants. However, families who delay reporting income increases until the last three months of their certification period may be subject to retroactive rent increases in accordance with the SCHA policies in Chapter 14.

Concurrent Increases in Earned and Unearned Income [Notice PIH 2023-27]

When the family reports an increase in both earned and unearned income at the same time, the SCHA must look at the earned and unearned income changes independently of each other to determine if an interim reexamination is performed. The SCHA will only conduct an interim reexamination when the increase independently meets the 10 percent threshold and all other requirements for performing interim reexaminations. For example, if a family reported increases in both earned and unearned income that overall resulted in a 12 percent increase in their adjusted income, but the change in earned income represented a 7 percent increase and the change in unearned income represented a 5 percent increase, the SCHA may not perform an interim for either change since neither change meets the 10 percent threshold amount independently. If the change in unearned income met the 10 percent threshold in this case, the SCHA would be required to perform an interim. If the change in earned income met the 10

percent threshold in this case, the SCHA would refer to SCHA policy to determine whether an interim was required.

Cumulative Increases [Notice PIH 2023-27]
A series of smaller reported increases in adjusted income may cumulatively meet or exceed the 10-percent increase threshold, at which point the SCHA must conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with SCHA policy.

Family Reporting
The SCHA must adopt policies consistent with HUD regulations prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report a change in family income or composition [24 CFR 982.516(d)].
SCHA policy may require families to report only changes that the family estimates meet the threshold for an interim reexamination or the SCHA may establish policies requiring that families report all changes in income and household composition, and the SCHA will subsequently determine if the change requires an interim reexamination [Notice PIH 2023-27].
When the SCHA determines that an interim reexamination of income is necessary, they must ask the family to report changes in all aspects of adjusted income. For example, if the family is reporting a decrease in adjusted income that is more than 10 percent, but the family also had a change in assets that would result in a change in income, the change in assets must also be reviewed [Notice PIH 2023-27].

SCHA Policy
The family will be required to report all changes in income regardless of the amount of the change, whether the change is to earned or unearned income, or if the change occurred during the last three months of the certification period. Families must report changes in income within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect. The family may notify the SCHA of changes either orally or in writing, including email. If the family provides oral notice, the SCHA may also require the family to submit the changes in writing, including email.
Within 10 business days of the family reporting the change, the SCHA will determine whether the change will require an interim reexamination.

If the change will not result in an interim reexamination, the SCHA will note the information in the tenant file but will not conduct an interim reexamination. The SCHA will send the family written notification (which may be emailed) within 10 business days of making this determination informing the family that the SCHA will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If the change will result in an interim reexamination, the SCHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit based on the type of change reported and SCHA policies in Chapter 7. The SCHA will ask the family to report changes in all aspects of adjusted income at this time. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 business days of receiving a request from the SCHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with SCHA approval. The SCHA will accept required documentation by mail, email, or in person. The SCHA will conduct the interim within a reasonable time period based on the amount of time it takes to verify the information.

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

11-II.D. EFFECTIVE DATES [24 CFR 982.516(e) and Notice 2023-27]

Changes Reported Timely [Notice PIH 2023-27]

If the family reports a change in family income or composition timely in accordance with SCHA policies:

- For rent increases, the SCHA must provide the family with 30 days advance written notice. The rent increase is effective the first of the month after the end of that 30-day notice period.
- Rent decreases are effective on the first of the month after the date of the actual change leading to the interim reexamination of family income. This means the decrease will be applied retroactively.

Changes Not Reported Timely [Notice PIH 2023-27]

If the family failed to report a change in family income or composition timely in accordance with SCHA policies:

- For rent increases, the SCHA must implement any resulting rent increases retroactively to the first of the month following the date of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.
- For rent decreases, the SCHA must implement the change no later than the first rent period following completion of the interim reexamination.

However, the SCHA may choose to adopt a policy that would make the effective date of the rent decrease retroactive to the first of the month following completion of the reexamination. SCHA may choose to establish conditions or requirements for when such a retroactive application would apply. PHAs that choose to adopt such policies must ensure the earliest date that the retroactive decrease is applied is the later of:

- The first of the month following the date of the change that led to the interim reexamination; or
- The first of the month following the most recent previous income examination.

In applying a retroactive change in rent as the result of an interim reexamination, the SCHA must clearly communicate the effect of the retroactive adjustment to the family so that there is no confusion over the amount of the rent that is the family's responsibility.

SCHA Policy

In general, when the family fails to report a change in income or family composition timely, and the change would lead to a rent decrease, the SCHA will apply the decrease the first of the month following completion of the interim reexamination.

However, the SCHA will apply the results of the interim reexamination retroactively where a family's ability to report a change in income promptly may have been hampered due to extenuating circumstances such as a natural disaster or disruptions to SCHA

management operations. The SCHA will decide to apply decreases retroactively on a case-by-case basis.
When the SCHA applies the results of interim increases retroactively, the SCHA will clearly communicate the effect of the retroactive adjustment to the family and may enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with SCHA policies.
The SCHA will also clearly communicate the effect of the retroactive adjustment to the owner.

PART III: RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT

11-III.A. OVERVIEW

After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the SCHA must recalculate the family share of the rent and the subsidy amount, and notify the family and owner of the changes [24 CFR 982.516(d)(2), HCV 12-6 and 12-10]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

11-III.B. CHANGES IN PAYMENT STANDARDS AND UTILITY ALLOWANCES

In order to calculate the family share of the rent and HAP amount correctly, changes in payment standards, subsidy standards, or utility allowances may need to be updated and included in the SCHA's calculations.

Specific policies governing how subsidy standards, payment standards, and utility allowances are applied are discussed below.

Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505 and FR Notice 5/7/24]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must use the correct payment standard for the family, taking into consideration the family unit size, the size of unit, and the area in which the unit is located [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. See Chapter 6 for information on how to select the appropriate payment standard.

When the SCHA changes its payment standards or the family's situation changes, new payment standards are applied at the following times:

- If the SCHA's payment standard amount changes during the term of the HAP contract, the date on which the new standard is applied depends on whether the standard has increased or decreased:

  - If the payment standard amount has increased, the increased payment standard will be applied at the first annual reexamination following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard when the PHA changes its payments standard or when there is a change in family composition..

Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)]

If there is a change in the family unit size that would apply to a family during the HAP contract term, either due to a change in family composition, or a change in the SCHA's subsidy standards (see Chapter 5), the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family immediately or at the family's first annual reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must reflect any changes in the family's utility arrangement with the owner, or in the SCHA's utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

When there are changes in the utility arrangement with the owner, the SCHA must use the utility allowances in effect at the time the new lease and HAP contract are executed.

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

SCHA Policy
Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination or change of unit after the allowance is adopted.

11-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW FAMILY SHARE AND HAP AMOUNT

The SCHA must notify the owner and family of any changes in the amount of the HAP payment [HUD-52641, HAP Contract]. The notice must include the following information [HCV GB, p. 12-6]:

- The amount and effective date of the new HAP payment
- The amount and effective date of the new family share of the rent
- The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent to owner

The family must be given an opportunity for an informal hearing regarding the SCHA's determination of their annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment [24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)] (see Chapter 16).

SCHA Policy
The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the family share of the rent and the housing assistance payment. The notice also will state the procedures for requesting an informal hearing.

11-III.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, the SCHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the SCHA may discover errors made by the SCHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of subsidy are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 14.

PART IV: NON-INTERIM REEXAMINATION TRANSACTIONS [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Families may experience changes within the household that do not trigger an interim reexamination under SCHA policy and HUD regulations but which HUD still requires the SCHA to report to HUD via Form HUD-50058. These are known as *non-interim reexamination transactions*. In these cases, SCHA will submit a separate, new action code on Form HUD-50058. The following is a list of non-interim reexamination transactions:

- Adding or removing a hardship exemption for the child care expense deduction;
- Updating or removing the phased-in hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction (families will begin receiving a 24-month phased-in relief at their next annual or interim reexamination, whichever occurs first)
- Adding or removing general hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction;
- Adding or removing a minimum rent hardship;
- Adding or removing a non-family member (i.e., live-in aide, foster child, foster adult);
- Ending a family's EID or excluding 50 percent (decreased from 100 percent) of a family member's increase in employment income at the start of the second 12- month EID period.
- Adding a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination under the final rule;
- Removing a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination under the final rule;
- Adding/updating a family or household member's Social Security number; and
- Updating a family member's citizenship status from eligible to ineligible or vice versa, resulting in a change to the family's rent and/or utility reimbursement, if applicable (i.e., family begins receiving prorated assistance or previously prorated assistance becomes full assistance), or updating the prorated rent calculation due to the addition or removal of family members in household with an ineligible noncitizen(s); and
- Rent increases

SCHA must make all other changes to assets, income, and deductions at the next annual or interim reexamination of income, whichever is sooner.

EXHIBIT 11-1: CALCULATING Income AT ANNUAL REEXAMINATION

Example 1: Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination Using EIV

Staff are processing the 3/1/2024 annual reexamination for Ruby Myers and her minor daughter, Georgia. No interim reexaminations have been processed, and Ruby has not reported any changes to annual income to the SCHA since the 3/1/2023 annual reexamination. The SSA published 2024 COLA is 7 percent.

Last reexamination – 3/1/2023 Annual Reexamination

Ruby:	Georgia:
Wages: $30,000	SSI: $10,980 ($915 monthly)s

The EIV report pulled on 12/15/2023

Ruby:	Georgia:
Wages Total: $33,651 Quarter 3 of 2023: $8,859 (City Public School) Quarter 2 of 2023: $8,616 (City Public School) Quarter 1 of 2023: $8,823 (City Public School) Quarter 4 of 2022: $7,353 (City Public School)	SSI Total: $10,980 2023 benefit $915 monthly

Income Reported on Reexamination Application

Ruby:	Georgia:
Wages at City Public School: $32,000 (switched jobs but no permanent change to amount)	SSI benefits: $10,980 (no changes)
Calculating Ruby's wages: Step 1: Determine prior annual income from EIV (i.e., Q4 2022 through Q3 of 2023: $33,651). Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination (in this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination). Step 3: Ruby certifies that the $33,651 of wages in EIV is accurate and reflects her current annual income, so the SCHA will use $33,651 for annual wages for the 3/1/2024 annual reexamination given there have been no additional changes to annual income.	Calculating Georgia's SSI benefit: Step 1: Determine the prior annual income from EIV (i.e., $915 x 12 months: $10,980). Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination (in this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination). Step 3: Ruby certifies the SSI income in EIV is accurate and reflects Georgia's current annual income. The SCHA must adjust the prior-year income (2023 SSI benefit) by the 7- percent COLA and will use this amount to calculate annual SSI income for the 3/1/2024 annual reexamination: COLA: $64.05 ($915 x 0.07) New gross SSI benefit: $11,748.60 ($979.05 x 12 months)
If Ruby did not agree with the annual wages reported in EIV, the SCHA/MFH Owner would be required to verify her current	

income in accordance with HUD's verification hierarchy.	
Summary of Annual Income (as reported on the HUD-50058)	
Ruby (Head of Household): Other Wage: $33,651 Myers Family Total Annual Income: $45,399	Georgia (Other Youth Under 18): SSI: $11,748

Example 2: Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination Using EIV: Family Disagrees with EIV

Staff are processing Paul Hewson's 5/1/2024 annual reexamination. Since the last annual reexamination, Paul reported a decrease in annual income that exceeded 10 percent. Last year, Paul reported a decrease in earned income because he transferred from a full-time job at Sasha's Sweets to a part-time job at Viking Bakery. Following HUD's EIV verification hierarchy, staff confirmed Paul was no longer employed at Sasha's Sweets and decreased his anticipated annual income from $28,000 to $7,500 resulting from his new part-time employment at Viking Bakery; an interim reexamination was processed effective 7/1/2023. After the 7/1/2023 interim, Paul worked briefly at two different jobs, but he says he is no longer working and is not planning to work.
5/1/2023 Annual Reexamination
Wages: $28,000

The EIV report pulled on 1/15/2024

Wages Total: $18,271
Quarter 3 of 2023: $2,500 (Viking Bakery)
Quarter 3 of 2023: $796 (Sweet Tooth Candy Bar)
Quarter 2 of 2023: $1,300 (Sasha's Sweets)
Quarter 2 of 2023: $584 (Larry's Concessions)
Quarter 2 of 2023: $2,401 (Viking Bakery)
Quarter 1 of 2023: $6,500 (Sasha's Sweets)
Quarter 4 of 2022: $600 (Sasha's Sweets)
SS/SSI: No history of benefits

Income Reported on Reexamination Application
Wages: $0 (permanent change; no longer receiving) Social Security: $14,400 ($1,200 monthly) Paul certified on the SCHA's annual reexamination paperwork that he does not agree with the annual wages of $18,271 reported in EIV and it is not reflective of his current anticipated annual income. He reported he is currently unemployed, and provided a copy of an award letter from the Social Security Administration to document that he will begin receiving a monthly disability benefit of $1,200 effective 3/1/2024.
Calculating Wages and SS Benefit
Step 1: Determine prior annual income taking into consideration the 8/1/2023 interim reexamination (i.e., EIV wages reflected Q4 2022 through Q3 2023: $18,271) Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there was a 7/1/2023 interim that reduced wages to $7,500. Step 3: Obtain documentation to verify current income and confirm Paul is no longer employed at Viking Bakery or The Sweet Tooth Candy Bar (the employers reported in the most recent quarter of EIV). This step is necessary, because Paul did not agree with the EIV income report or income reported on the last interim reexamination. Paul reported that he is no longer working at all. Process the annual reexamination effective 5/1/2024 using annual SS income of $14,400 and $0 wages.
Summary of Annual Income (as reported on the HUD-50058)
Paul (Head of Household): $14,400 (SS) Hewson Family Total Annual Income: $14,400

Example 3: Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination

Staff are processing the 11/1/2024 annual reexamination for Samantha and Fergus Pool, head of household and spouse. On 2/14/2024 Samantha reported her monthly child support payment was reduced from $200 to $100 per month, but an interim reexamination was not processed because the reduction in child support income for Samantha's daughter, Hailey, did not result in a decrease of 10 percent or more in annual adjusted income, and the SCHA did not establish a lower threshold. Samantha did not report any additional changes to the SCHA.

Last reexamination – 11/1/2023 Annual Reexamination

Samantha:	Fergus:
Business income: $28,000	Wages: $8,250
VA disability pension: $12,000	Other non-wage income: $3,000 (Go Fund Me online fundraiser)
Child support: $2,400	

The EIV report pulled on 9/16/2024

Samantha:	Fergus:
Wages Total: $0 (no wage data reported since Q1 2023)	Wages Total: $8,600 Quarter 1 of 2024: $2,100 (Ian's Fish 'n' Chips) Quarter 1 of 2024: $500 (Claire's Healthcare Supplies) Quarter 4 of 2023: $1,000 (Claire's Healthcare Supplies) Quarter 3 of 2023: $1,800 (The Onion Garden Shop) Quarter 2 of 2023: $3,200 (Ivar's Fish Haus)

Current Family Circumstances: Income Reported on Reexamination Application

Samantha and Fergus reported how much income was earned/received in the previous 12-month period and noted permanent changes, where applicable, for each source of their income on SCHA's annual reexamination form. However, no information was reported by the family concerning other non-wage income. Fergus reported only wages and his current employment at Ian's Fish 'n' Chips for the annual reexamination. The family supplied the supporting documentation noted below to the SCHA for the 11/1/2024 annual reexamination.

Samantha:	Fergus:
Business income: $28,750 (last year); has decreased to $18,000 (permanent change) VA disability benefit: $12,000 (last year); has increased to $12,300 (permanent change) Child support: $2,400 (last year); has decreased to $1,200 (permanent change)	Wages: $6,000

Calculating Samantha's Net Business Income

Step 1: Determine prior annual net business income (i.e., $28,000 on last HUD–50058.

Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination.
Step 3: Adjust to reflect current net business income. Samantha reported on the annual reexamination application that business income permanently decreased to $18,000. The SCHA must obtain supporting documentation from Samantha that demonstrates current net business income. Samantha provided documentation that supported the current annual net business income is $18,000. Process the annual reexamination effective 11/1/2024 using annual net business income determined in Step 3.

Calculating Samantha's VA Pension Income

Step 1: Determine prior annual VA pension income (i.e., $12,000 supported by a VA award letter Samantha supplied that documents the prior year monthly VA pension was $1,000).
Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination.
Step 3: The SCHA needs to adjust to reflect current VA pension income. Samantha supplies a VA award letter showing a monthly pension of $1,025, or $12,300 annually. Process the annual reexamination effective 11/1/2024 using annual VA pension income determined in Step 3 ($12,300 in this example).

Calculating Samantha's Child Support Income

Step 1: Determine prior annual child support income (i.e., $2,400 on the last HUD–50058).
Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination. The family reported a decrease from $200 to $100 monthly, but the change was not processed because it did not meet the threshold.
Step 3: The family reported changes, so the SCHA must adjust to reflect current child support income. In this example, the family submitted a child support history report from the local child support office that documents regular $100 monthly child supports payments beginning 3/1/2024 through the current month. Process the annual reexamination effective 11/1/2024 using current annual child support income determined in Step 3 ($1,200 in this example).

Calculating Fergus' Wages

Step 1: Determine prior annual income from wages in EIV (i.e., Q2 2023 through Q1 of 2024: $8,600).
Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination.
Step 3: There is a discrepancy between what the family reported and EIV, so the PHA must verify and adjust to reflect current annual income from wages. Fergus reported $6,000 in annual income from wages on the annual reexamination from a single employer, Ian's Fish 'n' Chips. The PHA projected annual income of $7,800 based on the two paystubs for this employer, and EIV shows $8,600 earned in the most recent four quarters in EIV. To complete Step 3, the PHA must do the following:

- Resolve the discrepancy between EIV wages, the $6,000 annual income Fergus reported, and the $7,800 projected based on the paystubs he provided, and

- Verify he is no longer employed at Claire's Healthcare Supplies in accordance with HUD's verification hierarchy and local policies.

The PHA determined that Fergus reported his net vs. gross annual income from wages, which he corrected on the annual reexamination form to reflect his current gross annual income of $9,000. The PHA verified Fergus was no longer employed at Claire's Healthcare Supplies and obtained two additional paystubs. Based on four current and consecutive paystubs, Fergus is now projected to earn $9,360 annually. Process the annual reexamination effective 11/1/2024 using income from wages determined in Step 3 ($9,360 in this example).

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Calculating Fergus' Other Non-Wage Income
Step 1: Determine prior annual income from other non-wage income (i.e., $3,000 on the last HUD– 50058).
Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination.
Step 3: The family did not report any non-wage income on the annual reexamination form, but it was included on the last HUD–50058. The SCHA must verify and adjust to reflect current non-wage income. The SCHA must verify no income was received through a "Go Fund Me" online fundraiser so that it may be excluded. Fergus provided a self-certification that he hasn't solicited funds online and doesn't plan to in the following year; he also provided records from the account that documented no fundraising activity in the prior 12-month period. Process the annual reexamination effective 11/1/2024 using annual non-wage income of $0 determined in Step 3.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Summary of Annual Income (as reported on the HUD-50058)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Samantha (Head of Household):
Own business: $18,000
Pension: $12,300
Child support: $1,200</td><td>Fergus (Co-head):
Wages: $9,360</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Poole Family Total Annual Income: $40,860</td></tr>
</table>

	Exhibit 11-2 **Summary of the Alternative Recertification Schedule**	
	Annual	**Triennial**
Frequency	**Once Per Year**	**Once every 3 years**
Target Group	Households with: No income at all (Zero income) No income from wages Income from a temporary source such as: • Temporary Assistance for needy families (TANF) • General Assistance (GA) • Child Support • Unemployment • Other non-wage sources Mixed income from fixed source (e.g. Social Security (SS), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and temporary source (e.g. TANF,GA) Also includes households enrolled in Special Programs (e.g. Mainstream, VASH, EHV, FUP, and FSS – some Special Program types will follow alternative recertification schedule)	For Families in which at least 90 percent of income is from a fixed source: All Income from a fixed source such as: SS SSI Pension
During the Interim Years	Required to report increases in income when it occurs May report decreases in income at any time Must report changes in household composition when it occurs	Not required to report increases in fixed income Required to report any new or non-fixed income sources May report decreases in income at any time Must report changes in household composition when It occurs

Hardship Policy	Household can request a review, at any time, of the SCHA's determination of their adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute their tenant rent if they feel it has been calculated incorrectly, or when a requirement or provision of an MTW activity constitutes a financial or other hardship for the family.

Chapter 12

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TENANCY

HUD regulations specify mandatory and optional grounds for which SCHA can terminate a family's assistance. They also specify the circumstances under which an owner may terminate the tenancy of an assisted family. This chapter describes the policies that govern mandatory and optional terminations of assistance, and termination of tenancy by the owner. It is presented in three parts:

Part I: Grounds for Termination of Assistance. This part describes the various circumstances under which assistance under the program can be terminated by the family or by the SCHA.

Part II: Approach to Termination of Assistance. This part describes the policies and the process that the SCHA will use in evaluating decisions on whether to terminate assistance due to actions or inactions of the family where termination is an option. It specifies the alternatives that the SCHA may consider in lieu of termination, the criteria the SCHA ~~must~~will use when deciding what action to take, and the steps the SCHA must take when terminating a family's assistance.

Part III: Termination of Tenancy by the owner. This part describes the HUD policies that govern the owner's right to terminate an assisted tenancy.

PART I: GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires the SCHA to terminate assistance for certain actions and inactions of the family and when the family no longer requires assistance due to increases in family income. HUD permits the SCHA to terminate assistance for certain other actions or inactions of the family. In addition, a family may decide to withdraw from the program and terminate their HCV assistance at any time by notifying the SCHA.

12-I.B. FAMILY NO LONGER REQUIRES ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.455]

As a family's income increases, the amount of the housing assistance payment decreases. If the amount of assistance provided by the SCHA is reduced to zero, the family's assistance terminates automatically 180 days after the last HAP payment.

SCHA 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 SCHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

In order for a family to move to another unit during the 180 days, the family's TTP and the rent for the new unit would have to result in a housing assistance payment SCHA will not enter into a HAP contract with zero assistance.

If a move to another unit does not result in a housing assistance payment, the family's participation is terminated when the family vacates the unit under HAP contract, in which case the family will be notified in writing.

12-I.C. FAMILY CHOOSES TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

The family may request that the SCHA terminate housing assistance payments on behalf of the family at any time.

SCHA Policy

The request to terminate assistance should be made in writing and signed by the head of household, and spouse or cohead if applicable. Before terminating the family's assistance, SCHA will follow the notice requirements in Section 12-II.F.

12-I.D. MANDATORY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

HUD requires the SCHA to terminate assistance in the following circumstances.

Eviction [24 CFR 982.552(b)(2), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)]

The SCHA must terminate assistance whenever a family is evicted from a unit assisted under the HCV program for a serious or repeated violation of the lease. As discussed further in section 12-II.E, incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence stalking, or human trafficking.

SCHA Policy

A family will be considered evicted if the family moves after a legal eviction order has been issued, whether or not physical enforcement of the order was necessary.

If a family moves after the owner has given the family an eviction notice for serious or repeated lease violations but before a legal eviction order has been issued, termination of assistance is not mandatory. In such cases the SCHA will determine whether the family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence and may terminate assistance or take any of the alternative measures described in section 12-II.C. In making its decision, the SCHA will consider the factors described in sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such factors, the SCHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criteria~~a~~on to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests.

Failure to Provide Consent [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3)]

The SCHA must terminate assistance if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form they are required to sign for a regular or interim reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

Upon the PHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date, the below policy on failure to provide consent is added:

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will also terminate assistance if the family revokes consent for the SCHA to collect information from financial institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

Lifetime Registered Sex Offenders [Notice PIH 2012-28]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will terminate assistance as of the last day of the month in which the person passes away to allow for the individual's family to vacate their belongings from the unit.

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

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

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

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

Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

SCHA Policy

SCHA will terminate a family's assistance if any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug, or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

SCHA will terminate assistance if any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous ~~five years~~twelve months.

Pattern of abuse of alcohol is more than one incident during the previous six months.

SCHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests, convictions, or eviction of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, SCHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, SCHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Drug-Related and Violent Criminal Activity [24 CFR 5.100]

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Drug-related criminal activity is defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use the drug.

Violent criminal activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will terminate a family's assistance if any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related or violent criminal activity, including gang-related activity, participation in the HCV program.

SCHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests and/or convictions of household members related to drug-related or violent criminal activity, and any eviction or notice to evict based on drug-related or violent criminal activity.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, SCHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, SCHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Other Authorized Reasons for Termination of Assistance
[24 CFR 982.552(c), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)]

HUD permits the SCHA to terminate assistance under a number of other circumstances. It is left to the discretion of the SCHA whether such circumstances in general warrant consideration for the termination of assistance. As discussed further in section 12-II.E, the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 explicitly prohibits SCHA from considering incidents of, or criminal activity directly related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking as reasons for terminating the assistance of a victim of such abuse.

Additionally, per the alternative requirements listed in the Federal Register notice dated December 29,2014, SCHA is no longer permitted to terminate assistance to a family due to the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Famiy Self-Sufficiency (FSS) contract of participation [FR Notice 12/29/14].

SCHA Policy

SCHA **will** terminate a family's assistance if:

under the program. See Exhibit 12-1 for a listing of family obligations and related SCHA policies.

Any family member has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last five years.

Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program. The definition of "fraud" can be found in Chapter 14-I-A.

The family currently owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.

The family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts the SCHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.

The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with SCHA.

A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward SCHA personnel.

Abusive or violent behavior towards SCHA personnel includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to ~~f~~intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.

Threatening refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

A household member has engaged in or threatened criminal activity that threatened the owner, property management staff, or persons performing a contract, administrative functions, or responsibility on behalf of SCHA, including a SCHA employee, contractor, subcontractor or agent.

If the family has not cleared their account for damages, unpaid rent or utilities within one year for a previously assisted unit.

Family moves out of their assisted unit without notifying SCHA in writing and being issued a voucher prior to moving.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, SCHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, SCHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Family Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 982.312]

The family may be absent from the unit for brief periods. The SCHA must establish a policy on how long the family may be absent from the assisted unit. However, the family may not be absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive calendar days for any reason. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit. Generally, an approved household member who is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 days in any 12-,onth period is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member.

SCHA Policy

If the family is absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive calendar days, the family's assistance will be terminated. The SCHA will terminate assistance if the family or single family household is considered absent from the unit for 180 days in a 12-month period. If the family is absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days for any reason, the unit will be considered vacated, and assistance will be terminated. Notice of termination will be sent in accordance with Section 12-II.F.

Upon the PHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date, the below section on the asset limitation is added:

Asset Limitation [24 CFR 5.618; Notice PIH 2023-27]

The PHA has discretion with respect to the application of the asset limitation at annual and interim reexamination. The PHA may adopt a written policy of total nonenforcement, enforcement, or limited enforcement as well as adopting exception policies.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has adopted a policy of total nonenforcement of the asset limitation for all program participants. The asset limitation only applies to initial eligibility determinations for new admissions to the SCHA's HCV program.

Insufficient Funding [24 CFR 982.454]

The SCHA may terminate HAP contracts if the SCHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program. The PHA must identify in the administrative plan, in the event of insufficient funding, taking into account any cost saving measures taken by the PHA, a description of the factors the PHA will consider when determining which HAP contracts to terminate first [24 CFR 982.54(d)(26)].

SCHA Policy

SCHA will determine whether there is sufficient funding to pay for currently assisted families according to the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16. If SCHA determines there is a shortage of funding, prior to terminating any HAP contracts, SCHA will determine if any other actions can be taken to reduce program costs.

In the event that SCHA decides to stop issuing vouchers as a result of a funding shortfall, and SCHA is not assisting the required number of special purpose vouchers (NED families, HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) families, and family unification program (FUP) families), when SCHA resumes issuing vouchers, SCHA will issue vouchers first to the special purpose voucher families on its waiting list until it has reached the required number of special purpose vouchers, when applicable.

If after implementing all reasonable cost cutting measures there is not enough funding available to provide continued assistance for current participants, SCHA will terminate HAP contracts as a last resort.

Prior to terminating any HAP contracts, SCHA will inform the local HUD field office. SCHA will terminate the minimum number needed in order to reduce HAP costs to a level within SCHA's annual budget authority.

If SCHA must terminate HAP contracts due to insufficient funding, SCHA will do so in the following order, in accordance with the following criteria and instructions:

First, households with more than $300,000 in reported assets by order of admission date (meaning first-in, first-out basis) and are not a special-purpose voucher or tenant protection voucher.

Second, households with no elderly -or disabled persons or minor children by order of admission date and are not a special-purpose voucher or tenant protection voucher.

Third, remaining households with no elderly or disabled persons by order of admission date and are not a special-purpose voucher or tenant protection voucher.

Fourth, all remaining non-special-purpose voucher or tenant protection vouchers by admission date on a last-in first-out basis, meaning that the most recently issued vouchers will be terminated first; and

Lastly, families using any special purpose vouchers and tenant protection vouchers, such as nonelderly disabled (NED), HUD-Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH), and family unification program (FUP) by order of admission date.

PART II: APPROACH TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA is required by regulation to terminate a family's assistance for certain actions or inactions of the family. For other types of actions or inactions of the family, the regulations give the SCHA the authority to either terminate the family's assistance or to take another action. This part discusses the various actions the SCHA may choose to take when it has discretion, and outlines the criteria the SCHA will use to make its decision about whether or not to terminate assistance. It also specifies the requirements for the notificeation to the family of the SCHA's intent to terminate assistance.

12-II.B. METHOD OF TERMINATION [24 CFR 982.552(a)(3)]

Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

- Terminating housing assistance payments under a current HAP contract,
- Refusing to enter into a new HAP contract or approve a lease, or
- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures.

12-II.C. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

Change in Household Composition

As a condition of continued assistance, the SCHA may require that any household member who participated in or was responsible for an offense no longer resides in the unit [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(ii)].

SCHA Policy

If the violating member is a minor, SCHA may consider individual circumstances and/or the advice of juvenile court officials.

As a condition of continued assistance, the head of household must certify that the culpable family member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former family member's current address upon SCHA request.

Repayment of Family Debts

SCHA Policy

If a family owes amounts to SCHA, as a condition of continued assistance, SCHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from SCHA of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

12-II.D. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

Evidence

For criminal activity, HUD permits the SCHA to terminate assistance if a preponderance of the evidence indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted [24 CFR 982.553(c)].

SCHA Policy

SCHA will use the concept of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all termination decisions.

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

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

The SCHA is permitted, but not required, to consider all relevant circumstances when determining whether a family's assistance should be terminated.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will consider the following factors and circumstances when making its decision to terminate assistance:

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

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

The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, including whether the culpable family member is a minor or a person with disabilities or (as discussed further in section 12-II.E) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking

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

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

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

Whether criminal charges were filed

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

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

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

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

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

In the case where a family missed two scheduled appointments, the termination may be rescinded if the family corrects the breach within the time allowed to request a hearing, unless there is a family history of noncompliance

In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the overpaid assistance and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family (See Chapter 16-IV.B. Repayment Policy, Criminal Prosecution for Program Fraud/Abuse).

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

If the family includes a person with disabilities, the SCHA's decision to terminate the family's assistance is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

SCHA Policy

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

12-II.E. TERMINATIONS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT STALKING, OR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

This section describes the protections against termination of assistance that the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking. For general VAWA requirements, key VAWA definitions, and SCHA policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality, see section 16-IX of this plan.

VAWA Protections against Termination

VAWA provides four specific protections against termination of HCV assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking. (Note: The second, third, and fourth protections also apply to terminations of tenancy or occupancy by owners participating in the HCV program, as do the limitations discussed under the next heading.)

- Although the VAWA 2022 statute does not specifically include human trafficking in the list of victims protected under VAWA, in 2022 HUD began including human trafficking as part of the list of victims protected under VAWA (as seen in Notices PIH 2022-06, PIH 2022-22, and PIH 2022-24). In the absence of a final rule implementing VAWA 2022 and to mirror HUD's recent usage, this policy includes human trafficking in addition to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking anywhere such a list appears.

First, VAWA provides that a SCHA may not terminate assistance to a family that moves out of an assisted unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to the SCHA, if the move occurred to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [see 24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)].

Second, it provides that an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking may not be construed either as a serious or repeated lease violation by the victim or as good cause to terminate the assistance of the victim [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

Third, it provides that criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking may not be construed as cause for terminating the assistance of a tenant if a member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control is the one engaging in the criminal activity and the tenant or affiliated individual or other individual is the actual or threatened victim of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(2)].

Fourth, it gives SCHAs the authority to terminate assistance to any tenant or lawful occupant who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others without terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing, the victim of the violence [24 CFR 5.2009(a)].

PHAs and owners may not coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises or assists or encourages a person to exercise any rights or protections under VAWA [FR Notice 1/4/23].

Limitations on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(d) and (e)]

VAWA does not limit the authority of a SCHA to terminate the assistance of a victim of abuse for reasons unrelated to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking so long as the SCHA does not subject the victim to a more demanding standard than it applies to other program participants [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1)].

Likewise, VAWA does not limit the authority of a SCHA to terminate the assistance of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking if the SCHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing

service to the assisted property if the victim is not terminated from assistance [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2)].

HUD regulations define actual and imminent threat to mean words, gestures, actions, or other indicators of a physical threat that (a) is real, (b) would occur within an immediate time frame, and (c) could result in death or serious bodily harm [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2) and (e)]. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include:

- The duration of the risk
- The nature and severity of the potential harm
- The likelihood that the potential harm will occur
- The length of time before the potential harm would occur [24 CFR 5.2005(e)]

In order to demonstrate an actual and imminent threat, SCHA must havae objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators. Even when a victim poses an actual and imminent threat, however, HUD regulations authorize a SCHA to terminate the victim's assistance "only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat" [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3)].

SCHA Policy

In determining whether a program participant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, SCHA will consider the following, and any other relevant, factors:

Whether the threat is toward an employee or tenant other than the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking

Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat

Whether the threat is likely to happen within an immediate time frame

Whether the threat to other tenants or employees can be eliminated in some other way, such as by helping the victim relocate to a confidential location or seeking a legal remedy to prevent the perpetrator from acting on the threat

If the participant wishes to contest SCHA's determination that he or she is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees, the participant may do so as part of the informal hearing.

Documentation of Abuse [24 CFR 5.2007]

SCHA Policy

When an individual facing termination of assistance for reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking claims protection under VAWA, SCHA will request that the individual provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with the policies in section 16-IX.D of this plan.

SCHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the individual will suffice. In such cases SCHA will document the waiver in the individual's file.

Terminating the Assistance of a Domestic Violence Perpetrator

Although VAWA provides protection against termination of assistance for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide such protection for perpetrators. VAWA gives the SCHA the explicit authority to "terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others" without terminating assistance to "or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant" [24 CFR 5.2009(a)]. This authority is not dependent on a bifurcated lease or other eviction action by an owner against an individual family member. Further, this authority supersedes any local, state, or other federal law to the contrary. However, if the SCHA chooses to exercise this authority, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law regarding termination of assistance. This means that the SCHA must follow the same rules when terminating assistance to an individual as it would when terminating the assistance of an entire family [FR Notice].

If the perpetrator remains in the unit, SCHA continues to pay the owner until SCHA terminates the perpetrator from the program. SCHA must not stop paying HAP until 30 days after the owner bifurcates the lease to evict the perpetrator. SCHA may pay HAP for the full month if the 30-day period will end mid-month [Notice PIH 2017-08].

If the perpetrator is the only participant eligible to receive assistance, SCHA will provide any remaining participant a chance to establish eligibility for the program. IF the remaining participant cannot do so, SCHA will provide them with 30 days to establish eligibility for another housing program prior to termination of the HAPcontract.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will terminate assistance to a family member if SCHA determines that the family member has committed criminal acts of physical violence against other family members or others. This action will not affect the assistance of the remaining, nonculpable family members.

In making its decision, SCHA will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a signed certification (form HUD-5382) or other documentation of abuse submitted to SCHA by the victim in accordance with this section and section 16-IX.D. SCHA will also consider the factors in section 12-II.D. Upon such consideration, SCHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the assistance of the culpable family member.

If SCHA does terminate the assistance of the culpable family member, it will do so in accordance with applicable law, HUD regulations, and the policies in this plan.

12-II.F. TERMINATION NOTICE

HUD regulations require SCHA to provide written notice of termination of assistance to a family only when the family is entitled to an informal hearing. However, since the family's HAP contract and lease will also terminate when the family's assistance terminates [form HUD-

52641], it is a good business practice to provide written notification to both owner and family anytime assistance will be terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

SCHA Policy

Whenever a family's assistance will be terminated, SCHA will send a written notice of termination to the family and to the owner. SCHA will also send a form HUD-5382 and form HUD-5380 to the family with the termination notice. The notice will state the date on which the termination will become effective. This date generally will be at least 60 calendar days following the date of the termination notice, but exceptions will be made whenever HUD rules, state law, other SCHA policies, or the circumstances surrounding the termination require.

When SCHA notifies an owner that a family's assistance will be terminated, SCHA will, if appropriate, advise the owner of his/her right to offer the family a separate, unassisted lease.

If a family whose assistance is being terminated is entitled to an informal hearing, the notice of termination that the SCHA sends to the family must meet the additional HUD and SCHA notice requirements discussed in section 16-III.C of this plan. VAWA require SCHA to provide notice of VAWA rights and the HUD 5382 form when SCHA terminates a household's housing benefits.

SCHA Policy

Whenever SCHA decides to terminate a family's assistance because of the family's action or failure to act, SCHA will include in its termination notice the VAWA information described in section 16-IX.C of this plan and a form HUD-5382 and HUD-5380. SCHA will request in writing that a family member wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify SCHA within 14 business days.

Still other notice requirements apply in two situations:

- If a criminal record is the basis of a family's termination, the SCHA must provide a notice of intent to terminate and a copy of the criminal record to the subject of the record and the tenant so that they have an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the record [24 CFR 982.553(d)(2)].
- If immigration status is the basis of a family's termination, as discussed in section 12-I.D, the special notice requirements in section 16-III.D must be followed.

PART III: TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE OWNER

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

Termination of an assisted tenancy is a matter between the owner and the family; the SCHA is not directly involved. However, the owner is under some constraints when terminating an assisted tenancy. Termination of tenancy for certain reasons will also result in termination of assistance as discussed in this section.

12-III.B. GROUNDS FOR OWNER TERMINATION OF TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310, 24 CFR 5.2005(c), and Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum]

During the term of the lease, the owner is not permitted to terminate the tenancy except for serious or repeated violations of the lease, certain violations of state or local law, or other good cause.

Serious or Repeated Lease Violations

The owner is permitted to terminate the family's tenancy for serious or repeated violations of the terms and conditions of the lease, except when the violations are related to incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking and the victim is protected from eviction by the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (see section 12-II.E). A serious lease violation includes failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease. However, the SCHA's failure to make a HAP payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease between the family and the owner.

Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law

The owner is permitted to terminate the tenancy if a family member violates federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any covered person—meaning any member of the household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control—commits any of the following types of criminal activity (for applicable definitions see 24 CFR 5.100):

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises)
- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises
- Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises

However, in the case of criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking, if the tenant or an affiliated individual is the victim, the criminal activity may not be construed as cause for terminating the victim's tenancy (see section 12-II.E).

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:

- Fleeing to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for a crime or an attempt to commit a crime that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees; or
- Violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Evidence of Criminal Activity

The owner may terminate tenancy and evict by judicial action a family for criminal activity by a covered person if the owner determines the covered person haves engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of whether the covered person has been arrested or convicted for such activity and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction. This is the case except in certain incidents where the criminal activity directly relates to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, and the tenant or an affiliated individual is the victim or threatened victim of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

Other Good Cause

During the initial lease term, the owner may not terminate the tenancy for "other good cause" unless the owner is terminating the tenancy because of something the family did or failed to do. During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause includes the disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.

After the initial lease term, "other good cause" for termination of tenancy by the owner includes:

- Failure by the family to accept the offer of a new lease or revision
- The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use, or for a purpose other than as a residential rental unit
- A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, or desire to lease the unit at a higher rent)

After the initial lease term, the owner may give the family notice at any time, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

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

The owner must give the tenant a written notice that specifies the grounds for termination of tenancy during the term of the lease. The tenancy does not terminate before the owner has given this notice, and the notice must be given at or before commencement of the eviction action.

The notice of grounds may be included in, or may be combined with, any owner eviction notice to the tenant.

Owner eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. The owner may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action. The owner must give the SCHA a copy of any eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the family. The family is also required to give the SCHA a copy of any eviction notice (see Chapter 5).

SCHA Policy

If the eviction action is finalized in court, the owner must provide SCHA with documentation related to the eviction, including notice of the eviction date, as soon as possible, but no later than 5 business days following the court-ordered eviction.

12-III.D. DECIDING WHETHER TO TERMINATE TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310(h), 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4)]

An owner who has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so, and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision. These might include:

- The nature of the offending action
- The seriousness of the offending action;
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of the owner's failure to terminate the tenancy;
- The extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action;
- The effect of termination of tenancy on household members not involved in the offending activity;
- The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities;
- The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action;
- The effect of the owner's action on the integrity of the program.

The owner may require a family to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

In determining whether to terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the owner may consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully (42 U.S.C. 13661). For this purpose, the owner may require the tenant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

The owner's termination of tenancy actions must be consistent with the fair housing and equal opportunity provisions in 24 CFR 5.105.

An owner's decision to terminate tenancy for incidents related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking is limited by the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) and the conforming regulations in 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L. (See section 12-II.E.)

12-III.E. EFFECT OF TENANCY TERMINATION ON THE FAMILY'S ASSISTANCE

If a termination is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease, and if the SCHA has no other grounds for termination of assistance, the SCHA may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance (see Chapter 10).

EXHIBIT 12-1: STATEMENT OF FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

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

- The family must supply any information that the SCHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by the SCHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.

  SCHA Policy

  SCHA will give the family two opportunities to attend a scheduled appointment or to provide requested information before initiating the termination process.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.

  The family may be held responsible for a breach of housing quality standards caused by the family's failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond ordinary wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.

SCHA Policy

Damages beyond ordinary wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit under the state law or in a court of practice.

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

  SCHA Policy

  SCHA will give the family two opportunities to allow SCHA to inspect the unit before initiating the termination process.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

  SCHA Policy

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

  Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises, and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was through the fault ~~no fault~~ of the tenant or guests. Any incidents of, or criminal activity related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking will not be construed as serious or repeated lease violations by the victim [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

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

  SCHA Policy

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

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

  SCHA Policy

  The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved prior to the person moving into the unit, unless the new family member is being added due to a birth, adoption or court-awarded custody; then, the family must report the addition of a child within 10 business days. SCHA will determine eligibility of the new member in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

  A live-in aide must be approved by SCHA. A live-in aide is not considered a member, but is a household member, as described in Chapters 3 and 6 of this plan.

- The family must promptly notify the SCHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.

  SCHA Policy

  The family must report in writing to SCHA within 10 business days of the change, and provide proper documentation to verify the member's new residence, as discussed in Chapter 11.

- If the SCHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. The SCHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when SCHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

  SCHA Policy

  Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member. The family must supply any information requested by the SCHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.

- The family must promptly notify the SCHA when the family is absent from the unit.

  SCHA Policy

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

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and SCHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and SCHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the SCHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

Chapter 13

OWNERS

INTRODUCTION

Owners play a major role in the HCV program by supplying decent, safe, and sanitary housing for participating families.

The term "owner" refers to any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4(b)]. The term "owner" includes a principal or other interested party [24 CFR 982.453; 24 CFR 982.306(f)], such as a designated agent of the owner.

Owners have numerous responsibilities under the program, including screening and leasing to families, maintaining the dwelling unit, enforcing the lease, and complying with various contractual obligations.

The chapter is organized in two parts:

PartI: Owners inthe HCV Program. This part discusses the role of an owner in the SCHA's HCV program and highlights key owner rights and responsibilities.

PartII:HAP Contracts. This part explains provisions of the HAP contract and the relationship between the SCHA and the owner as expressed in the HAP contract.

For detailed information about HCV program responsibilities and processes, including SCHA policies in key areas, owners will need to refer to several other chapters in this plan. Where appropriate, Chapter 13 will reference the other chapters.

PART I. OWNERS IN THE HCV PROGRAM

13-I.A. OWNER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION [HCV GB, pp. 2-4 to 2-6, 8(o)(9) of the 1937 Act, and 24 CFR 982.311 and 982.352(c)]

Education and Outreach

SCHA will implement a Landlord Incentive program to increase housing choices for participants and encourage landlord participation in the Section 8 program. The program will consist of the following components:

- Incentive Payments – To incentivize new landlords to join the HCV program, SCHA will provide a $500 Signing bonus. Upon leasing to a participating family, the signing bonus will be paid to a new landlord for a unit as long as no Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) was paid on the unit during the 24-month period preceding the lease-up date. The payment will be paid to the landlord when the HAP contract is executed between the owner and the SCHA. A landlord will no longer be eligible for incentive payments when one of the following occurs:
    - The landlord has received a total of $2,500 in incentive payments. The SCHA will pay a maximum of $2500 on five units leased within twelve months of the first unit being leased to the same landlord (the landlord has participated in the Section 8 program for 12 months).

- Vacancy Loss – To incentivize a landlord's continued participation in the HCV program, the SCHA will provide a vacancy loss payment. To be eligible for a vacancy loss payment, the landlord must re-rent the unit to another participating Section 8 family within 45 days. Vacancy loss payments will be based on the daily rate of the previous tenant's contract rent. Vacancy loss payments will be made to the landlord upon execution of the HAP contract of the new participating family. if the landlord re-rents to a new Section 8 participant within 30 days, SCHA will pay rent based on the previous tenant contract rent while the unit is being turned over and new applicants screening is completed.
- Damage Claims – To incentivize a landlord's continued participation in the HCV program, the SCHA will establish a damage claim fund. The damage claim fund will be used to reimburse a landlord for the cost of damages exceeding the security deposit, caused to a unit by a participating family beyond normal wear and tear. To make a claim for reimbursement, the landlord must take the following steps:

    - Request a Special Inspection within seven (7) days after the participating family's move out date. The SCHA will conduct a special inspection to verify damages being claimed.
    - Submit to the SCHA a claim form with written estimates from a licensed contractor for repairs within twenty-one (21) days of the move out date. The SCHA will review the estimates to ensure they are reasonable and will notify the landlord if the claim will be conditionally approved.
    - Once unit repairs have been made, the landlord must submit final paid invoices to the SCHA for reimbursement.

    To calculate the total damage claim funds the landlord will be eligible to receive, the SCHA will first subtract the participant's security deposit from the total estimated cost to make repairs. The SCHA will then reimburse the landlord for expenses not to exceed the lesser of the remaining cost of repairs OR $2,500. Payment will be made to the landlord uponreceipt and approval of all requeste documents.

- Pre-Qualifying Unit Inspections – The SCHA will complete a pre-qualifying inspection of a vacant unit upon request of a landlord prior to a Request for Tenancy Approval being accepted. This pre-qualifying inspection would be valid for 90 days as long as the unit remains vacant. The SCHA will verify ownership of the unit and collect vendor documents at time of inspection to expedite the lease up process once a Section 8 tenant is approved.

SCHA is responsible for ensuring that very low income families have access to all types and ranges of affordable housing in the SCHA's jurisdiction, particularly housing outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. A critical element in fulfilling this responsibility is for the SCHA to ensure that a sufficient number of owners, representing all types and ranges of affordable housing in the SCHA's jurisdiction, are willing to participate in the HCV program.

To accomplish this objective, SCHA must identify and recruit new owners to participate in the program. . PHAs can provide education and outreach in a variety of ways. Some strategies include hosting or attending events targeted to landlords or affordable housing providers.

Education and outreach can include activities like newsletters, presentations, briefings to community groups, one-on-one appointments, or other ways of sharing information or creating relationships between PHAs and owners. The PHA may also provide monetary incentives and reimbursements to encourage participation in the program.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will conduct owner outreach to ensure that owners are familiar with the program and its advantages. SCHA will actively recruit property owners with property located outside areas of poverty and minority concentration. These outreach strategies will include:

Distributing printed material about the program to property owners and managers contacting property owners and managers by phone or in-person.

Holding owner recruitment/information meetings at least once a year.

Participating in community based organizations comprised of private property and apartment owners and managers

Developing working relationships with owners and real estate brokers associations.

Outreach strategies will be monitored for effectiveness, and adapted accordingly.

Retention

In addition to recruiting owners to participate in the HCV program, the SCHA must also provide the kind of customer service that will encourage participating owners to remain active in the program. See the "Landlord-Focused Customer Service" chapter of the *HCV Landlord Strategies Guidebook* for more information.

SCHAPolicy

All SCHA activities that may affect an owner's ability to lease a unit will be processed as rapidly as possible, in order to minimize vacancy losses for owners.

SCHA will provide owners with a brochure that explains the program, including HUD and SCHA policies and procedures, in easy-to-understand language.

SCHA will give special attention to helping new owners succeed through activities such as:

Providing the owner with a designated SCHA contact person.

Coordinating inspection and leasing activities between SCHA, the owner,

and the family.

Initiating telephone contact with the owner to explain the inspection process, and providing an inspection checklist and other resource materials about HUD housing quality standards.

Providing other written information about how the program

operates, including answers to frequently asked questions.

Additional services may be undertaken on an as-needed basis, and as resources permit.

13-I.B. BASIC HCV PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

HUD requires the SCHA to assist families in their housing search by providing the family with a list of owners or other parties known to the SCHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family, or to help the family find a unit. As part of the briefing packet, the PHA is also required to provide a current listing of accessible units known to the PHA Although the SCHA cannot maintain a list of owners that are pre-qualified to participate in the program, owners may indicate to the SCHA their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family, or to help the HCV family find a unit [24 CFR 982.301(b)(11)].

SCHAPolicy

Owners that wish to indicate their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family or to help the HCV family find a unit must notify SCHA. SCHA will maintain a listing of such owners and provide this listing to the HCV family as part of the informational briefing packet. Participants will also be referred to www.gosection8.com website for available rental units that owners are willing to rent to eligible HCV families.

When a family approaches an owner to apply for tenancy, the landlord owner is responsible for screening the family and deciding whether to lease to the family, just as the owner would with any potential unassisted tenant. The SCHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. See chapters 3 and 9 for more detail on tenant family screening policies and process.

If the owner is willing, the family and the owner must jointly complete a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA, Form HUD 52517), which constitutes the family's request for assistance in the specified unit, and which documents the owner's willingness to lease to the family and to follow the program's requirements. When submitted to the SCHA, this document is the first step in the process of obtaining approval for the family to receive the financial assistance it will need in order to occupy the unit. Also submitted with the RTA is a copy of the owner's proposed dwelling lease, including the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). See Chapter 9 for more detail on request for tenancy approval policies and process.

HUD regulations stipulate requirements for the approval of an assisted tenancy.

The owner must be qualified to participate in the program [24 CFR 982.306]. Some owners are precluded from participating in the program, or from renting to a particular family, either because of their past history with this or another federal housing program, or because of certain conflicts of interest. Owner qualifications are discussed later in this chapter.

The selected unit must be of a type that is eligible for the program [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. Certain types of dwelling units cannot be assisted under the HCV program. Other types may be assisted under certain conditions. See chapter 9 for more detail on unit eligibility policies and process.

The selected unit must pass housing quality standards [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. The SCHA will inspect the owner's dwelling unit at least bi-annually to ensure that the unit continues to meet HQS requirements. See chapter 8 for a discussion of the inspection standards and policies for

inspections at initial lease-up and throughout the family's tenancy.

The SCHA must determine that the proposed rent for the unit is reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See chapter 8 for a discussion of requirements and policies on rent reasonableness, rent comparability and the rent reasonableness determination process.

At initial lease-up of a unit, if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard, the SCHA must ensure that the family share does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24CFR 982.305(a)]. See chapter 6 for a discussion of the calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

The dwelling lease must comply with all program requirements [24 CFR 982.308]. Owners are encouraged to use their standard leases when renting to an assisted family. The HUD Tenancy Addendum)Form HUD-52641-A(includes the HUD requirements governing the tenancy and must be added word-
for-word to the landlord owner's lease. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the dwelling lease and tenancy addendum, including lease terms and provisions.

The SCHA and the owner must execute a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract (Form HUD-52641). The HAP contract format is prescribed by HUD. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the HUD requirements for execution of the HAP contract.

13-I.C. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.452]

The basic owner responsibilities in the HCV program are outlined in the regulations as follows:

- Complying with all of the owner's obligations under the housing assistance payments (HAP) contract and the lease
- Performing all management and rental functions for the assisted unit, including selecting a voucher-holder to lease the unit, and deciding if the family is suitable for tenancy of the unit
- Maintaining the unit in accordance with housing quality standards including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance.
    - A unit is not in compliance with housing quality standards if the PHA or other inspector authorized by the state or local government determines that the unit has deficiencies based upon an inspection, the agency or inspector notifies the owner in writing of the deficiencies, and the deficiencies are not remedied within the appropriate timeframe.
- Complying with equal opportunity requirements
- Preparing and furnishing to the SCHA information required under the HAP contract
- Collecting the security deposit, the tenant rent, and any charges for unit damage by the family.
- Enforcing tenant obligations under the dwelling lease
- Paying for utilities and services that are not the responsibility of the family as specified in the lease

- Allowing reasonable modifications to a dwelling unit occupied or to be occupied by a disabled person [24 CFR 100.203]
- Complying with the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) when screening prospective HCV tenants or terminating the tenancy of an HCV family (see 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L; 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4); and 24 CFR 982.452(b)(1))

13-I.D. OWNER QUALIFICATIONS

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

Owners Barred from Participation [24 CFR 982.306(a) and (b)]

The SCHA must not approve the assisted tenancy if the SCHA has been informed that the owner has been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR part 24. HUD may direct the SCHA not to approve a tenancy request if a court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, or if such an action is pending.

Leasing to Relatives [24 CFR 982.306(d), HCV GB p. 11-2]

The SCHA must not approve a tenancy if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family. The SCHA may make an exception as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. The owner is required to certify that no such relationship exists. This restriction applies at the time that the family receives assistance under the HCV program for occupancy of a particular unit. Current contracts on behalf of owners and families that are related may continue, but any new leases or contracts for these families may not be approved.

Conflict of Interest [24 CFR 982.161; HCV GB p. 8-19]

The SCHA must not approve a tenancy in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during tenure or for one year thereafter:

- Any present or former member or officer of the SCHA (except a participant commissioner)
- Any employee of the SCHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the SCHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs
- Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the programs
- Any member of the Congress of the United States

HUD may waive the conflict of interest requirements, except for members of Congress, for good cause. The SCHA must submit a waiver request to the appropriate HUD Field Office for determination.

Any waiver request submitted by the SCHA must include the following [HCV Guidebook pp.11-2 and 11-3]:

- Complete statement of the facts of the case;

- Analysis of the specific conflict of interest provision of the HAP contract and justification as to why the provision should be waived;
- Analysis of and statement of consistency with state and local laws. The local HUD office, the SCHA, or both parties may conduct this analysis. Where appropriate, an opinion by the state's attorney general should be obtained;
- Opinion by the local HUD office as to whether there would be an appearance of impropriety if the waiver were granted;
- Statement regarding alternative existing housing available for lease under the HCV program or other assisted housing if the waiver is denied;
- If the case involves a hardship for a particular family, statement of the circumstances and discussion of possible alternatives;
- If the case involves a public official or member of the governing body, explanation of his/her duties under state or local law, including reference to any responsibilities involving the HCV program;
- If the case involves employment of a family member by the SCHA or assistance under the HCV program for an eligible SCHA employee, explanation of the responsibilities and duties of the position, including any related to the HCV program;
- If the case involves an investment on the part of a member, officer, or employee of the SCHA, description of the nature of the investment, including disclosure/divestiture plans.

Where the SCHA has requested a conflict of interest waiver, the SCHA may not execute the HAP contract until HUD has made a decision on the waiver request.

SCHAPolicy

In considering whether to request a conflict of interest waiver from HUD, SCHA will consider certain factors such as consistency of the waiver with state and local laws,
the existence of alternative housing available to families, the individual circumstances of a particular family, the specific duties of individuals whose positions present a possible conflict of interest, the nature of any financial investment in the property and plans for disclosure/divestiture, and the possible appearance of impropriety.

Owner Actions That May Result in Disapproval of a Tenancy Request [24 CFR 982.306(c)]

HUD regulations permit the SCHA to disapprove a request for tenancy for various actions and inactions of the owner.

If the SCHA disapproves a request for tenancy because an owner is not qualified, it may not terminate the HAP contract for any assisted families that are already living in the owner's properties unless the owner has violated the HAP contract for those units [HCV GB p. 11-4].

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will refuse to approve a request for tenancy if SCHA becomes aware that

any of the following are true:

The owner has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C.1437f);

HUD has informed SCHA that the owner has been disbarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR Part 24;

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

The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;

The owner has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;

The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with the 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 owner has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants of units assisted under Section 8 or any other federally assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the control of any member of the household that: (i) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents; (ii) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, of employees of the SCHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing; (iii) Threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences, by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or (iv) is involved in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;

The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes; or

The owner has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessment.

Landlords are not entitled to an informal review or an informal hearing.

In considering whether to disapprove owners for any of the discretionary reasons listed above, SCHA will consider any mitigating factors. Such factors may include, but
are not limited to, the seriousness of the violation in relation to program requirements, the impact on the ability of families to lease units under the program, health and safety of participating families, among others. Upon consideration of such

circumstances, SCHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose to approve an owner.

Legal Ownership of Unit

The following represents SCHA policy on legal ownership of a dwelling unit to be assisted under the HCV program.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA will only enter into a contractual relationship with the legal owner of a qualified unit. No tenancy will be approved without acceptable documentation of legal landlord ownership (e.g., deed of trust, proof of taxes for most recent year, and/or a contract for property management services).

13-I.E. NON-DISCRIMINATION [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641]

The owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability, sexual orientation, marital status, ancestry, source of income and arbitrary discrimination in connection with any actions or responsibilities under the HCV program and the HAP contract with the SCHA.

The owner must cooperate with the SCHA and with HUD in conducting any equal opportunity compliance reviews and complaint investigations in connection with the HCV program and the HAP contract with the SCHA.

See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity requirements in the HCV program.

PART II. HAP CONTRACTS

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAP contract (Form HUD-52641) represents a written agreement between the SCHA and the owner of the dwelling unit occupied by a HCV assisted family. The contract spells out the owner's responsibilities under the program, as well as the SCHA's obligations. Under the HAP contract, the SCHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of the family approved by the SCHA to occupy the unit.

The HAP contract is used for all HCV program tenancies except for assistance under the Section 8 homeownership program, and assistance to families that own a manufactured home and use their assistance to lease the space for the manufactured home. See chapter 15 for a discussion of any special housing types included in the SCHA's HCV program.

When the SCHA determined that the unit meets program requirements and the tenancy is approvable, the SCHA and owner must execute the HAP contract. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the leasing process, including provisions for execution of the HAP contract.

13-II.B. HAP CONTRACT CONTENTS

The HAP contract format is required by HUD, specifically Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract, Form HUD-52641.

The HAP contract contains three parts.

Part A of the contract includes basic contract information: the names of the tenant and all household members, the address of the contract unit, start and end dates of initial lease term, the amount of initial monthly rent to owner, the amount of initial housing assistance payment, the utilities and appliances to be supplied by owner and tenant, and the signatures of the SCHA representative and owner [HCV Guidebook, pp. 11-10 and 11-11].

In general, the HAP contract cannot be modified. However, SCHA does have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract which prohibits the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practices or in excess of amounts charged to unassisted tenants. SCHA policy on the amount of security deposit an owner may collect is found in Chapter 9.

SCHAs also have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract that defines when the housing assistance payment by the SCHA is deemed received by the owner (e.g., upon mailing by the SCHA or actual receipt by the owner).

SCHAPolicy

Housing assistance payments are deemed received by the owner once deposited in the U.S. mail or electronically sent to an owner's account. The SCHA is not responsible for misdirected mail.

Part B is the body of the contract. It describes in detail program requirements affecting the owner and owner roles and responsibilities under the HCV program. Most of the requirements contained in Part B of the HAP contract are outlined elsewhere in this plan. Topics addressed in Part B include:

- Lease of Contract Unit
- Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services
- Term of HAP Contract
- Provision and Payment of Utilities and Appliances
- Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent
- SCHA Payment to Owner
- Prohibition of Discrimination
- Owner's Breach of HAP Contract
- SCHA and HUD Access to Premises and Owner's Records
- Exclusion of Third Party Rights
- Conflict of Interest
- Assignment of the HAP Contract
- Written Notices
- Entire Agreement Interpretation

Part C of the contract includes the TenancyAddendum (Form HUD-52641-A). The addendum sets forth the tenancy requirements for the program and the composition of the household, as approved by the SCHA. The tenant has the right to enforce the Tenancy Addendum against the owner. The terms of the Tenancy Addendum prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

13-II.C. HAP CONTRACT

PAYMENTS General

During the term of the HAP contract, and subject to the provisions of the HAP contract, the SCHA must make monthly HAP payments to the owner on behalf of the family, at the beginning of each month. If a lease term begins after the first of the month, the HAP payment for the first month is prorated for a partial month.

The amount of the HAP payment is determined according to the policies described in Chapter 6, and is subject to change during the term of the HAP contract. The SCHA must notify the owner and the family in writing of any changes in the HAP payment.

HAP payments can be made only during the lease term, and only while the family is residing in the unit.

The monthly HAP payment by the SCHA is credited toward the monthly rent to owner under the family's lease. The total of the rent paid by the tenant and the HAP payment is equal to the rent to owner as specified in the lease.

The family is not responsible for payment of the HAP payment, and the SCHA is not responsible for payment of the family share of rent.

The family's share of the rent cannot be more than the difference between the rent to owner and the HAP payment. The landlord owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of this maximum [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)]. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)]. See chapter 9 for a discussion of separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances and other items that
are not included in the lease.

If the owner receives any excess HAP from the SCHA, the excess amount must be returned immediately. If the SCHA determines that the owner is not entitled to all or a portion of the HAP, the SCHA may deduct the amount of overpayment from any amounts due to the owner, including amounts due under any other Section 8 HCV contract. See Chapter 16 for additional detail on owner reimbursement of HAP overpayments.

Owner Certification of Compliance

Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner is not entitled to receive housing assistance payments under the HAP contract [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641].

By endorsing the monthly check from the SCHA, or accepting electronic payments without comment, the owner certifies to compliance with the terms of the HAP contract. This includes certification that the owner is maintaining the unit and premises in accordance with housing quality standards; that the contract unit is leased to the tenant family and, to the best of the owner's knowledge, the family resides in the unit as the family's only residence; the rent to owner does not exceed
rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units on the premises; and that the owner does not receive (other than rent to owner) any additional payments or other consideration for rent of the contract unit during the HAP term.

Late HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.451(a)(5)]

The SCHA is responsible for making HAP payments promptly when due to the owner, in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. After the first two calendar months of the HAP contract term, the HAP contract provides for late penalties if the SCHA fails to make the HAP payment on time.

Penalties for late HAP payments can only be imposed if 1) the penalties are in accordance with generally accepted local rental market practices and law governing penalties for late payment by tenants; 2) it is the owner's normal business practice to charge late payment penalties for both assisted and unassisted families; and 3) the owner charges the assisted family for late payment of the family's share of the rent.

The SCHA is not required to pay a late payment penalty if HUD determines that the payment is late for reasons beyond the SCHA's control. In addition, late payment penalties are not required if the SCHA intentionally delays or denies payment as a remedy to an owner breach of the HAP contract [HCV Guidebook p. 11-7].

Termination of HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.311(b)]

The SCHA must continue making housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract as long as the tenant continues to occupy the unit and the HAP contract is not violated.

HAP payments terminate when the HAP contract terminates or when the tenancy is terminated in accordance with the terms of the lease.

If the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit, the SCHA must continue to make housing assistance payments to the owner until the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant.

SCHAPolicy

The owner must inform SCHA when the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit.

The owner must inform SCHA when the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant, and provide SCHA with a copy of such judgment or determination.

After the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant, SCHA will continue to make HAP payments to the owner until the family actually moves from the unit or until the family is physically evicted from the unit, whichever is earlier. The owner must inform SCHA of the date when the family actually moves from the unit or the family is physically evicted from the unit.

13-II.D. BREACH OF HAP CONTRACT [24 CFR 982.453]

Any of the following actions by the owner constitutes a breach of the HAP contract:

- If the owner violates any obligations under the HAP contract including failure to maintain the unit in accordance with housing quality standards
- If the owner has violated any obligation under any other HAP contract under Section 8

- If the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program
- For projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD, if the owner has failed to comply with the regulation for the applicable program; or if the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the mortgage or loan
- If the owner has engaged in drug-related criminal activity
- If the owner has committed any violent criminal activity

If the SCHA determines that a breach of the HAP contract has occurred, the SCHA must take enforcement action in accordance with 24 CFR 982.404.

The SCHA rights and remedies against the owner under the HAP contract include recovery of any HAP overpayment, withholding or abatement of housing assistance payments, termination of the payment or termination of the HAP contract. The SCHA may also obtain additional relief by judicial order or action.

The SCHA must notify the owner of its determination and provide in writing the reasons for the determination. The notice may require the owner to take corrective action by an established deadline. The SCHA must provide the owner with written notice of any reduction in housing assistance payments or the termination of the HAP contract.

SCHAPolicy

Before SCHA invokes a remedy against an owner, SCHA will evaluate all information and documents available to determine if the contract has been breached.

If relevant, SCHA will conduct an audit of the owner's records pertaining to the tenancy or unit.

If it is determined that the owner has breached the contract, SCHA will consider all of the relevant factors including the seriousness of the breach, the effect on the family, the owner's record of compliance and the number and seriousness of any prior HAP contract violations.

13-II.E. HAP CONTRACT TERM AND TERMINATIONS

The term of the HAP contract runs concurrently with the term of the dwelling lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)], beginning on the first day of the initial term of the lease and terminating on the last day of the term of the lease, including any lease term extensions.

The HAP contract and the housing assistance payments made under the HAP contract terminate if [HCV Guidebook pp.11-4 and 11-5, pg. 15-3]:

- The owner or the family terminates the lease;
- The lease expires;
- The SCHA terminates the HAP contract;
- The SCHA terminates assistance for the family;
- The family moves from the assisted unit. In this situation, the owner is entitled to keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the

unit.

- 180 calendar days have elapsed since the SCHA made the last housing assistance payment to the owner;
- The family is absent from the unit for longer than the maximum period permitted by the SCHA;
- The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) between the SCHA and HUD expires
- The SCHA elects to terminate the HAP contract.

SCHAPolicy

SCHA may elect to terminate the HAP contract in each of the following situations:

Available program funding is not sufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program [24 CFR 982.454];

The unit does not meet HQS size requirements due to change in family composition [24 CFR 982.403] – see chapter 8;

The unit does not meet housing quality [24 CFR 982.404] – see Chapter 8; The family breaks up [HUD Form 52641] – see chapter 3;

The owner breaches the HAP contract [24 CFR 982.453(b)] – see Section 13-II.D.

If the SCHA terminates the HAP contract, the SCHA must give the owner and the family written notice. The notice must specify the reasons for the termination and the effective date of the termination. Once a HAP contract is terminated, no further HAP payments may be made under that contract [HCV Guidebook pg.15-4].

SCHAPolicy

In all cases, the HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which SCHA gives written notice to the owner. The owner is not entitled to any housing assistance payment after this period, and must return to SCHA any housing assistance payment received after this period.

If the family moves from the assisted unit into a new unit, even if the new unit is in the same building or complex as the assisted unit, the HAP contract for the assisted unit terminates. A new HAP contract would be required [HCV GB, p. 11-17].

When the family moves from an assisted unit into a new unit, the term of the HAP contract for the new unit may begin in the same month in which the family moves out of its old unit. This is not considered a duplicative subsidy [HCV GB, p. 8-22].

13-II.F. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP / ASSIGNMENT OF THE HAP CONTRACT [HUD-52641]

The HAP contract cannot be assigned to a new owner without the prior written consent of the SCHA.

An owner under a HAP contract must notify the SCHA in writing prior to a change in the legal ownership of the unit. The owner must supply all information as requested by the SCHA.

Prior to approval of assignment to a new owner, the new owner must agree to be bound by and comply with the HAP contract. The agreement between the new owner and the former owner must be in writing and in a form that the SCHA finds acceptable. The new owner must provide the SCHA with a copy of the executed agreement.

SCHAPolicy

Assignment of the HAP contract will be approved only if the new owner is qualified to become an owner under the HCV program according to the policies in Section 13-I.D.

of this chapter.

SCHA must receive a signed, written request from the existing owner stating the name and address of the new HAP payee and the effective date of the assignment in order to change the HAP payee under an outstanding HAP contract.

Within 10 business days of receiving the owner's request, SCHA will inform the current owner in writing whether the assignment may take place.

The new owner must provide a written certification to SCHA that includes:

A copy of the escrow statement or other document showing the transfer of title and recorded deed;

In case of a property manager, a copy of the management agreement; A

copy of the landlord owner's IRS Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or the social security number of the new owner;

The effective date of the HAP contract assignment;

A written agreement to comply with the terms of the HAP contract; and

A certification that the new owner is not a prohibited relative.

If SCHA is unable to verify an owner's right to collect rent payments, SCHA may deny the unit until such time that ownership rights can be verified.

If the new owner does not agree to an assignment of the HAP contract, or fails to provide the necessary documents, SCHA will terminate the HAP contract with the old owner. If the new owner wants to offer the family a new lease, and the family elects to stay with continued assistance, SCHA will process the leasing in accordance with the policies in Chapter 9.

13-II.G. FORECLOSURE [Notice PIH 2010-49]

Families receiving HCV assistance are entitled to certain protections set forth under the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act (PTFA). During the term of the lease, the new owner of the property does not have good cause to terminate the tenant's lease, unless the new owner will occupy the unit as their primary residence and has provided the tenant with at least a 90-day notice. In that case, the lease may be terminated effective on the date of sale, although the tenant is still entitled to a 90-day notice to vacate. Further, the new owner assumes interest in the lease

between the prior owner and the tenant and to the HAP contract.

Any state or local law that provides longer time periods or other additional protections for tenants also applies.

SCHA Policy

If a property is in foreclosure, the SCHA will make all reasonable efforts to determine the status of the foreclosure and ownership of the property and will continue to make payments to the original owner until ownership legally transfers in accordance with the HAP contract.

The SCHA will attempt to obtain a written acknowledgement of the assignment of the HAP contract from the successor in interest. This will include a request for owner information, including a tax identification number and payment instructions from the new owner. Even if the new owner does not acknowledge the assignment of the HAP contract in writing, the assignment is still effective by operation of law.

The SCHA will inform the tenant that they must continue to pay rent in accordance with the lease, and if the new owner refuses to accept payment or cannot be identified, the tenant should pay rent into escrow. Failure to pay rent may constitute an independent ground for eviction.

In the event that the SCHa is unable to make HAP payments to the new owner due to an action or inaction by the new owner that prevents such payments (e.g., rejection of payments or failure to maintain the property according to housing quality standards), or due to an inability to identify the new owner, the SCHA will either use the funds to pay:

The utilities that are the owner's responsibility after taking reasonable steps to notify the owner; except that if the unit has been or will be rendered uninhabitable due to termination or threat of termination of service, prior notice is not required. In the latter case, the SCHA shall notify the owner within a reasonable time after making the utility payment; or

For the family's reasonable moving costs, including security deposit costs.

The SCHA will also refer the tenant, as needed, to the local legal aid office in order to ensure adequate protection of the tenant's rights and enforcement of the successor in interest's performance under the HAP contract.

See Section 12-III.B for a discussion of foreclosure as it pertains to owner termination of tenancy.

Chapter 14

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

The SCHA is committed to ensuring that subsidy funds made available to the SCHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and SCHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate, and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents SCHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures the SCHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

14-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide SCHA with a powerful tool for preventing errors and detecting program abuse. SCHA is required to use the EIV system at annual reexaminations in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. SCHA is further required to:

- Provide applicants and participants with form HUD-52675, "Debts Owed to SCHAs and Terminations"
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file

SCHA Policy

To ensure that SCHA's HCV program is administered according to the highest ethical and legal standards, SCHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

SCHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues during the voucher briefing sessions described in Chapter 5.

SCHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of "Is Fraud Worth It?" (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

SCHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of "Things You Should Know" (form HUD-1140-OIG), which further explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

SCHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of "What You Should Know about EIV," a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12. In addition, SCHA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

SCHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key SCHA forms and form letters that request information from a family or owner.

SCHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and SCHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

At every regular reexamination, SCHA staff will explain any changes in HUD regulations or SCHA policy that affect program participants.

SCHA will encourage first-time owners (or their agents) to participate in an owner workshop on the Section 8 program including HAP contract requirements.

SCHA will provide owners with ongoing information about the program, with an emphasis on actions and situations to avoid.

SCHA will provide each SCHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization's standards of conduct and ethics.

For purposes of this chapter the term error refers to an unintentional error or omission. Program abuse or fraud refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

14-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, the SCHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

Under the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP), HUD requires the SCHA to review a random sample of tenant records annually to determine if the records conform to program requirements and to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure compliance with applicable housing quality standards [24 CFR, Part 985]. (See Chapter 16 for additional information about SEMAP requirements).

SCHA Policy

In addition to the SEMAP quality control requirements, SCHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse.

SCHA routinely will use -HUD and other non-HUD sources of up-front income verification. This includes any private or public databases available to SCHA.

At each annual or interim reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the most recent reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.

SCHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

This is not an all-inclusive list of methods SCHA will use to detect errors and program abuse.

Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

OMB Circular A-133 requires all SCHAs that expend $750,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of SCHA activities and notifies the SCHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of SCHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

SCHA Policy

SCHA will encourage staff, program participants, and the public to report possible program abuse.

14-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the SCHA Will Investigate

SCHA Policy

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

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

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516]

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

Analysis and Findings

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Consideration of Remedies

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

Notice and Appeals

SCHA Policy

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

PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

14-II.A. SUBSIDY UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENTS

A subsidy under- or overpayment includes (1) an incorrect housing assistance payment to the owner, (2) an incorrect family share established for the family, and (3) an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect subsidy determination is an overpayment or underpayment of subsidy, the SCHA must promptly correct the HAP, family share, and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

SCHA Policy

Increases in the family share will be implemented on the first of the month following a written 30-day notice.

Any decreases in family share will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement

Whether the family or owner is required to reimburse the SCHA or the SCHA is required to make retroactive subsidy payments to the owner or family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect subsidy payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

14-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

Family obligations and general administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout this plan. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect subsidy determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows the SCHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to SCHA [HCV GB pp. 22-12 to 22-13]

SCHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any excess subsidy received. SCHA 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, SCHA will terminate the family's assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

SCHA Reimbursement to Family [HCV GB p. 22-12]

SCHA Policy

SCHA will not reimburse the family for any underpayment of assistance when the underpayment clearly is caused by the family.

If the family does not report the change, it will not be considered an underpayment.

Prohibited Actions

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the SCHA Board of Directors, employees, contractors, or other SCHA representatives

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

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

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

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

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

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

Penalties for Program Abuse

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

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

14-II.C. CAUSED ERROR OR PROGRAM ABUSE

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

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

Owner Reimbursement to the SCHA

In all cases of overpayment of subsidy caused by the owner, the owner must repay to the SCHA any excess subsidy received. The SCHA may recover overpaid amounts by withholding housing

assistance payments due for subsequent months, or if the debt is large, the SCHA may allow the owner to pay in installments over a period of time [HCV GB p. 22-13].

SCHA Policy

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

Prohibited Owner Actions

An owner participating in the HCV program must not:

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Knowingly accepting incorrect or excess housing assistance payments

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the SCHA Board of Directors, employees, contractors, or other SCHA representatives

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

Residing in the unit with an assisted family

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

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

Remedies and Penalties

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

- Require the owner to repay excess housing assistance payments, as discussed earlier in this section and in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.
- Terminate the HAP contract (See Chapter 13).
- Bar the owner from future participation in any SCHA programs.

- Refer the case to state or federal officials for criminal prosecution as described in section 14-II.E.

14-II.D. SCHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

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

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

De Minimis Errors [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]

The PHA will not be considered out of compliance when making annual income determinations solely due to de minimis errors in calculating family income. A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than $30 per month in monthly adjusted income ($360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

PHAs must take corrective action to credit or repay a family if the family was overcharged rent, including when PHAs make de minimis errors in the income determination. Families will not be required to repay the PHA in instances where the PHA miscalculated income resulting in a family being undercharged for rent. PHAs state in their policies how they will repay or credit a family the amount they were overcharged as a result of the PHA's de minimis error in income determination.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will reimburse a family for any family overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error, staff program abuse, or a de minimis error.

Prohibited Activities

SCHA Policy

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

Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements for personal gain

Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant, participant, or owner

Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, participating families, vendors, owners, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to SCHA

Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties

Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of SCHA activities, policies, or practices

Misappropriating or misusing HCV funds

Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the HCV program

Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

14-II.E. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

SCHA Policy

When SCHA determines that program abuse by an owner, family, or SCHA staff member has occurred and the amount of overpaid subsidy meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, SCHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of overpaid assistance meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case may also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the HCV program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

14-II.F. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

The SCHA may retain a portion of program fraud losses that the SCHA recovers from a family or through litigation, court order, or a repayment agreement [24 CFR 982.163].

The SCHA must be the principal party initiating or sustaining the action to recover amounts due from tenants that are due as a result of fraud and abuse. 24 CFR 792.202 permits the SCHA to retain the greater of:

- 50 percent of the amount it actually collects from a judgment, litigation (including settlement of a lawsuit) or an administrative repayment agreement, or
- Reasonable and necessary costs that the SCHA incurs related to the collection including costs of investigation, legal fees, and agency collection fees.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for an informal hearing in accordance with requirements in 24 CFR 982.555.

If HUD incurs costs on behalf of the SCHA related to the collection, these costs must be deducted from the amount retained by the SCHA.

Chapter 15

SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES
[24 CFR 982 Subpart M]

INTRODUCTION

The SCHA may permit a family to use any of the special housing types discussed in this chapter. However, the SCHA is not required to permit families receiving assistance in its jurisdiction to use these housing types, except that SCHAs must permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, and the PHA must permit a family to lease a manufactured home and space with assistance under the program. The SCHA also may limit the number of families who receive HCV assistance in these housing types and cannot require families to use a particular housing type. No special funding is provided for special housing types. Unless specifically modified by the regulations, housing quality standards apply to special housing types (Single Room Occupancy, Congregate Housing, Group Homes, Shared Housing, Manufactured Homes, Homeownership units) [Notice PIH 2023-28].

SCHA Policy

Families will not be permitted to use any special housing types, with the following exceptions:

If needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to a person with disabilities; and

The SCHA must permit a family to lease a manufactured home and space with assistance under the program.

Policy language is included in this chapter where relevant in the event the SCHA does not grant use as a reasonable accommodation or when a family leases a manufactured home and space.

Special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO), congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperative housing, manufactured homes where the family owns the home and leases the space, and homeownership [24 CFR 982.601]. A single unit cannot be designated as more than one type of special housing. The PHA cannot give preference to households that wish to live in any of these types of housing and cannot require households to select any of these types of housing [New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types,* p. 3].

This chapter consists of the following seven parts. Each part contains a description of the housing type and any special requirements associated with it. Except as modified by this chapter, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to special housing types.

Part I: Single Room Occupancy

Part II: Congregate Housing

Part III: Group Homes

Part IV: Shared Housing

Part V: Cooperative Housing

Part VI: Manufactured Homes (including manufactured home space rental)

Part VII: Homeownership

PART I: SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY

[24 CFR 982.602 through 982.605]

15-I.A. OVERVIEW

A single room occupancy (SRO) unit provides living and sleeping space for the exclusive use of the occupant but requires the occupant to share sanitary and/or food preparation facilities with others. More than one person may not occupy an SRO unit. HCV regulations do not limit the number of units in an SRO facility, but the size of a facility may be limited by local ordinances.

When providing HCV assistance in an SRO unit, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted person. The standard form of the HAP contract is used (Form HUD-52641) with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: "This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Single room occupancy (SRO) housing."

15-I.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for SRO housing is 75 percent of the zero-bedroom payment standard amount on the SCHA's payment standard schedule.

The utility allowance for an assisted person residing in SRO housing is 75 percent of the zero-bedroom utility allowance.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in an SRO facility is the lower of the SRO payment standard amount minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

15-I.C. SRO: HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.605 (a)]

Housing quality standards requirements described in the applicable portions of Chapter 8 apply to SRO housing except as modified below.

- Access: Access doors to the SRO unit must have working locks for privacy. The occupant must be able to access the unit without going through any other unit. Each unit must have immediate access to two or more approved means of exit from the building, appropriately marked and leading to safe and open space at ground level. The SRO unit must also have any other means of exit required by State or local law.
- Fire Safety: All SRO facilities must have a sprinkler system that protects major spaces. "Major spaces" are defined as hallways, common areas, and any other areas specified in local fire, building, or safety codes. SROs must also have hard-wired smoke detectors, and any other fire and safety equipment required by state or local law.

Sanitary facilities and space and security standards must meet local code requirements for SRO housing. In the absence of local code standards the requirements discussed below apply [24 CFR 982.605].

- Sanitary Facilities: At least one flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a lavatory basin, and a bathtub or shower in proper operating condition must be provided for each six persons (or fewer) residing in the SRO facility. If the SRO units are leased only to men, flush urinals may be substituted for up to one half of the required number of toilets. Sanitary facilities must be reasonably accessible from a common hall or passageway, and may not be located more than one floor above or below the SRO unit. They may not be located below grade unless the SRO units are located on that level.
- Space and Security: An SRO unit must contain at least 110 square feet of floor space, and at least four square feet of closet space with an unobstructed height of at least five feet, for use by the occupant. If the closet space is less than four square feet, the habitable floor space in the SRO unit must be increased by the amount of the deficiency. Exterior doors and windows accessible from outside the SRO unit must be lockable.

  For SRO housing, 24 CFR 5.703(d) only applies to the extent that the SRO unit contains the room or facility referenced in 24 CFR 5.703(d). Because no children live in SRO housing, the housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART II: CONGREGATE HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.606 through 982.609]

15-II.A. OVERVIEW

Congregate housing is intended for use by elderly persons or persons with disabilities. A congregate housing facility contains a shared central kitchen and dining area and a private living area for the individual household that includes at least a living room, bedroom and bathroom. Food service for residents must be provided.

If approved by the SCHA, a family member or live-in aide may reside with the elderly person or person with disabilities. The SCHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in congregate housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family. . The standard form of the HAP contract is used (Form HUD-52641) with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: "This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Congregate housing."

15-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for an individual unit in a congregate housing facility is based on the number of rooms in the private living area. If there is only one room in the unit (not including the bathroom or the kitchen, if a kitchen is provided), the SCHA must use the payment standard for a zero-bedroom unit. If the unit has two or more rooms (other than the bathroom and the kitchen), the SCHA must use the one-bedroom payment standard.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a congregate housing facility is the lower of the applicable payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

The gross rent for the unit for the purpose of calculating HCV assistance is the shelter portion (including utilities) of the resident's monthly housing expense only. The residents' costs for food service should not be included in the rent for a congregate housing unit.

15-II.C. CONGREGATE: HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Housing quality standards requirements as described in Chapter 8 apply to congregate housing except for the requirements stated below.

Congregate housing is not subject to the requirement that the dwelling unit must have a kitchen area. In place of the housing quality standards related to food preparation and refuse disposal, congregate housing must have a refrigerator of appropriate size in the private living area of each resident, a central kitchen and dining facilities located within the premises and accessible to the residents, and food service for the residents, that is not provided by the residents themselves.

The congregate housing must contain adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food waste and refuse, including facilities for temporary storage where necessary.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply unless a child under the age of six is expected to reside in the unit.

PART III: GROUP HOME

[24 CFR 982.610 through 982.614 and HCV GB p. 7-4]

15-III.A. OVERVIEW

A group home is a state-licensed facility intended for occupancy by elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities. Except for live-in aides, all persons living in a group home, whether assisted or not, must be elderly persons or persons with disabilities. Persons living in a group home must not require continuous medical or nursing care.

A group home consists of bedrooms for residents, which can be shared by no more than two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.

No more than 12 persons may reside in a group home including assisted and unassisted residents and any live-in aides.

If approved by the SCHA, a live-in aide may live in the group home with a person with disabilities. The SCHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in a group home, a separate lease and HAP contract is executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-III.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

Unless there is a live-in aide, the family unit size for an assisted occupant of a group home must be zero- or one-bedroom, depending on the SCHA's subsidy standard. If there is a live-in aide, the aide must be counted in determining the household's unit size.

The payment standard used to calculate the HAP is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the pro rata share of the payment standard for the group home size. The pro rata share is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the assisted household by the number of persons (assisted and unassisted) living in the group home.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a group home is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.

The utility allowance for an assisted occupant in a group home is the pro rata share of the utility allowance for the group home.

The rents paid for participants residing in group homes are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent for an assisted person must not exceed the pro rata portion of the reasonable rent for the group home. In determining reasonable rent, the SCHA should consider whether sanitary facilities and facilities for food preparation and service are common facilities or private facilities.

15-III.C. GROUP HOME: HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

The entire unit must comply with housing quality requirements described in Chapter 8, except for the standards that relate to sanitary facilities, food preparation and refuse disposal, space and security, structure and materials, and site and neighborhood as stated below.

- Sanitary Facilities: A group home must have at least one bathroom in the facility, with a flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a fixed basin with hot and cold running water, and a shower or bathtub with hot and cold running water. A group home may contain private or common bathrooms. However, no more than four residents can be required to share a bathroom.
- Food Preparation and Service: Group home units must contain a kitchen and dining area with adequate space to store, prepare, and serve food. The facilities for food preparation and service may be private or may be shared by the residents. The kitchen must contain a range,

an oven, a refrigerator, and a sink with hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private disposal system.

- Space and Security: Group homes must contain at least one bedroom of appropriate size for every two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.
- Structure and Material: To avoid any threat to the health and safety of the residents, group homes must be structurally sound. Elevators must be in good condition. Group homes must be accessible to and usable by residents with disabilities.
- Site and Neighborhood: Group homes must be located in a residential setting. The site and neighborhood should be reasonably free from hazards to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents, and should not be subject to serious adverse conditions, such as:
  - Dangerous walks or steps
  - Instability
  - Flooding, poor drainage
  - Septic tank back-ups
  - Sewage hazards
  - Mud slides
  - Abnormal air pollution
  - Smoke or dust
  - Excessive noise
  - Vibrations or vehicular traffic
  - Excessive accumulations of trash
  - Vermin or rodent infestation, and
  - Fire hazards.

The NSPIRE standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART IV: SHARED HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.615 through 982.618]

15-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Shared housing is a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family and another resident or residents. The shared unit consists of both common space for use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family.

An assisted family may share a unit with other persons assisted under the HCV program or with other unassisted persons. The owner of a shared housing unit may reside in the unit, but housing

assistance may not be paid on behalf of the owner. The resident owner may not be related by blood or marriage to the assisted family.

If approved by the SCHA, a live-in aide may reside with the family to care for a person with disabilities. The SCHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in shared housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used. used (form HUD-52641) with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: "This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Shared housing."

15-IV.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the pro rata share of the payment standard for the shared housing unit size.

The pro rata share is calculated by dividing the number of bedrooms available for occupancy by the assisted family in the private space by the total number of bedrooms in the unit.

The HAP for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP. The utility allowance for an assisted family living in shared housing is the lower of the utility allowance for the family unit size (voucher size) or the pro rata share of the utility allowance for the shared housing unit.

> **Example:** A family holds a 2-bedroom voucher. The family decides to occupy 3 out of 4 bedrooms available in the unit.
>
> The utility allowance for a 4-bedroom unit equals $200
>
> The utility allowance for a 2-bedroom unit equals $100
>
> The pro rata share of the utility allowance is $150 (3/4 of $200)
>
> The SCHA will use the 2-bedroom utility allowance of $100.

The rents paid for families living in shared housing are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent paid to the owner for the assisted family must not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the shared unit. In determining reasonable rent, the SCHA should consider whether sanitary and food preparation areas are private or shared.

15-IV.C. SHARED HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

The SCHA may not give approval to reside in shared housing unless the entire unit, including the portion of the unit available for use by the assisted family under its lease, meets the housing quality standards.

Housing quality standards requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to shared housing except for the requirements stated below.

- Facilities Available for the Family: Facilities available to the assisted family, whether shared or private, must include a living room, a bathroom, and food preparation and refuse disposal facilities.

- Space and Security: The entire unit must provide adequate space and security for all assisted and unassisted residents. The private space for each assisted family must contain at least one bedroom for each two persons in the family. The number of bedrooms in the private space of an assisted family must not be less than the family unit size. A zero-bedroom or one-bedroom unit may not be used for shared housing.

PART V: COOPERATIVE HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.619]

15-V.A. OVERVIEW

This part applies to rental assistance for a cooperative member residing in cooperative housing. It does not apply to assistance for a cooperative member who has purchased membership under the HCV homeownership option, or to rental assistance for a family that leases a cooperative housing unit from a cooperative member.

A cooperative is a form of ownership (nonprofit corporation or association) in which the residents purchase memberships in the ownership entity. Rather than being charged "rent" a cooperative member is charged a "carrying charge."

When providing HCV assistance in cooperative housing, the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-V.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard and utility allowance are determined according to regular HCV program requirements.

The HAP for a cooperative housing unit is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the monthly carrying charge for the unit, plus any utility allowance, minus the TTP. The monthly carrying charge includes the member's share of the cooperative debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds. The carrying charge does not include down payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit or to amortize a loan made to the family for this purpose.

15-V.C. COOPERATIVE HOUSING: HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

All housing quality standard requirements apply to cooperative housing units. There are no additional requirements. The PHA remedies described in 24 CFR 982.404 do not apply. Rather, if the unit and premises are not maintained in accordance with housing quality standards, the PHA may exercise all available remedies regardless of whether the family or cooperative is responsible for the breach of housing quality standards.

No housing assistance payment can be made unless unit meets housing quality standards and the defect is corrected within the period as specified by the PHA and the PHA verifies correction (see Chapter 8).

In addition to regular deficiencies, breaches of housing quality standards by the family include failure to perform any maintenance for which the family is responsible in accordance with the terms of the cooperative occupancy agreement [HCV GB].

PART VI: MANUFACTURED HOMES

[24 CFR 982.620 through 982.624; FR Notice 1/18/17]

15-VI.A. OVERVIEW

A manufactured home is a manufactured structure, transportable in one or more parts, that is built on a permanent chassis, and designed for use as a principal place of residence. HCV-assisted families may occupy manufactured homes in two different ways.

(1) A family may choose to rent a manufactured home already installed on a space and the SCHA must permit it. In this instance program rules are the same as when a family rents any other residential housing, except that there are special housing quality requirements as provided in 15-VI.D below.

(2) HUD also permits an otherwise eligible family that owns a manufactured home to rent a space for the manufactured home and receive HCV assistance with the rent for the space as well as certain other housing expenses. SCHA may, but is not required to, provide assistance for such families.

15-VI.B. SPECIAL POLICIES FOR MANUFACTURED HOME OWNERS WHO LEASE A SPACE

Family Income

In determining the annual income of families leasing manufactured home spaces, the value of the family's equity in the manufactured home in which the family resides is not counted as a family asset.

Lease and HAP Contract

There is a separate Tenancy Addendum (Form 52642-a) and separate HAP Contract (Form 52642) for this special housing type.

15-VI.C. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

Payment Standards

The SCHA payment standard for manufactured homes is determined in accordance with 24 CFR 982.505 and is the payment standard used for the SCHA's HCV program. It is based on the applicable FMR for the area in which the manufactured home space is located.

The payment standard for the family is the lower of the family unit size (voucher size) or the payment standard for the number of bedrooms in the manufactured home.

Utility Allowance [24 CFR 982.624]

The SCHA must establish utility allowances for manufactured home space rental. For the first 12 months of the initial lease term only, the allowance must include an amount for a utility hook-up charge if the family actually incurred a hook-up charge because of a move. This allowance will not be given to a family that leases in place. Utility allowances for manufactured home space must not include the costs of digging a well or installing a septic system.

Space Rent Rent [24 CFR 982.622]

Rent to owner for rental of a manufactured home space includes payment for maintenance and services that the owner must provide to the tenant under the lease for the space. Rent to owner does not include the costs of utilities and trash collection for the manufactured home. However, the owner may charge the family a separate fee for the cost of utilities or trash collection provided by the owner.

Amortization Costs

The monthly payment made by the family to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home is the debt service established at the time of application to a lender for financing the purchase of the manufactured home if monthly payments are still being made. Any increase in debt service due to refinancing after purchase of the home may not be included in the amortization cost. Debt service for set-up charges incurred by a family may be included in the monthly amortization payments made by the family. In addition, set-up charges incurred before the family became an assisted family may be included in the amortization cost if monthly payments are still being made to amortize the charges.

Housing Assistance Payment [24 CFR 982.623(a)]

The HAP for a manufactured home space under the housing choice voucher program is calculated at the lower of the PHA payment standard minus the TTP or family's eligible housing expensesminus the TTP.

Eligible Housing Expenses [24 CFR 982.623(b)]

The family's eligible housing expenses are the total of:

- The rent charged by the owner for the manufactured home space.
- Charges for the maintenance and management the space owner must provide under the lease.
- The monthly payments made by the family to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home established at the time of application to a lender for financing the purchase of the manufactured home if monthly payments are still being made, including any required insurance and property taxes included in the loan payment to the lender.
    - Any increase in debt service or term due to refinancing after purchase of the home may not be included in the amortization cost.
    - Debt service for installation charges incurred by a family may be included in the monthly amortization payments. Installation charges incurred before the family became an assisted family may be included in the amortization cost if monthly payments are still being made to amortize the charges.

The applicable allowances for tenant-paid utilities, as determined under 24 CFR 982.517 and 982.624.

Rent Reasonableness Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.622(b)]During the assisted tenancy, the rent to owner for the manufactured home space may not esceed a reasonable rent. Initially, and annually thereafter the SCHA must determine that the rent for the manufactured home space is reasonable based on rents for comparable manufactured home spaces. The SCHA must consider the location and size of the space, and any services and maintenance to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease (without a fee in addition to the rent). By accepting the monthly HAP check, the owner certifies that the rent does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted spaces in the manufactured home park or elsewhere.

Distribution of HAP [24 CFR 982.623(c)]

The PHA pays the owner of the space the lesser of the housing assistance payment or the portion of the monthly rent due to the owner. The portion of the monthly rent due to the owner is the total of:

- The actual rent charged by the owner for the manufactured home space; and
- Charges for the maintenance and management the space owner must provide under the lease.

If the housing assistance payment exceeds the portion of the monthly rent due to the owner, the PHA may pay the balance of the housing assistance payment to the family. Alternatively, the PHA may pay the balance to the lender or utility company, in an amount no greater than the amount due for the month to each, respectively, subject to the lender's or utility company's willingness to accept the PHA's payment on behalf of the family.

SCHA Policy

If the housing assistance payment exceeds the portion of the monthly rent due to the owner, the SCHA will pay the balance to the family.

Single HAP to Family [24 CFR 982.623.(d)]

If the owner of the manufactured home space agrees, the PHA may make the entire housing assistance payment to the family, and the family is responsible for paying the owner directly for the full amount of rent of the manufactured home space due to the owner, including owner maintenance and management charges.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not exercise the option to pay a single HAP and will pay HAP directly to the owner.

15-VI.D. MANUFACTURED HOME: HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Under either type of occupancy described in 15-VI.A above, the manufactured home must meet all housing quality standards performance requirements and acceptability criteria discussed in Chapter 8 of this plan. In addition, the following requirements apply:

Performance RequirementA manufactured home must be placed on the site in a stable manner, and must be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage.

Acceptable Criteria: The home must be securely anchored by a tie-down device that distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors to resist overturning and sliding.

PART VII: HOMEOWNERSHIP

[24 CFR 982.625 through 982.643]

15-VII.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.625]

The homeownership option is used to assist a family residing in a home purchased and owned by one or more members of the family. A family assisted under this option may be newly admitted or an existing participant in the HCV program. The SCHA must have the capacity to operate a successful HCV homeownership program as defined by the regulations.

There are two forms of homeownership assistance described in the regulations: monthly homeownership assistance payments and single down payment assistance grants. However, SCHA may not offer down payment assistance until and unless funding is allocated by Congress. Since this has not yet happened, only monthly homeownership assistance may be offered.

The SCHA must offer homeownership assistance if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. It is the sole responsibility of the SCHA to determine whether it is reasonable to implement a homeownership program as a reasonable accommodation. The SCHA must determine what is reasonable based on the specific circumstances and individual needs of the person with a disability. The SCHA may determine that it is not reasonable to offer homeownership assistance as a reasonable accommodation in cases where the SCHA has otherwise opted not to implement a homeownership program.

The SCHA 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.

15-VII.B. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY [24 CFR 982.627]

The family must meet all of the requirements listed below before the commencement of homeownership assistance. The SCHA may also establish additional initial requirements as long as they are described in the SCHA administrative plan.

- The family must have been admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher program.

  SCHA Policy

  The family must have been a participant in SCHA's jurisdiction for at least one year and the family must have completed at least one annual reexamination.

- The family must qualify as a first-time homeowner, or may be a cooperative member.

  SCHA Policy

  The family may not include any family member who has had any ownership interest in a residence in the previous three years.

The family may include a single parent or displaced homemaker who owned a home with a spouse, or resided in a home owned by a spouse, during the marriage.

- The family must meet the Federal minimum income requirement. The family must have a gross annual income equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 2000, based on the income of adult family members who will own the home. The SCHA may establish a higher income standard for families. However, a family that meets the federal minimum income requirement (but not the SCHA's requirement) will be considered to meet the minimum income requirement if it can demonstrate that it has been pre-qualified or pre-approved for financing that is sufficient to purchase an eligible unit.
- For disabled families, the minimum income requirement is equal to the current SSI monthly payment for an individual living alone multiplied by 12.
- For elderly or disabled families, welfare assistance payments for adult family members who will own the home will be included in determining whether the family meets the minimum income requirement. It will not be included for other families.
- The family must satisfy the employment requirements by demonstrating that one or more adult members of the family who will own the home at commencement of homeownership assistance is currently employed on a full-time basis (the term 'full-time employment' means not less than an average of 30 hours per week); and has been continuously so employed during the year before commencement of homeownership assistance for the family.

  SCHA Policy

  SCHA may consider whether and to what extent an interruption in employment is permissible in satisfying this requirement.
- The employment requirement does not apply to elderly and disabled families. In addition, if a family, other than an elderly or disabled family includes a person with disabilities, the SCHA must grant an exemption from the employment requirement if the SCHA determines that it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.
- The family has not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the homeownership option.
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to commencement of homeownership assistance, no family member may have a present ownership interest in a residence, or during the previous three years, from the commencement of homeownership assistance for the purchase of any home.
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to the commencement of homeownership assistance, the family has entered a contract of sale in accordance with 24 CFR 982.631(c).

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA will impose additional eligibility requirements. To be eligible to participate in the homeownership option, families must meet the following criteria:

  The family has had no family-caused violations of housing quality standards within the past year.

The family is not within the initial one-year period of a HAP Contract.

The family has not committed any serious or repeated violations of a SCHA-assisted lease within the past year.

No family member may have any outstanding debts with SCHA or any other housing authority.

The family's current HCV assistance must be in good standing (not in violation of family obligations).

15-VII.C. SELECTION OF FAMILIES [24 CFR 982.626]

Unless otherwise provided (under the homeownership option), the SCHA may limit homeownership assistance to families or purposes defined by the SCHA, and may prescribe additional requirements for commencement of homeownership assistance for a family. Any such limits or additional requirements must be described in the SCHA administrative plan.

If the SCHA limits the number of families that may participate in the homeownership option, the SCHA must establish a system by which to select families to participate.

15-VII.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS [24 CFR 982.628]

In order for a unit to be eligible, the SCHA must determine that the unit satisfies all of the following requirements:

- The unit must meet HUD's "eligible housing" requirements. The unit may not be any of the following:
  - A public housing or Indian housing unit;
  - A unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
  - A nursing home, board and care home, or facility providing continual psychiatric, medical or nursing services;
  - A college or other school dormitory;
  - On the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institutions.
- The unit must be under construction or already exist at the time the family enters into the contract of sale.
- The unit must be a one-unit property or a single dwelling unit in a cooperative or condominium.
- The unit must have been inspected by the SCHA and by an independent inspector designated by the family.
- The unit must meet Housing Quality Standards (see Chapter 8).
- For a unit where the family will not own fee title to the real property (such as a manufactured home), the home must have a permanent foundation and the family must have the right to occupy the site for at least 40 years.

- Families may enter into contracts of sale for units not yet under construction. However, the PHA will not commence homeownership assistance for the family for that unit until:
- Either the responsible entity completes the environmental review as required by 24 CFR part 58 and HUD approved the environmental certification and request for release of funds prior to commencement of construction or HUD performed an environmental review under 24 CFR part 50 and notified the PHA in writing of environmental approval of the site prior to construction commencement; and
- Construction of the unit has been completed and the unit has passed the required inspection and independent inspection as addressed elsewhere in this chapter.
-
- For SCHA-owned units all of the following conditions must be satisfied:
  - The SCHA informs the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to purchase any eligible unit and a SCHA-owned unit is freely selected by the family without SCHA pressure or steering;
  - The unit is not ineligible housing;
  - The SCHA obtains the services of an independent entity (as defined in 24 CFR 982.4) to inspect the unit, review the independent inspection report, review the contract of sale, determine the reasonableness of the sales price and any SCHA provided financing. All of these actions must be completed in accordance with program requirements.

The SCHA must not approve the unit if the SCHA has been informed that the seller is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation.

15-VII.E. ADDITIONAL PHA REQUIREMENTS FOR SEARCH AND PURCHASE [24 CFR 982.629]

It is the family's responsibility to find a home that meets the criteria for voucher homeownership assistance. The PHA may establish the maximum time that will be allowed for a family to locate and purchase a home, and may require the family to report on their progress in finding and purchasing a home. If the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by the SCHA, the SCHA may issue the family a voucher to lease a unit or place the family's name on the waiting list for a voucher.

SCHA Policy

If the family has submitted a purchase agreement but the sale is not completed due to reasons other than their lack of compliance, the family may continue its search without penalty.

The family must provide a minimum down payment of at least 3% of the purchase price of the home. At least 1% of this down payment must come from the family's personal resources. Any amounts earned from a Family Self-Sufficiency escrow account cannot be used toward this 1% contribution, but may be used for the overall required down payment.

15-VII.F. HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING [24 CFR 982.630]

Before commencement of homeownership assistance for a family, the family must attend and satisfactorily complete the pre-assistance homeownership and housing counseling program required by the SCHA. HUD suggests the following topics for the SCHA-required pre-assistance counseling:

- Home maintenance (including care of the grounds);
- Budgeting and money management;
- Credit counseling;
- How to negotiate the purchase price of a home;
- How to obtain homeownership financing and loan pre-approvals, including a description of types of financing that may be available, and the pros and cons of different types of financing;
- How to find a home, including information about homeownership opportunities, schools, and transportation in the SCHA jurisdiction;
- Advantages of purchasing a home in an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families and how to locate homes in such areas;
- Information on fair housing, including fair housing lending and local fair housing enforcement agencies; and
- Information about the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) (RESPA), state and Federal truth-in-lending laws, and how to identify and avoid loans with oppressive terms and conditions.

The SCHA may adapt the subjects covered in pre-assistance counseling (as listed) to local circumstances and the needs of individual families.

The SCHA may also offer additional counseling after commencement of homeownership assistance (ongoing counseling). If the SCHA offers a program of ongoing counseling for participants in the homeownership option, the SCHA shall have discretion to determine whether the family is required to participate in the ongoing counseling.

SCHA Policy

SCHA may require that the family attend additional housing counseling sessions through the Vacaville Housing Counseling Center if SCHA determines the family may be in jeopardy of foreclosure.

. Any homeownership counseling provided to families in connection with this section must be conducted by a HUD certified housing counselor working for an agency approved to participate in HUD's Housing Counseling Program.

15-VII.G. HOME INSPECTIONS, CONTRACT OF SALE, AND SCHA DISAPPROVAL OF SELLER [24 CFR 982.631]

Home Inspections

The SCHA may not commence monthly homeownership assistance payments for a family until the SCHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit meets housing quality standards.

SCHA Policy

When the family locates a home they wish to purchase and submits a copy of their purchase offer/contract, the SCHA will conduct aninspection within 10 business days. Any items found not to meet housing quality standards must be repaired before the unit can be determined eligible for the homeownership program.

An independent professional inspector selected by and paid for by the family must also inspect the unit. The independent inspection must cover major building systems and components, including foundation and structure, housing interior and exterior, and the roofing, plumbing, electrical, and heating systems. The independent inspector must be qualified to report on property conditions, including major building systems and components.

The SCHA may not require the family to use an independent inspector selected by the SCHA. The independent inspector may not be a SCHA employee or contractor, or other person under control of the SCHA. However, the SCHA may establish standards for qualification of inspectors selected by families under the homeownership option.

The SCHA may disapprove a unit for assistance based on information in the independent inspector's report, even if the unit was found to comply with housing quality standards.

Contract of Sale

Before commencement of monthly homeownership assistance payments, a member or members of the family must enter into a contract of sale with the seller of the unit to be acquired by the family. The family must give the SCHA a copy of the contract of sale. The contract of sale must:

- Specify the price and other terms of sale by the seller to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser will arrange for a pre-purchase inspection of the dwelling unit by an independent inspector selected by the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase the unit sunless the inspection is satisfactory to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs; and
- Contain a certification from the seller that the seller has not been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under CFR part 24.

Disapproval of a Seller

In its administrative discretion, the SCHA may deny approval of a seller for the same reasons a SCHA may disapprove an owner under the regular HCV program [see 24 CFR 982.306(c)].

15-VII.H. FINANCING [24 CFR 982.632]

The SCHA may establish requirements for financing purchase of a home under the homeownership option. This may include requirements concerning qualification of lenders, terms of financing, restrictions concerning debt secured by the home, lender qualifications, loan terms, and affordability of the debt. The SCHA must establish policies describing these requirements in the administrative plan.

SCHA may not require that families acquire financing from one or more specified lenders, thereby restricting the family's ability to secure favorable financing terms.

SCHA Policy

The family must obtain financing that SCHA deems affordable.

SCHA has the right to limit back-end ratios if they are deemed excessive.

The family may not obtain a short-term mortgage loan with a large final balloon payment.

The family may not obtain an adjustable mortgage with an interest rate that adjusts more than 5 percent over the life of the loan, more than one percent per year, or adjusts more than one time per year.

The family may not obtain private financing from a family member or any other private source.

The family may not purchase a home that is seller-financed.

The family must obtain a mortgage that is provided, insured, or guaranteed by the state or federal government, comply with secondary mortgage market underwriting requirements, or comply with generally accepted private sector underwriting standards.

The family may not assume the seller's existing mortgage or mortgages.

Escrow must close within a reasonable time after submission of the sales agreement.

15-VII.I. CONTINUED ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS; FAMILY OBLIGATIONS [24 CFR 982.633]

Homeownership assistance may only be paid while the family is residing in the home. If the family moves out of the home, the SCHA may not continue homeownership assistance after the month when the family moves out. The family or lender is not required to refund to the SCHA the homeownership assistance for the month when the family moves out.

Before commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must execute a statement of family obligations in the form prescribed by HUD [Form HUD-52649]. In the statement, in which the family agrees to comply with all family obligations under the homeownership option.

The family must comply with the following obligations:

- The family must comply with the terms of the mortgage securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.

- The family may not convey or transfer ownership of the home, except for purposes of financing, refinancing, or pending settlement of the estate of a deceased family member. Use and occupancy of the home are subject to 24 CFR 982.551 (h) and (i).
- The family must supply information to the SCHA or HUD as specified in 24 CFR 982.551(b). The family must further supply any information required by the SCHA or HUD concerning mortgage financing or refinancing, sale or transfer of any interest in the home, or homeownership expenses.
- The family must notify the SCHA before moving out of the home.
- The family must notify the SCHA if the family defaults on the mortgage used to purchase the home.
- No family member may have any ownership interest in any other residential property.
- The family must comply with the obligations of a participant family described in 24 CFR 982.551, except for the following provisions which do not apply to assistance under the homeownership option: 24 CFR 982.551(c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (j).

  SCHA Policy

  The family must comply with SCHA's HCV homeownership program obligations.

  The family must complete the annual reexamination process.

  The family must allow SCHA to inspect the home at reasonable times, after reasonable notice.

  The family must notify SCHA if the family intends to sell the home.

  The family must comply with all city and county ordinances, and all state and federal laws.

  The family must pay all mortgage bills, taxes and insurance.

  The family must notify SCHA in writing of any proposal to refinance the original purchase mortgage, or of any proposal to encumber the property with secondary financing, and obtain SCHA's written approval of such financing prior to executing any loan documents.

  The family must not receive HCV homeownership assistance while receiving another housing subsidy for the same unit or a different unit under any federal, state or local housing assistance program.

15-VII.J. MAXIMUM TERM OF HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.634]

Except in the case of a family that qualifies as an elderly or disabled family, other family members (described below) shall not receive homeownership assistance for more than:

- Fifteen years, if the initial mortgage incurred to finance purchase of the home has a term of 20 years or longer; or
- Ten years, in all other cases.

The maximum term described above applies to any member of the family who:

- Has an ownership interest in the unit during the time that homeownership payments are made; or
- Is the spouse of any member of the household who has an ownership interest in the unit during the time homeownership payments are made.

In the case of an elderly family, the exception only applies if the family qualifies as an elderly family at the start of homeownership assistance. In the case of a disabled family, the exception applies if at any time during receipt of homeownership assistance the family qualifies as a disabled family.

If, during the course of homeownership assistance, the family ceases to qualify as a disabled or elderly family, the maximum term becomes applicable from the date homeownership assistance commenced. However, such a family must be provided at least 6 months of homeownership assistance after the maximum term becomes applicable (provided the family is otherwise eligible to receive homeownership assistance).

If the family has received such assistance for different homes, or from different PHAs, the total of such assistance terms is subject to the maximum term described in this part.

15-VII.K. HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND HOMEOWNERSHIP EXPENSES [24 CFR 982.635]

The monthly homeownership assistance payment is the lower of: the voucher payment standard minus the total tenant payment, or the monthly homeownership expenses minus the total tenant payment. The payment standard amount may not be lower than what the payment standard amount was at commencement of homeownership assistance.

In determining the amount of the homeownership assistance payment, the SCHA will use the same payment standard schedule, payment standard amounts, and subsidy standards as those described elsewhere in this plan for the Housing Choice Voucher program. The payment standard for a family is the greater of (i) The payment standard as determined at the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home, or (ii) The payment standard at the most recent regular reexamination of family income and composition since the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home.

The SCHA may pay the homeownership assistance payments directly to the family, or at the SCHA's discretion, to a lender on behalf of the family. If the assistance payment exceeds the amount due to the lender, the SCHA must pay the excess directly to the family.

SCHA Policy

SCHA provides the lender with notice of the amount of the monthly assistance payment prior to loan approval, and will pay SCHA's contribution directly to the lender, unless an acceptable alternative arrangement is agreed upon by the lender, the family, and SCHA.

SCHA will notify the family and the lender whenever there will be a change in SCHA's contribution.

Homeownership assistance for a family terminates automatically 180 calendar days after the last homeownership assistance payment on behalf of the family. However, a SCHA may grant relief from this requirement in those cases where automatic termination would result in extreme hardship for the family.

The SCHA must adopt policies for determining the amount of homeownership expenses to be allowed by the SCHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

Homeownership expenses (not including cooperatives) may only include amounts allowed by the SCHA to cover:

- Principal and interest on initial mortgage debt, any refinancing of such debt, and any mortgage insurance premium incurred to finance purchase of the home;
- Real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Home insurance;
- The SCHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- The SCHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- The SCHA utility allowance for the home;
- Principal and interest on mortgage debt incurred to finance costs for major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if the SCHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person;
- Land lease payments where a family does not own fee title to the real property on which the home is located; [see 24 CFR 982.628(b)].
- For a condominium unit, condominium operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the condominium homeowner association.

Homeownership expenses for a cooperative member may only include amounts allowed by the SCHA to cover:

- The cooperative charge under the cooperative occupancy agreement including payment for real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Principal and interest on initial debt incurred to finance purchase of cooperative membership shares and any refinancing of such debt;
- Home insurance;
- The SCHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- The SCHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- The SCHA utility allowance for the home; and

- Principal and interest on debt incurred to finance major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if the SCHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person.
- Cooperative operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the cooperative homeowner association.

15-VII.L. PORTABILITY [24 CFR 982.636, 982.637, 982.353(b) and (c), 982.552, 982.553]

Subject to the restrictions on portability included in HUD regulations and SCHA policies, a family may exercise portability if the receiving PHA is administering a voucher homeownership program and accepting new homeownership families. The receiving PHA may absorb the family into its voucher program, or bill the initial PHA.

The family must attend the briefing and counseling sessions required by the receiving PHA. The receiving PHA will determine whether the financing for, and the physical condition of the unit, are acceptable. The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has purchased an eligible unit under the program, or if the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by the PHA.

15-VII.M. MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.637]

A family receiving homeownership assistance may move with continued tenant-based assistance. The family may move with voucher rental assistance or with voucher homeownership assistance. Continued tenant-based assistance for a new unit cannot begin so long as any family member holds title to the prior home.

The SCHA may deny permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher assistance:

- If the SCHA has insufficient funding to provide continued assistance.
- In accordance with 24 CFR 982.638, regarding denial or termination of assistance.
- In accordance with the SCHA's policy regarding number of moves within a 12-month period.

The SCHA must deny the family permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher rental assistance if:

- The family defaulted on an FHA-insured mortgage; and
- The family fails to demonstrate that the family has conveyed, or will convey, title to the home, as required by HUD, to HUD or HUD's designee; and the family has moved, or will move, from the home within the period established or approved by HUD.

15-VII.N. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.638]

At any time, the SCHA may deny or terminate homeownership assistance in accordance with HCV program requirements in 24 CFR 982.552 (Grounds for denial or termination of assistance) or 24 CFR 982.553 (Crime by family members).

The SCHA may also deny or terminate assistance for violation of participant obligations described in 24 CFR Parts 982.551 or 982.633 and in accordance with its own policy, with the exception of failure to meet obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency program as prohibited under the alternative requirements set forth in FR Notice 12/29/14.Homeownership assistance for a family automatically terminates 180 calendar days after the last homeownership assistance payment on behalf of the family. However, a PHA may grant relief from this requirement in those cases where automatic termination would result in extreme hardship for the family.

SCHA Policy

In order for the SCHA to consider granting relief from the requirement to automatically terminate homeownership assistance 180 days following the SCHA's last housing assistance payment on behalf of the family, the family must submit a written request to the SCHA at least 30 days prior to the date of automatic termination. The request must include an explanation of the circumstances that will cause an extreme hardship for the family (e.g., the imminent loss of income or employment) as well as documentation supporting the request. The SCHA will determine on a case-by-case basis whether to grant relief from the requirement and for what period of time. In no case will the SCHA postpone termination beyond an additional 90 days.

The SCHA must terminate voucher homeownership assistance for any member of family receiving homeownership assistance that is dispossessed from the home pursuant to a judgment or order of foreclosure on any mortgage (whether FHA insured or non-FHA) securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will terminate a family's homeownership assistance if the family violates any of the homeowner obligations listed in Section 1, as well as for any of the reasons listed in Section 2 of Form HUD-52649, Statement of Homeowner Obligations Housing Choice Homeownership Voucher Program.

In making its decision to terminate homeownership assistance, the SCHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the SCHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Termination notices will be sent in accordance with the requirements and policies set forth in Section 12-II.F.

The SCHA must terminate voucher homeownership assistance for any member of family receiving homeownership assistance that is dispossessed from the home pursuant to a judgment or order of foreclosure on any mortgage (whether FHA insured or non-FHA) securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.

Procedure for Termination of Homeownership Assistance

SCHA Policy

A participant in the SCHA Homeownership program shall be entitled to the same termination notice and informal hearing procedures as set forth in Chapter 12.

The family may request to return to SCHA HCV rental assistance in a hardship situation. The family must make every effort to sell the home before SCHA will consider this option.

Chapter 16

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this plan. The policies are discussed in seven parts as described below:

Part I: Administrative Fee Reserve. This part describes the SCHA's policies with regard to oversight of expenditures from its administrative fee reserve.

Part II: Setting Program Standards and Schedules. This part describes what payment standards are, and how they are updated, as well as how utility allowances are established and revised.

Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal reviews and hearings, and for informal hearings regarding citizenship status.

Part IV: Owner or Family Debts to the SCHA. This part describes policies for recovery of monies that the SCHA has overpaid on behalf of families, or to owners, and describes the circumstances under which the SCHA will offer repayment agreements to owners and families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.

Part V: Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP). This part describes what the SEMAP scores represent, how they are established, and how those scores affect a SCHA.

Part VI: Record-Keeping. All aspects of the program involve certain types of record-keeping. This part outlines the privacy rights of applicants and participants and record retention policies the SCHA will follow.

Part VII: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Level. This part describes the SCHA's responsibilities for reporting, data collection, and record keeping relative to children with elevated blood lead levels that are less than six years of age, and are receiving HCV assistance.

Part VIII: Determination of Insufficient Funding. This part describes the SCHA's policies for determining if there is sufficient funding to issue vouchers, to approve moves to higher cost units or areas, and to continue assistance for all participant families.

Part IX: Violence against Women Act (VAWA): Notification, Documentation, Confidentiality. This part contains key terms used in VAWA and describes requirements related to notifying families and owners about their rights and responsibilities under VAWA; requesting documentation from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking; and maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained from victims.

PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE [24 CFR 982.155]

The SCHA will maintain administrative fee reserves, or unrestricted net position (UNP) for the program to pay program administrative expenses in excess of administrative fees paid by HUD for a SCHA fiscal year. HUD appropriations acts beginning with FFY 2004 have specified that administrative fee funding may be used only for activities related to the provision of HCV assistance, including related development activities. Notice PIH 2012-9 cites two examples of related development activities: unit modification for accessibility purposes and development of project-based voucher units. The notice makes clear that other activities may also qualify as related development activities. Administrative fees that remain in the UNP account from funding provided prior to 2004 may be used for "other housing purposes permitted by state and local law," in accordance with 24 CFR 982.155(b)(1).

If a SCHA has not adequately administered its HCV program, HUD may prohibit use of funds in the UNP Account and may direct the SCHA to use funds in that account to improve administration of the program, for HCV HAP expenses, or to reimburse ineligible expenses in accordance with the regulation at 24 CFR 982.155(b)(3).

HUD requires the SCHA Board of Supervisors or other authorized officials to establish the maximum amount that may be charged against the UNP account without specific approval.

SCHA Policy

Expenditures from the UNP account will be made in accordance with all applicable federal requirements. Expenditures will not exceed the amount established through the Vacaville Housing Authority budget approval process without the prior approval of the SCHA's Board of Directors.

PART II: SETTING PROGRAM STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Although many of the program's requirements are established centrally by HUD, the HCV program's regulations recognize that some flexibility is required to allow the SCHA to adapt the program to local conditions. This part discusses how the SCHA establishes and updates certain schedules and standards that are used to administer the program locally. Details about how these schedules are applied to individual families are provided in other chapters. The schedules and standards discussed here include:

- Payment Standards, which dictate the maximum subsidy a family can receive (application of the payment standards is discussed in Chapter 6); and
- Utility Allowances, which specify how a family's payment should be adjusted to account for tenant-paid utilities (application of utility allowances is discussed in Chapter 6).

SCHA Policy

Copies of the payment standard and utility allowance schedules are available for review in SCHA's offices during normal business hours and on the SCHA's website.

Families, owners, and members of the public may submit written comments on the schedules discussed in this part, at any time, for consideration during the next revision cycle.

SCHA will maintain documentation to support its annual review of payment standards and utility allowance schedules. This documentation will be retained for at least three years.

16-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7; and Notice PIH 2024-34]

The payment standard sets the maximum subsidy payment a family can receive from the SCHA each month [24 CFR 982.505(a)]. Payment standards are based on fair market rents (FMRs) published annually by HUD. FMRs are set at a percentile within the rent distribution of standard quality rental housing units in each FMR area. For most jurisdictions FMRs are set at the 40th percentile of rents in the market area.

In the HCV program, the FMR may be established at the ZIP code level, metropolitan market area level, or nonmetropolitan county level. Within each FMR area, the applicable FMR is the HUD-published:

- Small Area FMR (SAFMR);
  - For any metropolitan area designated as an SAFMR area; or
  - Anywhere a PHA has notified HUD it will voluntarily use SAFMRs;
- Metropolitan FMR for any other metropolitan area; or

FMR for any other non-metropolitan county

The SCHA must establish a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts for each FMR area within the SCHA's jurisdiction, and for each unit size within each of the FMR areas. In many cases a single FMR area will cover the PHA's entire jurisdiction. Some PHAs' jurisdictions include more than one FMR area. The PHA's established payment standards within the payment standard area always must be within the basic range of the applicable FMR area, or any HUD-approved exception payment standard. Program regulations and this policy refer to the "applicable FMR." The "applicable FMR" is the HUD-published SAFMR for PHAs in mandatory SAFMR areas or for those PHAs that have opted-in to using the SAFMR, both of which are discussed.

Small Area FMR PHAs (Mandatory and Opt-In) [Notice PIH 2018-01; Notice PIH 2023-32; Notice PIH 2024-34; and Implementing Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMR) Guidebook]

SAFMRs are FMRs calculated at the ZIP Code level, rather than for an entire metropolitan or non-metropolitan county.

HUD identifies which metropolitan areas are required to use SAFMRs based on significant voucher concentration challenges and market conditions. PHAs administering the HCV program in those areas are required to use the SAFMRs when establishing payment standards (mandatory SAFMR PHAs). Mandatory SAFMR PHAs must use the SAFMR for any part of their jurisdiction located in the SAFMR area.

Upon notification to HUD, PHAs not located in mandatory SAFMR areas may opt-in and voluntarily adopt SAFMRs for one or more of the FMR areas in which the PHA administers vouchers (opt-in PHAs). A PHA that exercises this option in one metropolitan area or non-metropolitan county is not required to exercise this option in other metropolitan areas or non-

metropolitan counties. A PHA that opts in to SAFMRs may subsequently opt out through revision of the administrative plan and notification to HUD.

Alternatively, PHAs may elect to use SAFMRs only as the basis for exception payment standards in some or all of those non-mandatory SAFMR areas that cover or are within their jurisdictions. These PHAs are not considered opt-in PHAs.

When applicable, SAFMRs apply to all tenant-based vouchers in the PHA's jurisdiction, including special vouchers such as the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, the Family Unification Program (FUP), and special housing types such as Single Room Occupancies (SROs) and homeownership vouchers. SAFMRs do not apply to manufactured home space rental.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA is not a mandatory SAFMR SCHA.

The SCHA will not voluntarily adopt the use of SAFMRs except to establish exception payment standards in certain ZIP code areas.

The Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(c) and Notice PIH 2024-34]

The PHA may establish a payment standard within the "basic range" established by HUD—between 90 and 110 percent of the published FMR for each unit size—without HUD approval or prior notification to HUD. For each payment standard area, the PHA must establish a payment standard amount for each unit size which may be based on the same percentage of the published FMR (for example, all units at 100 percent of FMR), or the PHA may set different payment standards for different unit sizes (for example, 1-bedrooms at 90 percent and 2-bedrooms at 100 percent of the FMR).

Designated Payment Standard Areas [24 CFR 982.503(a)(3) and Notice PIH 2024-34]

The PHA may establish designated payment standard areas within each FMR area where the PHA establishes different payment standards, provided each area is no smaller than a census tract block group. If the PHA designates payment standard areas, then it must include the criteria used to determine the designated areas and the payment standard amounts for those areas in the administrative plan.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not established any designated payment standard areas.

Exception Payment Standards [982.503(d)] Notice PIH 2018-01, Notice PIH 2024-34, and FR Notice 9/27/21]

There are several options available to increase payment standards above the basic range. These are known as *exception payment standards,* which are payment standards that exceed 110 percent of the published FMR. The following are types of exception payment standards:

- Payment standards based on SAFMRs in ZIP codes where the SAFMR is higher than the applicable metropolitan or non-metropolitan county FMR
- Payment standards greater than 110 percent up to 120 percent of the applicable FMR
- Payment standards over 120 percent of the applicable FMR

- Payment standards up to 120 percent of the FMR for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)
- Payment standards necessary as a reasonable accommodation

Payment Standards based on SAFMRs in ZIP codes where the SAFMR is Higher than the FMR: Upon notification to HUD, a PHA that is not located in a SAFMR area or that has not opted to voluntarily adopt SAFMRs may establish an exception payment standard for a ZIP code area that exceeds the basic range for the metropolitan area or county FMR of up to and including 110 percent of the SAFMR for that ZIP code area. If an exception area crosses one or more FMR boundaries, then the maximum exception payment standard amount that a PHA may adopt for the area without HUD approval is 110 percent of the ZIP code area with the lowest SAFMR amount. A PHA that adopts an exception payment standard pursuant to this authority must apply it to the entire ZIP code area.

Payment Standards Greater than 110 Percent Up to 120 Percent: Upon notification to HUD, a PHA may establish exception payment standards between 110 percent and 120 percent of the applicable FMR if the PHA meets one of the following criteria:

- Success rate: Fewer than 75 percent of families to which the PHA has issued tenant-based vouchers during the most recent 12-month period for which there is success rate data available have become participants on the program; or
- Rent burden: More than 40 percent of families with tenant-based assistance pay more than 30 percent of their adjusted income as their family share.

The PHA may revert back to the basic range at any time without notification to HUD.

PHAs may combine exception payment standards based on the SAFMR and exception payment standards greater than 110 and up to 120 percent.

Other Exception Payment Standards: PHAs may request HUD approval to establish exception payment standards up to 120 percent of the FMR when the above criteria do not apply or in order to establish exception payment standards that exceed 120 percent of the FMR. Requests may be made for an entire FMR area or a designated part of the FMR area.

Exception Payment Standards for VASH: In addition, HUD allows PHAs to establish a HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) exception payment standard. PHAs may go up to but no higher than 120 percent of the FMR or SAFMR specifically for VASH families. PHAs who want to establish a VASH exception payment standard over 120 percent must still request a waiver from HUD (See Section 19-III.E.).

Once exception payment standards are adopted, the PHA may use the exception payment standard for all units, or for only units of a particular size. The exception payment standard may be established for a designated part of the FMR area (called an "exception area") or for the entire FMR area. Exception areas are typically county, city, town, ZIP code, or census tract areas. However, so long as the exception area is no smaller than census tract block group, the PHA may determine the area for the exception area.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not established exception payment standards.

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

Reasonable Accomodation [24 CFR 982.503(c)(b), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2024-34 and Notice PIH 2010-26]

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

If required as a reasonable accommodation, the SCHA may make an exception to the payment standard without HUD approval if the exception amount does not exceed 120 percent of the applicable FMR/SAFMR for the unit size . Or in the case of VASH, up to 140% of the FMR/SAFMR. The SCHA may request HUD approval for an exception to the payment standard for a particular family if the required amount exceeds 120 percent of the FMR/SAFMR.

SCHA Policy

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

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

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

The rent for the unit is reasonable.

Payment Standard below the Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(e) and Notice PIH 2024-34]

The SCHA must request HUD approval to establish a payment standard amount that is lower than the basic range. HUD will consider rent burden on families assisted under the program.

Updating Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-24]

HUD publishes FMRs in the *Federal Register* and also makes them available on the HUD website with an effective date of October 1. When HUD updates FMRs, the PHA must revise its payment standard amounts and schedule no later than three months following the effective date of the published FMR if revisions are necessary to stay within the basic range. HUD may require the PHA to make further adjustments if it determines that rent burdens for assisted families in the PHA's jurisdiction are unacceptably high [24 CFR 982.503(h)]. PHAs must include a copy of the payment standard schedule in the voucher briefing materials, and HUD strongly encourages PHAs to post their payment standard schedule on their website.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will review the appropriateness of the payment standards on an annual basis when the new FMR is published, and at other times as determined necessary. In addition to ensuring the payment standards are always within the "basic range," the SCHA will consider the following factors when determining whether an adjustment should be made to the payment standard schedule:

Funding Availability: The SCHA will review projected HAP expenditures to determine the impact projected subsidy adjustments will have on funding available for the program and the number of families served. The SCHA will compare the number of families who could be served under revised payment standard amounts with the number assisted under current payment standard amounts.

Rent Burden of Participating Families: Rent burden will be determined by identifying the percentage of families, for each unit size, that are paying more than 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income as the family share. When 40 percent or more of families, for any given unit size, are paying more than 30 percent of adjusted monthly income as the family share, the SCHA will consider increasing the payment standard. In evaluating rent burdens, the SCHA will not include families renting a larger unit than their family unit size.

Quality of Units Selected: The SCHA may review the quality of units selected by participant families when making the determination of the percent of income families are paying for housing, to ensure that payment standard increases are only made when needed to reach the mid-range of the market.

Changes in Rent to Owner: The SCHA may review a sample of the units to determine how often owners are increasing or decreasing rents and the average percent of increases and decreases by bedroom size.

Unit Availability: The SCHA may review the availability of units for each unit size, particularly in areas with low concentrations of poor and minority families.

Lease-up Time and Success Rate: The SCHA may consider the percentage of families that are unable to locate suitable housing before the voucher expires and whether families are leaving the jurisdiction to find affordable housing.

Effective dates of changes to payment standard amounts will be determined at the time of update. The SCHA will always ensure the payment standards will be within the basic range. The SCHA will post its payment standards schedule on the SCHA's website and include a copy in the voucher briefing materials.

16-II.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]

A SCHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and SCHA subsidy. The SCHA must maintain a utility allowance schedule for (1) all tenant-paid utilities, (2) the cost of tenant-supplied refrigerators and ranges, and (3) other tenant-paid housing services such as trash collection. The SCHA must maintain an area-wide utility allowance schedule.

The utility allowance schedule must be determined based on the typical cost of utilities and services paid by energy-conservative households that occupy housing of similar size and type in the same locality. In developing the schedule, the SCHA must use normal patterns of consumption for the community as a whole, and current utility rates.

The utility allowance must include the utilities and services that are necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with housing quality standards. Costs for telephone, cable/satellite television, and internet services are not included in the utility allowance schedule.

In the utility allowance schedule, the SCHA must classify utilities and other housing services according to the following general categories: space heating; air conditioning; cooking; water heating; water; sewer; trash collection; other electric; cost of tenant-supplied refrigerator; cost of tenant-supplied range; applicable surcharges and other specified housing services.

The cost of each utility and housing service must be stated separately by unit size and type. Chapter 18 of the HCV Guidebook provides detailed guidance to the SCHA about establishing utility allowance schedules.

The PHA must state its policy for utility allowance payments in the administrative plan and apply it consistently to all households. The PHA must provide a copy of the utility allowance schedule to HUD.

Energy Efficient Utility Allowance [24 CFR 982.517(b)(2)(ii)]

In addition to the area-wide utility allowance standard, the PHA may maintain an area-wide, energy efficient utility allowance schedule to be used for units that are in a building that meets Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Energy Star standards.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not maintain an energy efficient utility allowance schedule.

Air Conditioning 24 CFR 982.517(b)(1)(iii)]

The SCHA must provide a utility allowance for air-conditioning when the majority of housing units in the market provide central air-conditioning or are wired for tenant-installed air conditioners.

SCHA Policy

SCHA has included an allowance for air-conditioning in its schedule. Central air-conditioning or a portable air conditioner ~~is not~~must be present in a unit before SCHA will apply this allowance to a family's rent and subsidy calculations.

Reasonable Accommodation and Individual Relief

Upon request from a family that includes a person with disabilities, the SCHA must approve a utility allowance which is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible and usable by the family member with a disability [24 CFR 982.517(e)].

(See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations).

Utility Allowance Revisions

The SCHA must review its schedule of utility allowances each year, and must revise the schedule if there has been a change of 10 percent or more in any utility rate since the last time the allowance for that utility was revised [24 CFR 982.517(c)(1)].

The SCHA must maintain information supporting its annual review of utility allowance and any revisions made in its utility allowance schedule.

PART III: INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

Both applicants and participants have the right to disagree with, and appeal, certain decisions of the SCHA that may adversely affect them. SCHA decisions that may be appealed by applicants and participants are discussed in this section.

The process for applicant appeals of SCHA decisions is called the "informal review." For participants (or applicants denied admission because of citizenship issues), the appeal process is called an "informal hearing." SCHAs are required to include informal review procedures for applicants and informal hearing procedures for participants in their administrative plans [24 CFR 982.54(d)(12) and (13)].

16-III.B. INFORMAL REVIEWS

Informal reviews are provided for program applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the program, but is not yet a participant in the program. Informal reviews are intended to provide a "minimum hearing requirement" [24 CFR 982.554], and need not be as elaborate as the informal hearing requirements [Federal Register 60, no. 127 (3 July 1995): 34690].

Decisions Subject to Informal Review

The SCHA must give an applicant the opportunity for an informal review of a decision denying assistance [24 CFR 982.554(a)]. Denial of assistance may include any or all of the following [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2)]:

- Denying listing on the SCHA waiting list
- Denying or withdrawing a voucher
- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Informal reviews are not required for the following reasons [24 CFR 982.554(c)]:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by the SCHA
- General policy issues or class grievances

- A determination of the family unit size under the SCHA subsidy standards
- A SCHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- A SCHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy
- A SCHA determination that the unit is not in compliance with the HQS
- A SCHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with the HQS due to family size or composition

SCHA Policy

SCHA will only offer an informal review to applicants for whom assistance is being denied. Denial of assistance includes: denying listing on the SCHA waiting list; denying or withdrawing a voucher; refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease; refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.

Notice to the Applicant [24 CFR 982.554(a)]

The SCHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying assistance. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the SCHA decision, and must also state that the applicant may request an informal review of the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal review.

Scheduling an Informal Review

SCHA Policy

A request for an informal review must be made in writing and delivered to SCHA either in person, by mail, or email, by the close of the business day, no later than 10 business days from the date of SCHA's denial of assistance.

SCHA will schedule and send written notice of the informal review within 10 business days of the family's request.

Informal Review Procedures [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

The informal review must be conducted by a person other than the one who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant must be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision

Remote Informal Reviews [Notice PIH 2020-32]

There is no requirement that informal reviews be conducted in-person and, as such, HUD allows PHAs to conduct all or a portion of their informal review remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If the PHA chooses to conduct remote informal reviews, applicants may still request an in-person informal review, as applicable.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has the sole discretion to require that informal reviews be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or natural disaster.

In addition, the SCHA will conduct an informal review remotely upon request of the applicant as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if an applicant does not have childcare or transportation that would enable them to attend the informal

review, or if the applicant believes an in-person informal review would create an undue health risk. The SCHA will consider other reasonable requests for a remote informal review on a case-by-case basis.

Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals

As with in-person informal reviews, the platform for conducting remote informal reviews must be accessible to persons with disabilities and the informal review must be conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notifications, and other virtual platforms are accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. Further, providing effective communication in a digital context may require the use of individualized auxiliary aids or services, such as audio description, captioning, sign language and other types of interpreters, keyboard accessibility, accessible documents, screen reader support, and transcripts. Auxiliary aids or services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way to protect the privacy and independence of the individual. PHAs may never request or require that individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote informal hearings.

PHAs are required to make reasonable accommodations in policies, practices, and procedures to ensure persons with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from all aspects of the informal review process. See Chapter 2 for a more detailed discussion of reasonable accommodation requirements.

If no method of conducting a remote informal review is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, the PHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote informal review, and the PHA should consider whether postponing the remote informal review to a later date is appropriate or whether there is a suitable alternative.

Due to the individualized nature of disability, the appropriate auxiliary aid or service necessary, or reasonable accommodation, will depend on the specific circumstances and requirements.

As with in-person reviews, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements also apply to remote informal reviews, including the use of interpretation services and document translation. See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of accessibility and LEP requirements, all of which apply in the context of remote informal reviews.

Conducting Remote Informal Reviews

The PHA must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote informal reviews does not pose a disadvantage to families that may not be apparent to the PHA. The PHA should determine through a survey or other means if these barriers exist prior to conducting the remote informal review and, if the family does not have the proper technology to fully participate, either postpone the informal review or provide an alternative means of access.

As with in-person informal reviews, the PHA must provide all materials presented, whether paper or electronic, to the family prior to the remote informal review. The family must also be provided with an accessible means by which to transmit their own evidence.

The PHA must ensure that the applicant has the right to hear and be heard. All PHA policies and processes for remote informal reviews must be conducted in accordance with due process requirements and be in compliance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 982.554 and guidance specified in Notice PIH 2020-32.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will conduct remote informal reviews via a video conferencing platform, when available. If, after attempting to resolve any barriers, applicants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform at any point, or upon applicant request, the informal review will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in at any point, the remote informal review will be postponed, and an in-person alternative will be provided promptly within a reasonable time.

At least five business days prior to the scheduled remote review, the SCHA will provide the family with login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic and/or physical copy of all materials being presented via first class mail and/or email. The notice will advise the family of technological requirements for the informal review and request the family notify the SCHA of any known barriers. The SCHA will resolve any barriers using the guidance in Section 6 of Notice PIH 2020-32, including offering the family the opportunity to attend an in-person informal review.

If the informal review is to be conducted remotely, the SCHA will require the family to provide any documents directly relevant to the informal review at least 24 hours before the scheduled review through the mail, via email, or text. The SCHA will scan and email copies of these documents to the SCHA representative the same day.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

The SCHA will follow up the email with a phone call and/or email to the applicant at least one business day prior to the remote informal review to ensure that the applicant received all information and is comfortable accessing the video conferencing or call-in platform.

The SCHA will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted with respect to the informal review is secure, including protecting personally identifiable information (PII), and meets the requirements for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP.

Informal Review Decision [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

The SCHA ~~shall~~must notify the applicant of the SCHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

SCHA Policy

In rendering a decision, SCHA will evaluate the following matters:

Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice to the family.

The validity of the grounds for denial of assistance. If the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned.

The validity of the evidence. SCHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of assistance. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, SCHA will uphold the decision to deny assistance.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, SCHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal review in making the final decision whether to deny assistance.

SCHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed within 10 business days of the informal review, to the applicant and his or her representative.

If the decision to deny is overturned as a result of the informal review, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal review~~e~~, the denial of admission will stand and the family will be so notified.

16-III.C. INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PARTICIPANTS [24 CFR 982.555

SCHA must offer an informal hearing for certain SCHA determinations relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family. A participant is defined as a family that has been admitted to the SCHA's HCV program and is currently assisted in the program. The purpose of the informal hearing is to consider whether the SCHA's decisions related to the family's circumstances are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and SCHA policies.

The SCHA is not permitted to terminate a family's assistance until the time allowed for the family to request an informal hearing has elapsed, and any requested hearing has been completed.Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Terminating housing assistance payments under an outstanding HAP contract
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Decisions Subject to Informal Hearing

Circumstances for which the SCHA must give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing are as follows:

- A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment
- A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from the SCHA utility allowance schedule
- A determination of the family unit size under the SCHA's subsidy standards
- A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's actions or failure to act
- A determination to terminate assistance because the participant has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under SCHA policy and HUD rules

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will also give participant families an opportunity for an informal hearing for:

Any denial of a request for a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

Families participating in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, when the SCHA withholds the coordination of supportive services or terminates a family's participation in the FSS program because the SCHA determines the FSS family has failed to comply without good cause with the requirements of the FSS Contract of Participation in accordance with the FSS Action Plan [24 CFR 984.303(i)].

Circumstances for which an informal hearing is not required are as follows:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by the SCHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- Establishment of the SCHA schedule of utility allowances for families in the program
- A SCHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- A SCHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy
- A SCHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with the HQS
- A SCHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of family size
- A determination by the SCHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against an owner under a HAP contract

Remote Informal Hearings [Notice PIH 2020-32]

There is no requirement that informal hearings be conducted in-person, and as such, HUD allows PHAs to conduct all or a portion of their informal hearings remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If the PHA chooses to conduct remote informal hearings, applicants may still request an in-person informal hearing, as applicable.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has the sole discretion to require that informal hearings be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or natural disaster.

In addition, the SCHA will conduct an informal hearing remotely upon request as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if a participant does not have childcare or transportation that would enable them to attend the informal hearing, or if the participant believes an in-person hearing would create an undue health risk. The SCHA will consider other reasonable requests for a remote informal hearing on a case-by-case basis.

Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals

As with in-person informal hearings, the platform for conducting remote informal hearings must be accessible to persons with disabilities and the informal hearings must be conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notifications, and other virtual platforms are accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. Further, providing effective communication

in a digital context may require the use of individualized auxiliary aids or services, such as audio description, captioning, sign language and other types of interpreters, keyboard accessibility, accessible documents, screen reader support, and transcripts. Auxiliary aids or services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way to protect the privacy and independence of the individual. PHAs may never request or require that individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote informal hearings.

PHAs are required to make reasonable accommodations in policies, practices, and procedures to ensure persons with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from all aspects of the informal hearing process. See Chapter 2 for a more detailed discussion of reasonable accommodation requirements.

If no method of conducting a remote informal hearing is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, the PHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote informal hearing, and the PHA should consider whether postponing the remote hearing to a later date is appropriate or whether there is a suitable alternative.

Due to the individualized nature of disability, the appropriate auxiliary aid or service necessary, or reasonable accommodation will depend on the specific circumstances and requirements.

As with in-person reviews, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements also apply to remote informal hearings, including the use of interpretation services and document translation. See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of accessibility and LEP requirements, all of which apply in the context of remote informal hearings.

Conducting Informal Hearings Remotely

The PHA must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote informal hearings does not pose a disadvantage to families that may not be apparent to the PHA. The PHA should determine through a survey or other means if these barriers exist prior to conducting the remote informal hearing and, if the family does not have the proper technology to fully participate, either postpone the informal hearing or provide an alternative means of access.

As with in-person informal hearings, the PHA must provide all materials presented, whether paper or electronic, to the family prior to the remote informal hearing. The family must also be provided with an accessible means by which to transmit their own evidence.

The PHA's essential responsibility is to ensure informal hearings meet the requirements of due process and comply with HUD regulations. Therefore, all PHA policies and processes for remote informal hearings will be conducted in accordance with due process requirements and will be in compliance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 982.555 and the guidance for conducting remote hearings specified in Notice PIH 2020-32.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will conduct remote informal hearings via a video conferencing platform, when available. If, after attempting to resolve any barriers, participants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform at any point, or upon request, the informal hearing will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in at any point, the remote

informal hearing will be postponed, and an in-person alternative will be provided promptly within a reasonable time.

At least five business days prior to the scheduled remote hearing, the SCHA will provide the family with login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic copy of all materials being presented via first class mail and/or email. The notice will advise the family of technological requirements for the hearing and request the family notify the SCHA of any known barriers. The SCHA will resolve any barriers using the guidance in Section 6 of Notice PIH 2020-32, including offering the family the opportunity to attend an in-person hearing.

The SCHA will follow up with a phone call and/or email to the family at least one business day prior to the remote informal hearing to ensure that the family received all information and is comfortable accessing the video conferencing or call-in platform.

The SCHA will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted with respect to the informal hearing is secure, including protecting personally identifiable information (PII), and meets the requirements for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP.

Informal Hearing Procedures

Notice to the Family [24 CFR 982.555(c)]

When the SCHA makes a decision that is subject to informal hearing procedures, the SCHA must inform the family of its right to an informal hearing at the same time that it informs the family of the decision.

For decisions related to the family's annual or adjusted income, the determination of the appropriate utility allowance, and the determination of the family unit size, the SCHA ~~will~~ must notify the family that they may ask for an explanation of the basis of the determination, and that if they do not agree with the decision, they may request an informal hearing on the decision.

For decisions related to the termination of the family's assistance, or the denial of a family's request for an exception to the SCHA's subsidy standards, the notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the decision, a statement that if the family does not agree with the decision, the family may request an informal hearing on the decision, and a statement of the deadline for the family to request an informal hearing.

SCHA Policy

In cases where SCHA makes a decision for which an informal hearing must be offered, the notice to the family will include all of the following:

The proposed action or decision of SCHA.

A brief statement of the reasons for the decision, including the regulatory reference.

The date the proposed action will take place.

A statement of the family's right to an explanation of the basis for the SCHA's decision, before the informal hearing.

A statement that if the family does not agree with the decision the family may request an informal hearing of the decision.

A deadline for the family to request the informal hearing.

To whom the hearing request should be addressed.

A copy of SCHA's hearing procedures.

Scheduling an Informal Hearing [24 CFR 982.555(d)]

When an informal hearing is required, the SCHA must proceed with the hearing in a reasonably expeditious manner upon the request of the family.

SCHA Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to SCHA either in person, mail or email, by the close of the business day, no later than 10 business days from the date of SCHA's decision or notice to terminate assistance.

SCHA must schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing to the family within 10 business days of the family's request.

The family may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause pertaining to informal hearings is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, SCHA may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

If the family does not appear within 20 minutes of the scheduled time of the hearing, and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance due to the nature of the conflict, the family must contact SCHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. SCHA will reschedule the hearing only if the family can show good cause for the failure to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Pre-Hearing Right to Discovery [24 CFR 982.555(e)]

Participants and the SCHA are permitted pre-hearing discovery rights. The family must be given the opportunity to examine before the hearing any SCHA documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The family must be allowed to copy any such documents at their own expense. If the SCHA does not make the document available for examination on request of the family, the SCHA may not rely on the document at the hearing.

The SCHA hearing procedures may provide that the SCHA must be given the opportunity to examine at the SCHA offices before the hearing, any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The SCHA must be allowed to copy any such document at the SCHA's expense. If the family does not make the document available for examination on request of the SCHA, the family may not rely on the document at the hearing.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will not require, but will request, that the famiy submit any family documents directly relevant to the hearing at least three (3) business days before the hearing.

For the purpose of informal hearings, documents include records and regulations.

SCHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at no cost to the family. The family must request discovery of SCHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date.

Participant's Right to Bring Counsel [24 CFR 982.555(e)(3)]

At its own expense, the family may be represented by a lawyer or other representative at the informal hearing.

Informal Hearing Officer [24 CFR 982.555(e)(4)]

Informal hearings will be conducted by a person or persons approved by the SCHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision or a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

SCHA Policy

SCHA's hearing officers will be staff from neighboring PHAs who were not involved in making or approving the decision, nor a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

SCHA may also designate qualified and trained volunteers as hearing officers.

Attendance at the Informal Hearing

SCHA Policy

Hearings may be attended by a hearing officer and the following applicable persons:

SCHA representative(s) and any witnesses for SCHA

The participant and any witnesses for the participant

The participant's counsel or other representative

Any other person approved by SCHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

SCHA attorney

Conduct at Hearings

The person who conducts the hearing may regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with the SCHA's hearing procedures [24 CFR 982.555(4)(ii)].

SCHA Policy

The hearing officer is responsible to manage the order of business and to ensure that hearings are conducted in a professional and businesslike manner. Attendees are expected to comply with all hearing procedures established by the hearing officer and guidelines for conduct. Any person demonstrating disruptive, abusive or otherwise inappropriate behavior will be excused from the hearing at the discretion of the hearing officer.

Evidence [24 CFR 982.555(e)(5)]

The SCHA and the family must be given the opportunity to present evidence and question any witnesses. In general, all evidence is admissible at an informal hearing. Evidence may be

considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

SCHA Policy

Any evidence to be considered by the hearing officer must be presented at the time of the hearing. There are four categories of evidence.

Oral evidence: the testimony of witnesses

Documentary evidence: a writing which is relevant to the case, for example, a letter written to SCHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, video tapes or symbols or combinations thereof.

Demonstrative evidence: Evidence created specifically for the hearing and presented as an illustrative aid to assist the hearing officer, such as a model, a chart or other diagram.

Real evidence: A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter. Even though evidence, including hearsay, is generally admissible, hearsay evidence alone cannot be used as the sole basis for the hearing officer's decision.

If SCHA fails to comply with the discovery requirements described above, the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of SCHA to comply with discovery, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

Procedures for Rehearing or Further Hearing

SCHA Policy

The hearing officer may ask the family for additional information and/or might adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date, before reaching a decision. If the family misses an appointment or deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the action of SCHA will take effect and another hearing will not be granted.

Hearing Officer's Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

The person who conducts the hearing must issue a written decision, stating briefly the reasons for the decision. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family must be based on a preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing.

SCHA Policy

In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

SCHA Notice to the Family: The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for SCHA's decision are factually stated in the Notice.

Discovery: The hearing officer will determine if the family was given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with SCHA policy.

SCHA Evidence to Support the SCHA Decision: The evidence consists of the facts presented. Evidence is not conclusion and it is not argument. The hearing officer will evaluate the facts to determine if they support SCHA's conclusion.

Validity of Grounds for Termination of Assistance (when applicable): The hearing officer will determine if the termination of assistance is for one of the grounds specified in the HUD regulations and SCHA policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with SCHA policies, then the decision of SCHA will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and SCHA no later than 10 business days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

Hearing information:

Name of the participant;

Date, time and place of the hearing;

Name of the hearing officer;

Name of the SCHA representative; and

Name of family representative (if any).

Background: A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the hearing.

Summary of the Evidence: The hearing officer will summarize the testimony of each witness and identify any documents that a witness produced in support of his/her testimony and that are admitted into evidence.

Findings of Fact: The hearing officer will include all findings of fact, based on a preponderance of the evidence. Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Conclusions: The hearing officer will render a conclusion derived from the facts that were found to be true by a preponderance of the evidence. The conclusion will result in a determination of whether these facts uphold SCHA's decision.

Order: The hearing report will include a statement of whether SCHA's decision is upheld or overturned. If it is overturned, the hearing officer will instruct SCHA to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. In the case of termination of assistance, the hearing officer will instruct SCHA to restore the participant's program status.

Issuance of Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

A copy of the hearing order must be furnished promptly to the family.

SCHA Policy

The hearing officer will mail a "Notice of Hearing Decision" to the SCHA and to the participant on the same day. This notice will be sent by first class mail and a proof of service form will be completed. The participant will be mailed the original "Notice of Hearing Decision" and a copy of the proof of service. A copy of the "Notice of Hearing Decision" will be maintained in the SCHA's file.

Effect of Final Decision [24 CFR 982.555(f)]

The SCHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing officer for matters in which the SCHA is not required to provide an opportunity for a hearing, decisions that exceed the authority of the hearing officer, decisions that conflict with or contradict HUD regulations, requirements, or are otherwise contrary to federal, state, or local laws.

If the SCHA determines it is not bound by the hearing officer's decision in accordance with HUD regulations, the SCHA must promptly notify the family of the determination and the reason for the determination.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has the authority to determine that the SCHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing office because the SCHA was not required to provide a hearing, the decision exceeded the authority of the hearing officer, the decision conflicted with or contradicted HUD regulations, requirements, or the decision was otherwise contrary to federal, state, or local laws.

In such a case, SCHA will mail a "Notice of Final Decision"to the family and their representative. This notice will be sent by first class mail and a proof of service will be completed. The participant will be mailed the original "Notice of Hearing Decision" and a copy of the proof of mailing. A copy of the "Notice of Final Decision"will be maintained in SCHA's file.

16-III.D. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NONCITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514]

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. Applicants who are denied assistance due to immigration status are entitled to an informal hearing, not an informal review.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the SCHA hearing is pending, but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing.

A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with the USCIS appeal process or the SCHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]

The notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens ~~will~~must advise the family:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated, and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a participant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with the SCHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal.

- For applicants, assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but assistance may be delayed during the period of the informal hearing process.

USCIS Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]

When the SCHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, the SCHA must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 days from the date of the notification to request an appeal of the USCIS results. The request for appeal must be made by the family in writing directly to the USCIS. The family must provide the SCHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and the proof of mailing.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 10 business days of receiving the results.

The family must provide SCHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 10 business days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.

The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to the SCHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies the SCHA of the decision, the SCHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 10 business days of receiving notice of the USCIS decision regarding the family's immigration status.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, the family may request that the SCHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made ~~in~~ either within 30 days of receipt of the SCHA notice of denial, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for applicant families are described below.

Informal Hearing Officer

The SCHA must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision. See Section 16-III.C. for a listing of positions that serve as informal hearing officers.

Evidence

The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of the SCHA pertaining to the family's eligibility status, or in the possession of the USCIS (as permitted by USCIS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing.

SCHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing. The family must request discovery of SCHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The family must be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible status. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

The family must also be provided the opportunity to refute evidence relied upon by the SCHA, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the SCHA relies.

Representation and Interpretive Services

The family is entitled to be represented by an attorney or other designee, at the family's expense, and to have such person make statements on the family's behalf.

The family is entitled to request an interpreter. Upon request, the SCHA will provide competent interpretation services, free of charge.

Recording of the Hearing

The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. The SCHA may, but is not required to provide a transcript of the hearing.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will not provide a transcript of an audio taped hearing.

Hearing Decision

The SCHA must provide the family with a written final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14~~0~~ calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The decision must state the basis for the decision.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, the family may request that the SCHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the SCHA notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

For the informal hearing procedures that apply to participant families whose assistance is being terminated based on immigration status, see Section 16-III.C.

Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]

The SCHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to the SCHA by the family, or provided to the SCHA as part of the USCIS appeal or the SCHA informal hearing process:

- The application for assistance
- The form completed by the family for income reexamination
- Photocopies of any original documents, including original USCIS documents
- The signed verification consent form

- The USCIS verification results
- The request for a USCIS appeal
- The final USCIS determination
- The request for an informal hearing
- The final informal hearing decision

PART IV: OWNER OR FAMILY DEBTS TO THE SCHA

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

SCHAs are required to include in the administrative plan, policies concerning repayment by a family of amounts owed to the SCHA [24 CFR 982.54]. This part describes the SCHA's policies for recovery of monies owed to the SCHA by families or owners.

SCHA Policy

When an action or inaction of an owner or participant results in the overpayment of housing assistance, SCHA holds the owner or participant liable to return any overpayments to SCHA.

SCHA will enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments.

When an owner or participant refuses to repay monies owed to SCHA, SCHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

Collection agencies

Small claims court

Civil lawsuit

State income tax set-off program

Deductions from payment(s) for HAP contracts

Requests for lump-sum payments

Termination of assistance

Abatement

Reduction in housing assistance payment(s) to owner

16-IV.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Owner Debts to the SCHA

SCHA Policy

Any amount due to SCHA by an owner must be repaid by the owner within 30 days of SCHA determination of the debt.

If the owner fails to repay the debt within the required time frame and is entitled to future HAP payments, SCHA will reduce the future HAP payments by the amount owed until the debt is paid in full.

If the owner is not entitled to future HAP payments SCHA may, in its sole discretion, offer to enter into a repayment agreement on terms prescribed by SCHA.

If the owner refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, SCHA will ban the owner from future participation in the program and pursue other modes of collection.

Family Debts to the SCHA

Families are required to reimburse the PHA if they were charged less rent than required because the family either underreported or failed to report income. PHAs are required to determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as the PHA has documentation of family unreported income [Notice PIH 2018-18].

SCHA Policy

Any amount owed to the SCHA by an HCV family must be repaid by the family. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, the SCHA will offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

If the family refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, SCHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12 and pursue other modes of collection.

Criminal Prosecution for Program Fraud/Abuse

Local, state or federal criminal prosecution should be considered by the PHA in flagrant cases, if the abuse was committed over several years, the fraud and/or underpayments are substantial and the PHA documents that a family and/or owner willfully intended to misrepresent the truth [HUD OIG Integrity Bulletin, Summer 2015].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will consult with the HUD Field Office and regional OIG Special Agent in Charge (SAC) to determine whether it will refer the matter to the state or local district attorney to pursue criminal fraud charges.

Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103]

The term repayment agreement refers to a formal written document signed by a tenant or owner and provided to the SCHA in which a tenant or owner acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

General Repayment Agreement Guidelines for Families

Down Payment Requirement

SCHA Policy

Before executing a repayment agreement with a landlord or family, SCHA will generally require a down payment of 10 percent of the total amount owed. If the family can provide evidence satisfactory to SCHA that a down payment of 10 percent would impose an undue hardship, SCHA may, in its sole discretion, require a lesser percentage or waive the requirement.

Payment Thresholds

Notice PIH 2017-12 recommends that the total amount that a family must pay each month—the family's monthly share of rent plus the monthly debt repayment amount—should not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income. However, a family may already be paying 40 percent or more of its monthly adjusted income in rent. Moreover, Notice PIH 2017-12 acknowledges that SCHAs have the discretion to establish "thresholds and policies" for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

SCHA Policy

SCHA has established the following thresholds for repayment of debts:

Amounts over $3,000 must be repaid within 36 months.

Amounts between $2,000 and $2,999 must be repaid within 30 months.

Amounts between $1,000 and $1,999 must be repaid within 24 months.

Amounts under $1,000 must be repaid within 12 months.

SCHA Policy

After the down payment is paid, the family must make minimum payments of the amounts owed divided by the number of months allowed to pay.

> Example: Family owes $2,000 to SCHA. SCHA will require a $200 down payment (10 percent), and will then require monthly payments of $60 ($1,800 divided by 30 months). Monthly amount will not be rounded up or down.

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to SCHA that the threshold applicable to the family's debt would impose an undue hardship, SCHA may, in its sole discretion, determine that a lower monthly payment amount is reasonable. In making its determination, SCHA will consider all relevant information, including the following:

The amount owed by the family to SCHA

The reason for the debt, including whether the debt was the result of family action/inaction or circumstances beyond the family's control

The family's current and potential income and expenses

The family's current family share, as calculated under 24 CFR 982.515

The family's history of meeting its financial responsibilities

Execution of Agreement

SCHA Policy

Any repayment agreement between SCHA and a family must be signed and dated by SCHA and by the head of household and spouse/cohead (if applicable).

Due Dates

SCHA Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the 5th day of the month. If the 5th does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 5th.

Late or Missed Payments

SCHA Policy

If a payment is not received by the end of the business day on the date due, and prior approval for the missed payment has not been given by SCHA, or if a family receives three delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, SCHA will send the family a delinquency notice giving the family 10 business days to bring the account current. If account is not brought current by the due date of the delinquency notice, it will be considered a breach of the agreement and SCHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

If a family who is inactive on the program and receives three delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, will be considered in default of the repayment agreement and the SCHA will turn the unpaid balance of the account over to the credit bureau for collection.

No Offer of Repayment Agreement

SCHA Policy

SCHA generally will not enter into a repayment agreement with a family if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family or if the SCHA, in consultation with HUD and local law enforcement, determine to pursue criminal charges in connection with the conduct and the amounts owed m

Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments

Notice PIH 2017-12 requires certain provisions to be included in any repayment agreement involving amounts owed by a family because it underreported or failed to report income:

- A reference to the items in the family briefing packet that state the family's obligation to provide true and complete information at every reexamination and the grounds on which the SCHA may terminate assistance because of a family's action or failure to act
- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to the SCHA the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to the owner the family's monthly share of the rent to owner
- A statement that the terms of the repayment agreement may be renegotiated if the family's income decreases or increases
- A statement that late or missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of assistance

PART V: SECTION 8 MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SEMAP)

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) is a tool that allows HUD to measure SCHA performance in key areas to ensure program integrity and accountability. SEMAP scores translate into a rating for SCHA as high performing, standard, or troubled. Scores on individual SEMAP indicators, as well as overall SEMAP ratings, can affect the SCHA in several ways.

- When High-performing SCHA can be given a competitive advantage under notices of funding availability [24 CFR 985.103].
- When with deficiencies on one or more indicators SCHA is required to correct the deficiencies and report to HUD [24 CFR 985.106].
- When an overall rating of "troubled" SCHA is subject to additional HUD oversight, including on-site reviews by HUD staff, a requirement to develop a corrective action plan, and monitoring to ensure the successful implementation of the corrective action plan. In addition, if SCHA is designated "troubled" SCHA may not use any part of the administrative fee reserve for other housing purposes [24 CFR 985.107].
- HUD may determine that a SCHA's failure to correct identified SEMAP deficiencies or to prepare and implement a corrective action plan required by HUD constitutes a default under the ACC [24 CFR 985.109].

16-V.B. SEMAP CERTIFICATION [24 CFR 985.101]

SCHA must submit the HUD-required SEMAP certification form within 60 calendar days after the end of its fiscal year. The certification must be approved by SCHA board resolution and signed by the SCHA executive director. If the SCHA is a unit of local government or a state, a resolution approving the certification is not required, and the certification must be executed by the Section 8 program director.

PHAs with less than 250 voucher units are only required to be assessed every other fiscal year. HUD will assess SCHA annually if the SCHA elects to have its performance assessed on an annual basis; or is designated as "troubled" [24 CFR 985.105].

Failure of SCHA to submit its SEMAP certification within the required time frame will result in an overall performance rating of "troubled."

SCHA's SEMAP certification is subject to HUD verification by an on-site confirmatory review at any time. For small PHAs, HUD may conduct a remote confirmatory review.

Upon receipt of the SCHA's SEMAP certification, HUD will rate the SCHA's performance under each SEMAP indicator in accordance with program requirements.

HUD Verification Method

Several of the SEMAP indicators are scored based on a review of a quality control sample selected for this purpose. The SCHA or the Independent Auditor must select an unbiased sample that provides an adequate representation of the types of information to be assessed, in accordance with SEMAP requirements [24 CFR 985.2].

If the HUD verification method for the indicator relies on data in the Form-50058 module (formerly known as MTCS) in the PIH Information Center (PIC), and HUD determines that those data are insufficient to verify the SCHA's certification on the indicator due to the SCHA's failure to adequately report family data, HUD will assign a zero rating for the indicator [24 CFR 985.3].

16-V.C. SEMAP INDICATORS [24 CFR 985.3 and form HUD-52648]

The table below lists each of the SEMAP indicators, contains a description of each indicator, and explains the basis for points awarded under each indicator.

A PHA that expends less than $300,000 in Federal awards and whose Section 8 programs are not audited by an independent auditor, is not required to be rated under SEMAP indicators 1-7.

SEMAP Indicators
Indicator 1: Selection from the waiting list **Maximum Score: 15** • This indicator shows whether the PHA has written policies in its administrative plan for selecting applicants from the waiting list and whether the PHA follows these policies when selecting applicants for admission from the waiting list. • Points are based on the percent of families that are selected from the waiting list in accordance with the PHA's written policies, according to the PHA's quality control sample.
Indicator 2: Rent reasonableness **Maximum Score: 20** • This indicator shows whether the PHA has and implements a reasonable written method to determine and document for each unit leased that the rent to owner is reasonable based on current rents for comparable unassisted units • Points are based on the percent of units for which the PHA follows its written method to determine reasonable rent and has documented its determination that the rent to owner is reasonable, according to the PHA's quality control sample.
Indicator 3: Determination of adjusted income **Maximum Score: 20** • This indicator measures whether the PHA verifies and correctly determines adjusted income for each assisted family, and where applicable, uses the appropriate utility allowances for the unit leased in determining the gross rent. • Points are based on the percent of files that are calculated and verified correctly, according to the PHA's quality control sample.
Indicator 4: Utility allowance schedule **Maximum Score: 5** • This indicator shows whether the PHA maintains an up-to-date utility allowance schedule. • Points are based on whether the PHA has reviewed the utility allowance schedule and adjusted it when required, according to the PHA's certification.
Indicator 5: HQS quality control inspections **Maximum Score: 5** • This indicator shows whether a PHA supervisor reinspects a sample of units under contract during the PHA fiscal year, which meets the minimum sample size requirements for quality control of HQS inspections. • Points are based on whether the required quality control reinspections were completed, according to the PHA's certification.
Indicator 6: HQS enforcement **Maximum Score: 10** • This indicator shows whether, following eachinspection of a unit under contract where the unit fails to meet housing quality standards, any cited life-threatening deficiencies are corrected within 24 hours from the inspection and all other deficiencies are corrected

within no more than 30 calendar days from the inspection or any PHA-approved extension.

- Points are based on whether the PHA corrects all HQS deficiencies in accordance with required time frames, according to the PHA's certification.

Indicator 7: Expanding housing opportunities
Maximum Points: 5

- Only applies to PHAs with jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas.
- This indicator shows whether the PHA has adopted and implemented a written policy to encourage participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty or minority concentration; informs voucher holders of the full range of areas where they may lease units both inside and outside the PHA's jurisdiction; and supplies a list of landlords or other parties who are willing to lease units or help families find units, including units outside areas of poverty or minority concentration.
- Points are based on whether the PHA has adopted and implemented written policies in accordance with SEMAP requirements, according to the PHA's certification.

Indicator 8: FMR limit and payment standards
Maximum Points: 5 points

- This indicator shows whether the PHA has adopted a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts by unit size for each FMR area in the PHA's jurisdiction, that are within the basic range of 90 to 110 percent of the published FMR.
- Points are based on whether the PHA has appropriately adopted a payment standard schedule(s), according to the PHA's certification.

Indicator 9: Annual reexaminations
Maximum Points: 10

- This indicator shows whether the PHA completes a reexamination for each participating family at least every 12 months.
- Points are based on the percent of reexaminations that are more than 2 months overdue, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 10: Correct tenant rent calculations
Maximum Points: 5

- This indicator shows whether the PHA correctly calculates the family's share of the rent to owner.
- Points are based on the percent of correct calculations of family share of the rent, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 11: Pre-contract HQS inspections
Maximum Points: 5

- This indicator shows whether newly leased units pass HQS inspection on or before the effective date of the assisted lease and HAP contract.
- Points are based on the percent of newly leased units that passed HQS inspection prior to the effective date of the lease and HAP contract, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 12: Annual HQS inspections
Maximum Points: 10

- This indicator shows whether the PHA inspects each unit under contract at least annually.
- Points are based on the percent of annual HQS inspections of units under contract that are more than 2 months overdue, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 13: Lease-up
Maximum Points: 20 points

- This indicator shows whether the PHA enters HAP contracts for at least 98 percent of the number of the PHA's baseline voucher units in the ACC for the calendar year ending on or before the PHA's fiscal year, or whether the PHA has expended at least 98 percent of its allocated budget authority for the same calendar year. The PHA can receive 15 points if 95 to 97 percent of vouchers are leased or budget authority is utilized.
- Points are based on utilization of vouchers and HAP expenditures as reported in the voucher management system (VMS) for the most recently completed calendar year.

Indicator 14: Family self-sufficiency (FSS) enrollment and escrow account balances
Maximum Points: 10

- Only applies to PHAs with mandatory FSS programs.
- This indicator shows whether the PHA has enrolled families in the FSS program as required, and measures the percent of current FSS participants that have had increases in earned income which resulted in escrow account balances.
- Points are based on the percent of mandatory FSS slots that are filled and the percent of families with escrow account balances, according to data from PIC.

Success Rate of Voucher Holders
Maximum Points: 5

- Only applies to PHAs that have received approval to establish success rate payment standard amounts, and isn't effective until the second full PHA fiscal year following the date of HUD approval of success rate payment standard amounts.
- This indicator shows whether voucher holders were successful in leasing units with voucher assistance.
- Points are based on the percent of families that were issued vouchers, and that became participants in the voucher program.

Deconcentration Bonus Indicator
Maximum Points: 5

- Submission of data for this indicator is mandatory for a PHA using one or more payment standard amount(s) that exceed(s) 100 percent of the published FMR set at the 50 percentile rent, starting with the second full PHA fiscal year following initial use of payment standard amounts based on the FMRs set at the 50th percentile.
- Additional points are available to PHAs that have jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas and that choose to submit the required data.
- Points are based on whether the data that is submitted meets the requirements for bonus points.

PART VI: RECORD KEEPING

16-VI.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. All

such records must be made available to HUD or the Comptroller General of the United States upon request.

In addition, the SCHA must ensure that all applicant and participant files are maintained in a way that protects an individual's privacy rights.

16-VI.B. RECORD RETENTION [24 CFR 982.158]

During the term of each assisted lease, and for at least three years thereafter, the SCHA must keep:

- A copy of the executed lease;
- The HAP contract; and
- The application from the family.

In addition, the SCHA must keep the following records for at least three years:

- Records that provide income, racial, ethnic, gender, and disability status data on program applicants and participants;
- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible;
- HUD-required reports;
- Unit inspection reports;
- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B.
- Accounts and other records supporting SCHA budget and financial statements for the program;
- Records to document the basis for SCHA determination that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract); and
- Other records specified by HUD.
- Notice PIH 2014-20 requires SCHA to keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act or the equal access final rule.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA will keep for at least three years records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act, the equal access final rule, or VAWA.

  The SCHA must keep confidential records of all emergency transfer requested by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking under the SCHA's Emergency Transfer Plan, as well as the outcomes of such requests, and retain the records for a period of three years [see 24 CFR 5.2002(e)(12)]

If an informal hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 16-III.D., Retention of Documents.

16-VI.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

SCHAs must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

SCHA Policy

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized SCHA staff.

SCHA staff will not discuss personal family information unless there is a business reason to do so. Inappropriate discussion of family information or improper disclosure of family information by staff will result in disciplinary action.

Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886]

The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of social security numbers (SSN), employer identification numbers (EIN), any information derived from these numbers, and income information of applicants and participants ~~will~~must be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and all other provisions of Federal, State, and local law.

Applicants and participants, including all adults in the household, are required to sign a consent form, HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. This form incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes how the information collected using the form may be used, and under what conditions HUD or the SCHA may release the information collected.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records

PHAs that access UIV data through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system are required to adopt and follow specific security procedures to ensure that all EIV data is protected in accordance with federal laws, regardless of the media on which the data is recorded (e.g. electronic, paper). These requirements are contained in the HUD-issued document, Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification data.

SCHA Policy

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, SCHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

Criminal Records

The SCHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which the SCHA receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of the SCHA, or to authorized representatives of the SCHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

The SCHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by the SCHA from a law enforcement agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the SCHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

The SCHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by the SCHA from a State or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the

purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the SCHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. However, a record of the screening, including the type of screening and the date performed must be retained [Notice PIH 2012-28]. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information, or is obtained by a SCHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Medical/Disability Records

SCHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. SCHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If SCHA receives a verification document that provides such information, SCHA should not place this information in the tenant file. SCHA should destroy the document.

Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

For requirements and SCHA policies related to management of documentation obtained from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking see section 16-IX.E.

PART VII: REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with elevated blood lead levels that are receiving HCV assistance. The notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements are discussed in Chapter 8. This part deals with the reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities that the SCHA is subject to.

16-VII.B. REPORTING REQUIREMENT [24 CFR 35.1225(e); Notice PIH 2017-13]

The owner must report the name and address of a child identified as having an elevated blood lead level to the public health department within 5 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. The owner must also notify the HUD field office and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) of the child's address within five business days. The SCHA may collaborate with the owner on the notification process, such as by agreeing with the owner to provide the required notifications on the owner's behalf.

SCHA Policy

Upon notification by owner, SCHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an elevated blood lead level within five business days.

Upon notification by owner, SCHA will notify the HUD field office and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) of the child's address within five business days.

16-VII.C. DATA COLLECTION AND RECORD KEEPING [24 CFR 35.1225(f)]

At least quarterly, the SCHA must attempt to obtain from the public health department(s) with a similar area of jurisdiction, the names and/or addresses of children less than 6 years old with an identified elevated blood lead level.

If the SCHA obtains names and addresses of environmental intervention blood lead level children from the public health department(s), the SCHA must match this information with the names and addresses of families receiving HCV assistance, unless the public health department performs such a procedure. If a match occurs, the SCHA must carry out the notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements discussed in Chapter 8, and the reporting requirement discussed above.

At least quarterly, the SCHA must also report an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program to the same public health department(s), unless the public health department(s) states that it does not wish to receive such a report.

SCHA Policy

The public health department(s) has stated they **do not** wish to receive a report of an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program, on a quarterly basis. Therefore, SCHA is not providing such a report.

PART VIII: DETERMINATION OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDING

16-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The HCV regulations allow SCHA to deny families permission to move and to terminate Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contracts if funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1) and 982.454]. If a SCHA denies a family a portability move based on insufficient funding, the SCHA is required to notify the local HUD office within 10 business days [24 CFR 982.354]. Insufficient funding may also impact the SCHA's ability to issue vouchers to families on the waiting list. This part discusses the methodology the SCHA will use to determine whether or not the SCHA has sufficient funding to issue vouchers, approve moves, and to continue subsidizing all families currently under a HAP contract. The PHA must identify in the administrative plan, in the event of insufficient funding, considering any cost saving measures taken by the PHA, a description of the factors the PHA will consider when determining which HAP contracts to terminate first. See Chapter 12 for a description of these factors.**16-VIII.B. METHODOLOGY**

SCHA Policy

SCHA will determine whether there is adequate funding to issue vouchers, approve moves to higher cost units and areas, and continue subsidizing all current participants by comparing SCHA's annual budget authority to the annual total HAP needs on a monthly basis. The total HAP needs for the calendar year will be projected by establishing the actual HAP costs year to date. To that figure, SCHA will add anticipated HAP expenditures for the remainder of the calendar year. Projected HAP expenditures will be calculated by multiplying the projected number of units leased per remaining months by the most current month's average HAP. The projected number of units leased per month will take into account the average monthly turnover of participant families. If the total annual HAP needs equal or exceed the annual budget authority, or if SCHA cannot

support the cost of the proposed subsidy commitment (voucher issuance or move) based on the funding analysis, SCHA will be considered to have insufficient funding.

PART IX: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, CONFIDENTIALITY

16-IX.A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Act (VAWA) provides special protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking or human trafficking who are applying for or receiving assistance under the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. If your state or local laws provide greater protection for such victims, those laws apply in conjunction with VAWA.

Although the VAWA 2022 statute does not specifically include human trafficking in the list of victims protected under VAWA, in 2022 HUD began including human trafficking as part of the list of victims protected under VAWA (as seen in Notices PIH 2022-06, PIH 2022-22, and PIH 2022-24). In the absence of a final rule implementing VAWA 2022 and to mirror HUD's recent usage, this policy includes human trafficking in addition to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking anywhere such a list appears.

In addition to definitions of key terms used in VAWA, this part contains general VAWA requirements and PHA policies in three areas: notification, documentation, and confidentiality. Specific VAWA requirements and PHA policies are located primarily in the following sections: 3-I.C, "Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family"; 3-III.G, "Prohibition against Denial of Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Human Trafficking"; 10-I.A, "Allowable Moves"; 10-I.B, "Restrictions on Moves"; 12-II.E, "Terminations Related to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assout, Stalking or Human Trafficking"; and 12-II.F, "Termination Notice."

16-IX.B. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 5.2003, 42 USC 13925]

As used in VAWA:

- The term *affiliated individual* means, with respect to a person:
  - A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that individual stands in the position or place of a parent; or
  - Any other individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

- The term bifurcate means, with respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- The term dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the 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
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

- The term domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the user or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:
  - The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
  - A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
  - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
  - A person who commits acts against an youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction
- The term economic abuse means behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person's ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitle, including using coercion, fraud, and manipulation to:
  - Restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit, or financial information
  - Unfairly use a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one's own advantage
  - Exert undue influence over a person's financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or to whom one has a fiduciary duty
- The term sexual assault means:
  - Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the victim lacks the capacity to consent
- The term stalking means:
  - To engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.
- The term *technological abuse* means an act or pattern of behavior that occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor another person, except as otherwise permitted by law, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to:
  - Internet enabled devices
  - Online spaces and platforms
  - Computers
  - Mobile devices

- Cameras and imaging programs
- Apps
- Location tracking devices
- Communication technologies
- Any other emergency technologies

16-IX.C. NOTIFICATION [24 CFR 5.2005(a)]

Notification to Public

The SCHA adopts the following policy to help ensure that all actual and potential beneficiaries of its HCV program are aware of their rights under VAWA.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its website. It will also make the information readily available to anyone who requests it.

SCHA will include an explanation of victims or threatened victims to invoke protection under VAWA, and a copy of form HUD-5382, with all notices of denial and notices of termination.

The explanation will contain:

A copy of the Form HUD-5380, Notice of Occupancy Rights under VAWA to housing choice voucher program applicants and participants who are or have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (, see Exhibit 16-1)

A copy of form HUD 5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking and Alternate Deocumentation (see Exhibit 16-2)

A copy of the SCHA's emergency transfer plan (Exhibit 16-3)

A copy of Form HUD-5383, HUD's Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, (Exhibit 16-4)

The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

Contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers

Notification to Program Applicants and Participants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]

SCHA is required to inform program applicants and participants of their rights under VAWA, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof, when they are denied assistance, when they are admitted to the program, and when they are notified of an eviction or termination of housing benefits.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will provide all applicants with information about VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance, as part of the written briefing packet, and at the time the famiy is admitted to the program. The SCHA will also include information about VAWA in all notices of denial of assistance (see section 3-III.H).

The SCHA will provide all participants with information about VAWA at the time of admission (see section 5-I.B) and at annual reexamination. The SCHA will also include information about VAWA in notices of termination of assistance, as provided in section 12-II.F.

The VAWA information provided to applicants and participants will consist of the notices in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2.

The PHA is not limited to providing VAWA information at the times specified in the above policy. If the PHA decides to provide VAWA information to a participant following an incident of domestic violence, Notice PIH 2017-08 cautions against sending the information by mail, since the abuser may be monitoring the mail. The notice recommends that in such cases the PHA make alternative delivery arrangements that will not put the victim at risk.

SCHA Policy

Whenever the SCHA has reason to suspect that providing information about VAWA to a partipant might place a victim of domestic violence at risk, it will attempt to deliver the information by hand directly to the victim or by having the victim come to an office or other space that may be safer for the individual, making reasonable accommodations as necessary. For example, the SCHA may decide not to send mail regarding VAWA protections to the victim's unit if the SCHA believes the perpetrator may have access to the victim's mail, unless requested by the victim.

When discussing VAWA with the victim, the SCHA will take reasonable precautions to ensure that no one can overhear the conversation, such as having conversations in a private room.

The victim may, but is not required to, designate an attorney, advocate, or other secure contact for communications regarding VAWA protections.

Notification to Owners and Managers [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(2)]

While SCHA is no longer required by regulation to notify owners and managers participating in the HCV program of their rights and obligations under VAWA, the SCHA may still choose to inform them.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will provide owners and managers with information about their rights and obligations under VAWA when they begin their participation in the HCV program.

The VAWA information provided to owners will consist of the notice in Exhibit 16-5 and a copy of Form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Human Trafficking and Alternate Documentation.

16-IX.D. DOCUMENTATION [24 CFR 5.2007]

A PHA presented with a claim for initial or continued assistance based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or criminal activity related to any of these forms of abuse may—but is not required to—request that the individual making the claim document the abuse. Any request for documentation must be in writing, and the individual must be allowed at least 14 business days after receipt of the request to submit the documentation. The SCHA may extend this time period at its discretion. [24 CFR 5.2007(a)]

The individual may satisfy the SCHA's request by providing any one of the following three forms of documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)]:

(1) A completed and signed HUD-approved certification form (HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking), which must include the name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and is known to the victim. The form may be filled out and submitted on behalf of the victim.

(2) A federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police report or court record, or an administrative record

(3) Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or humant trafficking or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a mental health professional; or a medical professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

The SCHA may not require third-party documentation (forms 2 and 3) in addition to certification (form 1), except as specified below under "Conflicting Documentation," nor may it require certification in addition to third-party documentation [FR Ntice 11/16/16].

SCHA Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking will be in writing, will specify a deadline of 14 business days following receipt of the request, will describe the three forms of acceptable documentation, will provide explicit instructions on where and to whom the documentation must be submitted, and will state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation or request an extension in writing by the deadline.

SCHA may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 business days. In determining whether to extend the deadline, the deadline, SCHA will consider factors that may contribute to the victim's inability to provide documentation in a timely manner, including cognitive limitations, disabilities, limited English proficiency, absence from the unit, administrative delays, the danger of further violence, and the vidctim's need to address health or safety issues. Any extension granted by SCHA will be in writing.

Once the victim provide documentation, SCHA will acknowledge receipt of the documentation within 10 business days.

Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)]

In cases where the SCHA receives conflicting certification documents from two or more members of a household, each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the perpetrator, SCHA may determine which is the true victim by requiring each to provide acceptable third-party documentation, as described above (forms 2 and 3). SCHA may also request third-party documentation when submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to SCHA. Individuals have 30 calendar days to return third-party verification to SCHA. If SCHA does not receive third-party documentation, and the SCHA will deny or terminate assistance as a result, SCHA must hold separate hearings for the tenants [Notice PIH 2017-08].

The SCHA must honor any court orders issued to protect the victim or to address the distribution of property.

SCHA Policy

If presented with conflicting certification documents (two or more forms HUD-5382) from members of the same household, SCHA will attempt to determine which is the true victim by requiring each of them to provide third-party documentation in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(e) and by following any HUD guidance on how such determinations should be made.

When requesting third-party documents, SCHA will provide contact information for local domestic violence and legal aid offices. In such cases, applicants or tenants will be given 30 calendar days from the date of the request to provide such documentation.

If SCHA does not receive third-party documentation within the required timeframe (and any extensions) the SCHA will deny VAWA protections and will notify the applicant or tenant in writing of the denial. If, as a result, the applicant or tenant is denied or terminated from the program, the SCHA will hold separate hearings for the applicants or tenants.

Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)]

The SCHA has the discretion to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence—i.e., without requiring formal documentation of abuse in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(b). HUD recommends documentation in a confidential manner when a verbal statement or other evidence is accepted.

SCHA Policy

If SCHA accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence (as determined by the victim) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, or human trafficking SCHA will document acceptance of the statement or evidence in the individual's file.

Failure to Provide Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)]

In order to deny relief for protection under VAWA, SCHA must provide the individual requesting relief with a written request for documentation of abuse. If the individual fails to provide the documentation within 14 business days from the date of receipt, or such longer time as the SCHA may allow, the SCHA may deny relief for protection under VAWA.

16-IX.E. CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]

All information provided to the SCHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, and human trafficking including the fact that an individual is a victim must be retained in confidence. This means that the SCHA (1) may not enter the information into any shared database, (2) may not allow employees or others to access the information unless they are explicitly authorized to do so and have a need to know the information for purposes of their work, and (3) may not provide the information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is (a) requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) otherwise required by applicable law.

SCHA Policy

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

EXHIBIT 16-1: NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT, FORM HUD-5380

Solano County Housing Authority

Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act[1]

To all Tenants and Applicants

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. VAWA protections are not only available to women, but are available equally to all individuals regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.[2] The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the Federal agency that oversees that the Housing Choice Voucher program is in compliance with VAWA.

[1] Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

[2] Housing providers cannot discriminate on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

This notice explains your rights under VAWA. A HUD-approved certification form is attached to this notice. You can fill out this form to show that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and that you wish to use your rights under VAWA."

Protections for Applicants

If you otherwise qualify for assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, you cannot be denied admission or denied assistance because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Protections for Tenants

If you are receiving assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, you may not be denied assistance, terminated from participation, or be evicted from your rental housing because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Also, if you or an affiliated individual of yours is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking by a member of your household or any guest, you may not be denied rental assistance or occupancy rights under the Housing Choice Voucher Program solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Affiliated individual means your spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child, or a person to whom you stand in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is in your care, custody, or control); or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in your household.

Removing the Abuser or Perpetrator from the Household

The PHA may divide (bifurcate) your lease in order to evict the individual or terminate the assistance of the individual who has engaged in criminal activity (the abuser or perpetrator) directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

If the PHA chooses to remove the abuser or perpetrator, the PHA may not take away the rights of eligible tenants to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. If the evicted abuser or perpetrator was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the program, the PHA must allow the tenant who is or has been a victim and other household members to remain in the unit for a period of time, in order to establish eligibility under the program or under another HUD housing program covered by VAWA, or, find alternative housing.

In removing the abuser or perpetrator from the household, the PHA must follow Federal, State, and local eviction procedures. In order to divide a lease, the PHA may, but is not required to, ask you for documentation or certification of the incidences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Moving to Another Unit

Upon your request, the PHA may permit you to move to another unit, subject to the availability of other units, and still keep your assistance. In order to approve a request, the PHA may ask you to provide documentation that you are requesting to move because of an incidence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If the request is a request for emergency transfer, the housing provider may ask you to submit a written request or fill out a form where you certify that you meet the criteria for an emergency transfer under VAWA. The criteria are:

1. **You are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.** If your housing provider does not already have documentation that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your housing provider may ask you for such documentation, as described in the documentation section below.
2. **You expressly request the emergency transfer.** Your housing provider may choose to require that you submit a form, or may accept another written or oral request.
3. **You reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your current unit.** This means you have a reason to fear that if you do not receive a transfer you would suffer violence in the very near future.

   OR

   You are a victim of sexual assault and the assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period before you request a transfer. If you are a victim of sexual assault, then in addition to qualifying for an emergency transfer because you reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your unit, you may qualify for an emergency transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises of the property from which you are seeking your transfer, and that assault happened within the 90-calendar-day period before you expressly request the transfer.

The PHA will keep confidential requests for emergency transfers by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the location of any move by such victims and their families.

The PHA's emergency transfer plan provides further information on emergency transfers, and the PHA must make a copy of its emergency transfer plan available to you if you ask to see it.

Documenting You Are or Have Been a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

The PHA can, but is not required to, ask you to provide documentation to "certify" that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Such request from the PHA must be in writing, and the PHA must give you at least 14 business days (Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays do not count) from the day you receive the request to provide the documentation. The PHA may, but does not have to, extend the deadline for the submission of documentation upon your request.

You can provide one of the following to the PHA as documentation. It is your choice which of the following to submit if the PHA asks you to provide documentation that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

- A complete HUD-approved certification form given to you by the PHA with this notice, that documents an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The form will ask for your name, the date, time, and location of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and a description of the incident. The certification form provides for including the name of the abuser or perpetrator if the name of the abuser or perpetrator is known and is safe to provide.
- A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency that documents the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Examples of such records include police reports, protective orders, and restraining orders, among others.
- A statement, which you must sign, along with the signature of an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom you sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse, and with the professional selected by you attesting under penalty of perjury that he

or she believes that the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are grounds for protection.

- Any other statement or evidence that the PHA has agreed to accept.

If you fail or refuse to provide one of these documents within the 14 business days, the PHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

If the PHA receives conflicting evidence that an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed (such as certification forms from two or more members of a household each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the abuser or perpetrator), the PHA has the right to request that you provide third-party documentation within thirty 30 calendar days in order to resolve the conflict. If you fail or refuse to provide third-party documentation where there is conflicting evidence, the PHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

Confidentiality

The PHA must keep confidential any information you provide related to the exercise of your rights under VAWA, including the fact that you are exercising your rights under VAWA.

The PHA must not allow any individual administering assistance or other services on behalf of the PHA (for example, employees and contractors) to have access to confidential information unless for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable Federal, State, or local law.

The PHA must not enter your information into any shared database or disclose your information to any other entity or individual. The PHA, however, may disclose the information provided if:

- You give written permission to the PHA to release the information on a time limited basis.
- The PHA needs to use the information in an eviction or termination proceeding, such as to evict your abuser or perpetrator or terminate your abuser or perpetrator from assistance under this program.
- A law requires the PHA or your landlord to release the information.

VAWA does not limit the PHA's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

Reasons a Tenant Eligible for Occupancy Rights under VAWA May Be Evicted or Assistance May Be Terminated

You can be evicted and your assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. However, the PHA cannot hold tenants who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who have not been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The protections described in this notice might not apply, and you could be evicted and your assistance terminated, if the PHA can demonstrate that not evicting you or terminating your assistance would present a real physical danger that:

1. Would occur within an immediate time frame, and
2. Could result in death or serious bodily harm to other tenants or those who work on the property.

If the PHA can demonstrate the above, the PHA should only terminate your assistance or evict you if there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat.

Other Laws

VAWA does not replace any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. You may be entitled to additional housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking under other Federal laws, as well as under State and local laws.

Non-Compliance with The Requirements of This Notice

You may report a covered housing provider's violations of these rights and seek additional assistance, if needed, by contacting or filing a complaint with U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development San Francisco Regional Office located at One Sansome Street, Suite 1200, San Francisco, CA 94104.

For Additional Information

You may view a copy of HUD's final VAWA rule at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-11-16/pdf/2016-25888.pdf. Additionally, the PHA must make a copy of HUD's VAWA regulations available to you if you ask to see them.

For questions regarding VAWA, please contact SCHA at (707) 449-5675.

For help regarding an abusive relationship, you may call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 or, for persons with hearing impairments, 1-800-787-3224 (TTY). You may also contact SafeQuest Solano at (707) 422-7345, located at 1049 Union Avenue, Fairfield, CA or the City of Vacaville Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST) by phone at (707) 469-6600, by e-mail at FRC@cityofvacaville.com or in person at 650 Merchant St., Vacaville, CA.

For tenants who are or have been victims of stalking seeking help may visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center.

For help regarding sexual assault, you may contact Solano County Family Violence Intervention Team at (707) 784-7683 or City of Vacaville Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST) by phone at (707) 469-6600, by e-mail at FRC@cityofvacaville.com or in person at 650 Merchant St., Vacaville, CA.

Victims of stalking seeking help may contact the City of Vacaville Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST) by phone at (707) 469-6600, by e-mail at FRC@cityofvacaville.com or in person at 650 Merchant St., Vacaville, CA.

Attachment: Certification form HUD-5382

EXHIBIT 16-2: CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION, FORM HUD-5382

CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 06/30/2017

Purpose of Form: The Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA") protects applicants, tenants, and program participants in certain HUD programs from being evicted, denied housing assistance, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against them. Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

Use of This Optional Form: If you are seeking VAWA protections from your housing provider, your housing provider may give you a written request that asks you to submit documentation about the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

In response to this request, you or someone on your behalf may complete this optional form and submit it to your housing provider, or you may submit one of the following types of third-party documentation:

(1) A document signed by you and an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional, or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom you have sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse. The document must specify, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred and meet the definition of "domestic violence," "dating violence," "sexual assault," or "stalking" in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 5.2003.

(2) A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or

(3) At the discretion of the housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

Submission of Documentation: The time period to submit documentation is 14 business days from the date that you receive a written request from your housing provider asking that you provide documentation of the occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Your housing provider may, but is not required to, extend the time period to submit the documentation, if you request an extension of the time period. If the requested information is not received within 14 business days of when you received the request for the documentation, or any extension of the date provided by your housing provider, your housing provider does not need to grant you any of the VAWA protections. Distribution or issuance of this form does not serve as a written request for certification.

Confidentiality: All information provided to your housing provider concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall be kept confidential and such details shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of your housing provider are not to have access to these details unless to grant or deny VAWA protections to you, and such employees may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) consented to by you in writing in a time-limited release; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

1. Date the written request is received by victim: _____

2. Name of victim: _____

3. Your name (if different from victim's):_____

4. Name(s) of other family member(s) listed on the lease:_____

_____

5. Residence of victim: _____

6. Name of the accused perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed):_____

_____

7. Relationship of the accused perpetrator to the victim:_____

8. Date(s) and times(s) of incident(s) (if known):_____

_____

10. Location of incident(s):_____

In your own words, briefly describe the incident(s):

_____

_____

_____

This is to certify that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that the individual named above in Item 2 is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. I acknowledge that submission of false information could jeopardize program eligibility and could be the basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

Signature _____Signed on (Date) _____

Public Reporting Burden: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting the data. The information provided is to be used by the housing provider to request certification that the applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of VAWA. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

EXHIBIT 16-3: EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING (HCV VERSION)

Attachment: Certification form HUD-5382

Solano County Housing Authority

Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

Housing Choice Voucher Program

Emergency Transfers

The PHA is concerned about the safety of its tenants, and such concern extends to tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA),[3] the PHA allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to request an emergency transfer from the tenant's current unit to another unit. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.[4] The ability of the PHA to honor such request for tenants currently receiving assistance, however, may depend upon a preliminary determination that the tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and on whether the PHA has another dwelling unit that is available and is safe to offer the tenant for temporary or more permanent occupancy.

This plan identifies tenants who are eligible for an emergency transfer, the documentation needed to request an emergency transfer, confidentiality protections, how an emergency transfer may occur, and guidance to tenants on safety and security. This plan is based on a model emergency transfer plan published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the federal agency that oversees that the **public housing and housing choice voucher (HCV) programs** are in compliance with VAWA.

Eligibility for Emergency Transfers

A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as provided in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, is eligible for an emergency transfer if the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same unit. If the tenant is a victim of sexual assault, the tenant may also be eligible to transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises within the 90-calendar-day period preceding a request for an emergency transfer.

A tenant requesting an emergency transfer must expressly request the transfer in accordance with the procedures described in this plan.

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[3]Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

[4]Housing providers cannot discriminate on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

Tenants who are not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer if they meet the eligibility requirements in this section.

Emergency Transfer Request Documentation

To request an emergency transfer, the tenant shall notify the PHA's management office and submit a written request for a transfer to **any PHA office**. The PHA will provide reasonable accommodations to this policy for individuals with disabilities. The tenant's written request for an emergency transfer should include either:

1. A statement expressing that the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant were to remain in the same dwelling unit assisted under the PHA's program; OR
2. A statement that the tenant was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the tenant's request for an emergency transfer.

Confidentiality

The PHA will keep confidential any information that the tenant submits in requesting an emergency transfer, and information about the emergency transfer, unless the tenant gives the PHA written permission to release the information on a time-limited basis, or disclosure of the information is required by law or required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance from the covered program. This includes keeping confidential the new location of the dwelling unit of the tenant, if one is provided, from the person or persons that committed an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant. See the Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence against Women Act for All Tenants for more information about the PHA's responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of information related to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Emergency Transfer Timing and Availability

The PHA cannot guarantee that a transfer request will be approved or how long it will take to process a transfer request. The PHA will, however, act as quickly as possible to move a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to another unit, subject to availability and safety of a unit. If a tenant reasonably believes a proposed transfer would not be safe, the tenant may request a transfer to a different unit. If a unit is available, the transferred tenant must agree to abide by the terms and conditions that govern occupancy in the unit to which the tenant has been transferred. The PHA may be unable to transfer a tenant to a particular unit if the tenant has not or cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

If the PHA has no safe and available units for which a tenant who needs an emergency transfer is eligible, the PHA will assist the tenant in identifying other housing providers who may have safe and available units to which the tenant could move. At the tenant's request, the PHA will also assist tenants in contacting the local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are attached to this plan.

Emergency Transfers: Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program

Tenant-based assistance: If you are a participant in the tenant-based HCV program and request an emergency transfer as described in this plan, the PHA will assist you to move to a safe unit quickly using your existing voucher assistance. The PHA will make exceptions to program regulations restricting moves as required.

At your request, the PHA will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you.

Project-based assistance: If you are assisted under the project-based voucher (PBV) program, you may request an emergency transfer under the following programs for which you are not required to apply:

- Tenant-based voucher, if available
- Project-based assistance in the same project (if a vacant unit is available and you determine that the vacant unit is safe)
- Project-based assistance in another development owned by the PHA

Emergency transfers under VAWA will take priority over waiting list admissions for these types of assistance.

You may also request an emergency transfer under the following programs for which you are required to apply:

- PBV assistance in another development not owned by the PHA

Emergency transfers will not take priority over waiting list admissions for these programs. At your request, the PHA will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you.

Safety and Security of Tenants

Pending processing of the transfer and the actual transfer, if it is approved and occurs, the tenant is urged to take all reasonable precautions to be safe.

Tenants who are or have been victims of domestic violence are encouraged to contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233, or a local domestic violence shelter, for assistance in creating a safety plan. For persons with hearing impairments, that hotline can be accessed by calling 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Tenants who have been victims of sexual assault may call the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network's National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-HOPE, or visit the online hotline at: https://ohl.rainn.org/online/.

Tenants who are or have been victims of stalking seeking help may visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at: https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center.

You may also contact SafeQuest Solano at (707) 422-7345 , located at 1049 Union Avenue, Fairfield, CA or the City of Vacaville Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST) by phone at (707) 469-6600, by e-mail at FRC@cityofvacaville.com or in person at 650 Merchant St., Vacaville, CA.

For help regarding sexual assault, you may contact Solano County Family Violence Intervention Team at (707) 784-7683.

Victims of stalking seeking help may contact the City of Vacaville Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST) by phone at (707) 469-6600, by e-mail at FRC@cityofvacaville.com or in person at 650 Merchant St., Vacaville, CA.

EXHIBIT 16-4: EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, FORM HUD-5383

EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 06/30/2017

Purpose of Form: If you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and you are seeking an emergency transfer, you may use this form to request an emergency transfer and certify that you meet the requirements of eligibility for an emergency transfer under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Although the statutory name references women, VAWA rights and protections apply to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. Using this form does not necessarily mean that you will receive an emergency transfer. See your housing provider's emergency transfer plan for more information about the availability of emergency transfers.

The requirements you must meet are:

(1) You are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If your housing provider does not already have documentation that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your housing provider may ask you for such documentation. In response, you may submit Form HUD-5382, or any one of the other types of documentation listed on that Form.

(2) You expressly request the emergency transfer. Submission of this form confirms that you have expressly requested a transfer. Your housing provider may choose to require that you submit this form, or may accept another written or oral request. Please see your housing provider's emergency transfer plan for more details.

(3) You reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your current unit. This means you have a reason to fear that if you do not receive a transfer you would suffer violence in the very near future.

OR

You are a victim of sexual assault and the assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period before you request a transfer. If you are a victim of sexual assault, then in addition to qualifying for an emergency transfer because you reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your unit, you may qualify for an emergency transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises of the property from which you are seeking your transfer, and that assault happened within the 90-calendar-day period before you submit this form or otherwise expressly request the transfer.

Submission of Documentation: If you have third-party documentation that demonstrates why you are eligible for an emergency transfer, you should submit that documentation to your housing provider if it is safe for you to do so. Examples of third party documentation include, but are not limited to: a letter or other documentation from a victim service provider, social worker, legal assistance provider, pastoral counselor, mental health provider, or other professional from whom you have sought assistance; a current restraining order; a recent court order or other court records; a law enforcement report or records; communication records from the perpetrator of the violence or family members or friends of the perpetrator of the violence, including emails, voicemails, text messages, and social media posts.

Confidentiality: All information provided to your housing provider concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and concerning your request for an emergency transfer shall be kept confidential. Such details shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of your housing provider are not to have access to these details unless to grant or deny VAWA protections or an emergency transfer to you. Such employees may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) consented to by you in writing in a time-limited release; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE PERSON REQUESTING A TRANSFER

1. Name of victim requesting an emergency transfer: _____

2. Your name (if different from victim's)_____

3. Name(s) of other family member(s) listed on the lease:_____

_____

4. Name(s) of other family member(s) who would transfer with the victim:_____

_____

5. Address of location from which the victim seeks to transfer: _____

6. Address or phone number for contacting the victim:_____

7. Name of the accused perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed):_____

8. Relationship of the accused perpetrator to the victim:_____

9. Date(s), Time(s) and location(s) of incident(s):_____

_____

10. Is the person requesting the transfer a victim of a sexual assault that occurred in the past 90 days on the premises of the property from which the victim is seeking a transfer? If yes, skip question 11. If no, fill out question 11. _____

11. Describe why the victim believes they are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if they remain in their current unit.

_____

_____

12. If voluntarily provided, list any third-party documentation you are providing along with this notice: _____

This is to certify that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that the individual named above in Item 1 meets the requirement laid out on this form for an emergency transfer. I acknowledge that submission of false information could jeopardize program eligibility and could be the basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

Signature _____Signed on (Date) _____

EXHIBIT 16-5 MODEL OWNER NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

SOLANO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY

NOTIFICATION OF YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

VAWA provides protections for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and PBV applicants, tenants, and participants from being denied assistance on the basis or as a direct result of being a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking or human trafficking.

Purpose

Many of VAWA's protections to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking or human trafficking involve action by the public housing agency (PHA), but some situations involve action by owners of assisted housing. The purpose of this notice (herein called "Notice") is to explain your rights and obligations under VAWA, as an owner of housing assisted through **Solano County Houing Authority (SCHA)** HCV program. Each component of this Notice also provides citations to HUD's applicable regulations.

Denial of Tenancy

Protections for applicants**:** Owners cannot deny tenancy based on the applicant having been or currently being a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking. However, the applicant must be otherwise eligible for tenancy. (See 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 982.452(b)(1).)

Eviction

Protections for HCV participants**:** Incidents or threats of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking will not be considered a serious or repeated lease violation by the victim, or good cause to terminate the tenancy of the victim (see24 CFR 5.2005(c)). Protection also applies to criminal activity related directly to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking conducted by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim or threatened victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking (24 CFR 5.2005(b)(2)).

Limitations of VAWA protections:

a. Nothing in the VAWA limits the authority of an owner, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to (24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1)):

1) The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or

2) The distribution or possession of property among members of a household in a case.

b. Nothing in the VAWA Final Rule limits an owner from evicting a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking for a lease violation that is not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, as long as the owner does not subject the victim to more demanding standards than other tenants when deciding whether to evict. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2).)

c. Nothing in the VAWA Final Rule limits an owner from evicting a tenant (including the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking) if the owner can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing services to the HCV property would be present if the tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3).)

i. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be considered an "actual and imminent threat" if they meet the following standards: An actual and imminent threat consists of a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur. (See 24 CFR 5.2003.)

ii. Any eviction due to "actual and imminent threat" should be utilized by an owner only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat, including, but not limited to, transferring the victim to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, contacting law enforcement to increase police presence or develop other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat. Restrictions predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes, but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(4).)

Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking or Human Trafficking

If an applicant or tenant requests VAWA protection based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, the owner has the option to request that the victim document or provide written evidence to demonstrate that the violence occurred. However, nothing in HUD's regulation requires a covered housing provider to request this documentation. (See 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(3).)

If the owner chooses to request this documentation, the owner must make such request in writing. The individual may satisfy this request by providing any one document type listed under 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(1):

a. Form HUD-55383 (Self-Certification Form); or

b. A document: 1) Signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom the victim has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, or the effects of abuse:

2) Signed by the applicant or tenant; and

3) That specifies, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes in the occurrence of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking that is the ground for protection and remedies under 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking under 24 CFR 5.2003; or

c. A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or

d. At the discretion of a covered housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

The owner must accept any of the above items (a – c). The owner has discretion to accept a statement or other evidence (d).

The owner is prohibited from requiring third-party documentation of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, unless the submitted documentation contains conflicting information.

If the owner makes a written request for documentation, the owner may require submission of that documentation within 14 business days after the date that the individual received the written request for documentation. (24 CFR 5.2007(a)(2)). The owner may extend this time period at its discretion. During the 14 business day period and any granted extensions of that time, no adverse actions, such as evictions or terminations, can be taken against the individual requesting VAWA protection.

Once a victim provides documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, the owner is encouraged to acknowledge receipt of the documentation in a timely manner.

If the applicant or tenant fails to provide documentation that meets the criteria in 24 CFR 5.2007 within 14 business days after receiving the written request for that documentation or within the designated extension period, nothing in VAWA may be construed to limit the authority of the covered housing provider to:

a. Deny admission by the applicant or tenant to the housing or program;

b. Deny assistance under the covered housing program to the applicant or tenant;

c. Terminate the participation of the tenant in the covered housing program; or

d. Evict the tenant, or a lawful occupant that commits a violation of a lease.

An individual's failure to timely provide documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, ostalking or human trafficking does not result in a waiver of the individual's right to challenge the denial of assistance or termination, nor does it preclude the individual's ability to raise an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking at eviction or termination proceedings.

Moves

A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking may move in violation of their lease if the move is required to protect their safety. If a move results in the termination of the Housing Assistance Payment Contract, the lease is automatically terminated.

Lease Bifurcation

Owners may choose to bifurcate a lease, or remove a household member from a lease in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to such member who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking against an affiliated individual or other individual. (See 24 CFR 5.2009(a).) If an owner chooses to bifurcate the lease, the owner must comply with the reasonable time to establish eligibility under the covered housing program or find alternative housing following lease bifurcation provision in 24 CFR 5.2009(b). VAWA protections, including bifurcation, do not apply to guests or unreported members of a household or anyone else residing in a household who is not a tenant.

Eviction, removal, termination of occupancy rights, or termination of assistance must be effected in accordance with the procedures prescribed by federal, state, or local law for termination of leases.

To avoid unnecessary delay in the bifurcation process, HUD recommends that owners seek court-ordered eviction of the perpetrator pursuant to applicable laws. This process results in the underlying lease becoming null and void once the owner regains possession of the unit. The owner would then execute a new lease with the victim.

Evictions Due to "Actual and Imminent Threat" or Violations Not Premised on Abuse

The VAWA generally prohibits eviction on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant or tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, if the applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for assistance, participation or occupancy. (See 24 CFR 5.2005.)

However, VAWA does not prohibit an owner from evicting a tenant for any violation not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking that is in question against the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant. Nor does VAWA prohibit an owner from evicting a tenant if the owner can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing services to property of the owner would be present if that tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted or terminated from assistance. (See 5.2005(d)(2) and (3).)

In order to demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees at the property, the covered housing provider must have objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators that meet the standards in the following definition:

Actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include:

- The duration of the risk;
- The nature and severity of the potential harm;
- The likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and
- The length of time before the potential harm would occur.

(See 24 CFR 5.2003 and 5.2005(d)(2).)

Confidentiality

Any information submitted to a covered housing provider under 24 CFR 5.2007, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking must be maintained in strict confidence by the covered housing provider. (See 24 CFR 5.2007(c).)

Employees of the owner (or those within their employ, e.g., contractors) must not have access to the information unless explicitly authorized by the owner for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable Federal, State, or local law (e.g., the information is needed by an employee to provide the VAWA protections to the victim).

The owner must not enter this information into any shared database, or disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is:

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

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

c. Otherwise required by applicable law.

When communicating with the victim, owners must take precautions to ensure compliance with these confidentiality requirements.

Service Providers

SCHA has extensive relationships with local service providers. **SCHA** staff are available to provide referrals to shelters, counselors, and advocates. These resources are also provided in **SCHA** Annual and 5-Year Plan, Administrative Plan, VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights, and Emergency Transfer Plan. A list of local service providers is attached to this Notice.

Definitions

Actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the

duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur.

Affiliated individual, with respect to an individual, means:
(1) A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or
(2) Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Bifurcate means to divide a lease as a matter of law, subject to the permissibility of such process under the requirements of the applicable HUD-covered program and State or local law, such that certain tenants or lawful occupants can be evicted or removed and the remaining tenants or lawful occupants can continue to reside in the unit under the same lease requirements or as may be revised depending upon the eligibility for continued occupancy of the remaining tenants and lawful occupants.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person:

(1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and

(2) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

(i) The length of the relationship;

(ii) The type of relationship; and

(iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the user or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:

- The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common

A person who commits acts against an youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

Sexual assault means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
(1) Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others; or
(2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

VAWA means the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13925 and 42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.).

Attached:
Legal services and the domestic violence resources for the Metro area
Form HUD-5382 Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking
Solano County Housing Authority VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights

Chapter 17

PROJECT-BASED VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and SCHA policies related to the project-based voucher (PBV) program in nine parts:

Part I: General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

Part II: PBV Owner Proposals. This part includes policies related to the submission and selection of owner proposals for PBV assistance. It describes the factors the SCHA will consider when selecting proposals, the type of housing that is eligible to receive PBV assistance, the cap on assistance at projects receiving PBV assistance, subsidy layering requirements, site selection standards, and environmental review requirements.

Part III: Dwelling Units. This part describes requirements related to housing quality standards, the type and frequency of inspections, and housing accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Part IV: Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units. This part describes requirements and policies related to the development and completion of rehabilitated and newly constructed housing units that will be receiving PBV assistance.

Part V: Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This part discusses HAP contract requirements and policies including the execution, term, and termination of the HAP contract. In addition, it describes how the HAP contract may be amended and identifies provisions that may be added to the HAP contract at the SCHA's discretion.

Part VI: Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how the SCHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

Part VII: Occupancy. This part discusses occupancy requirements related to the lease, and describes under what conditions families are allowed or required to move. In addition, exceptions to the occupancy cap (which limits PBV assistance to 25 percent of the units in any project) are also discussed.

Part VIII: Determining Rent to Owner. This part describes how the initial rent to owner is determined, and how rent will be redetermined throughout the life of the HAP contract. Rent reasonableness requirements are also discussed.

Part IX: Payments to Owner. This part describes the types of payments owners may receive under this program.

PART I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

17-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.5]

The project-based voucher (PBV) program allows SCHAs 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]. SCHAs 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)].

SCHA Policy

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

PBV assistance may be attached to existing housing or newly constructed or rehabilitated housing [24 CFR 983.52]. If PBV units are already selected for project-based assistance either under an agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) or a HAP contract, the SCHA is not required to reduce the number of these units if the number of authorized units is subsequently reduced. However, the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA may project-base an additional 10 percent of its units above the 20 percent program limit. The units may be distributed among one, all, or a combination of the categories as long as the total number of units does not exceed the 10 percent cap. Units qualify under this exception if the units:

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

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

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will set aside units above the 20 percent program limit.

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

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

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

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will project-base these types of units not subject to the 20 percent cap.

17-I.B. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.2]

Much of the tenant-based voucher program regulations also apply to the PBV program. Consequently, many of the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

Except as otherwise noted in this chapter, or unless specifically prohibited by PBV program regulations, the SCHA policies for the tenant-based voucher program contained in this administrative plan also apply to the PBV program and its participants.

17-I.C. RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.7]

Any persons displaced as a result of implementation of the PBV program must be provided relocation assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA)[42 U.S.C. 4201-4655] and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24.

The cost of required relocation assistance may be paid with funds provided by the owner, local public funds, or funds available from other sources. SCHAs may not use voucher program funds to cover relocation costs, except that SCHAs 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 SCHA to ensure the owner complies with these requirements.

17-I.D. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.8]

The SCHA 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 SCHA must comply with the SCHA Plan certification on civil rights and affirmatively furthering fair housing, submitted in accordance with 24 CFR 903.7(o).

PART II: PBV OWNER PROPOSALS

17-II.A. OVERVIEW

With certain exceptions, the SCHA must describe the procedures for owner submission of PBV proposals and for SCHA selection of PBV proposals [24 CFR 983.51]. Before selecting a PBV proposal, the SCHA 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, FR Notice 11/24/2008], and meets the site selection standards [24 CFR 983.57]. The SCHA may not commit PBVs until or unless it has followed the proposal selection requirements defined in 24 CFR 983.51 [Notice PIH 2011-54].

17-II.B. OWNER PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCEDURES [24 CFR 983.51(b)]

The SCHA must select PBV proposals in accordance with the selection procedures in the SCHA administrative plan. The SCHA must select PBV proposals by either of the following two methods:

- SCHA request for PBV Proposals. The SCHA may solicit proposals by using a request for proposals to select proposals on a competitive basis in response to the SCHA request. The SCHA may choose to select PBV proposals as they are reviewed during the RFP period or wait until the RFP period has closed. The SCHA may not limit proposals to a single site or impose restrictions that explicitly or practically preclude owner submission of proposals for PBV housing on different sites.
- The SCHA may select proposal that were previously selected based on a competition. This may include selection of a proposal for housing assisted under a federal, state, or local government housing assistance program that was subject to a competition in accordance with the requirements of the applicable program, community development program, or supportive services program that requires competitive selection of proposals (e.g., HOME, and units for which competitively awarded LIHTCs have been provided), where the proposal has been selected in accordance with such program's competitive selection requirements within three years of the PBV proposal selection date, and the earlier competitive selection proposal did not involve any consideration that the project would receive PBV assistance. The SCHA need not conduct another competition.

SCHA Policy

SCHA may select a proposal that was previously selected based on a competition within three years of the PBV proposal date and the earlier competitive selection did not involve any consideration that the project would receive PB assistance.

Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(c)]

SCHA procedures for selecting PBV proposals must be designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice of the opportunity to offer PBV proposals for consideration by the SCHA.

The public notice procedures may include publication of the public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice. The public notice of the SCHA request for PBV proposals must specify the submission deadline. Detailed application and selection information must be provided at the request of interested parties.

SCHA Policy

SCHA Request for Proposals for Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units

The SCHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing in the local newspapers of general circulation and on the City's website. In addition, the SCHA will post the RFP and proposal submission and rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

The SCHA will publish its advertisement in the newspapers and on the City's website for at least one day per week for one week. The advertisement will specify the number of units the SCHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding the SCHA is making available. The advertisement will specify the submission deadline. In order for the proposal to be considered, the owner must submit the proposal to the SCHA by the published deadline date, and the proposal must respond to all requirements as outlined in the RFP. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed.

The SCHA will rate and rank proposals for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing using the following criteria:

Owner experience and capability to build or rehabilitate housing as identified in the RFP;

Extent to which the project furthers the SCHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities; and

If applicable, the extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property.

SCHA Requests for Proposals for Existing Housing Units

The SCHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for existing housing in the local newspapers of general circulation and on the City's website. In addition, the SCHA will post the RFP and proposal submission and rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site. The public notice of the SCHA request for PBV proposals will specify the submission deadline.

The SCHA will publish its advertisement in the newspapers and on the City's website for at least one day per week for one week. The advertisement will specify the number of units the SCHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding the SCHA is making available. Criteria used to evaluate the submitted proposals may include, but may not

be limited to the following:

Experience as an owner in the tenant-based voucher program and owner compliance with the owner's obligations under the tenant-based program;

Extent to which the project furthers the SCHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;

If applicable, extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and

Extent to which units are occupied by families that are eligible to participate in the PBV program.

SCHA Selection of Proposals Subject to a Previous Competition under a Federal, State, or Local Housing Assistance Program

The SCHA may accept proposals from PBV assistance from owners that were competitively selected under another Federal, state, or local housing assistance program, including projects that were competitively awarded Low-Income Housing Tax Credits on an ongoing basis.

The SCHA may periodically advertise that it is accepting proposals, in local newspapers and on the City's website. In addition to, or in place of advertising, the SCHA may also directly contact specific owners that have already been selected for Federal, state, or local housing assistance based on a previously held competition, to inform them of available PBV assistance.

Proposals will be reviewed on a first-come first-served basis. The SCHA will evaluate each proposal on its merits using the following factors:

Extent to which the project furthers the SCHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities; and

Extent to which the proposal complements other local activities such as the redevelopment of a public housing site under the HOPE VI program, the HOME program, CDBG activities, other development activities in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community.

SCHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR 983.51(d)]

The SCHA will give prompt written notice to the party that submitted a selected proposal and will also provide public notice of such selection. Public notice may include publication in a local newspaper of general circulation and/or on the City's website and/or other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice.

SCHA Policy

Within 10 business days of the SCHA making the selection, the SCHA will notify the selected owner in writing of the owner's selection for the PBV program. The SCHA will also notify in writing all owners that submitted proposals that were not selected and advise such owners of the name of the selected owner.

In addition, the SCHA will publish its notice for selection of PBV proposals for one day in the same newspapers the SCHA used to solicit the proposals and on the City's website. The announcement will include the name of the owner that was selected for the PBV

program. The SCHA will also post the notice of owner selection on its electronic web site.

The SCHA will make available to any interested party its rating and ranking sheets and documents that identify the SCHA's basis for selecting the proposal. These documents will be available for review by the public and other interested parties for one month after publication of the notice of owner selection. The SCHA will not make available sensitive owner information that is privileged, such as financial statements and similar information about the owner.

The SCHA will make these documents available for review at the SCHA during normal business hours. The cost for reproduction of allowable documents will be $.25 per page.

17-II.C. HOUSING TYPE [24 CFR 983.52]

The SCHA may attach PBV assistance for units in existing housing or for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing developed under and in accordance with an agreement to enter into a housing assistance payments contract that was executed prior to the start of construction. A housing unit is considered an existing unit for purposes of the PBV program, if, at the time of notice of SCHA selection, the units substantially comply with HQS. Units for which new construction or rehabilitation began after the owner's proposal submission but prior to the execution of the HAP do not subsequently qualify as existing housing. Units that were newly constructed or rehabilitated in violation of program requirements also do not qualify as existing housing.

The SCHA must decide what housing type, new construction, rehabilitation, or existing housing, will be used to develop project-based housing. The SCHA choice of housing type must be reflected in its solicitation for proposals.

17-II.D. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN UNITS

Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR 983.53]

The SCHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to 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 SCHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance for a unit occupied by an owner and the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

17-II.E. SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.55, Notice PIH 2013-11 , and FR Notice 3/13/23]

The SCHA may provide PBV assistance only in accordance with HUD subsidy layering regulations [24 CFR 4.13] and other requirements.

The subsidy layering review is intended to prevent excessive public assistance by combining (layering) housing assistance payment subsidy under the PBV program with other governmental housing assistance from federal, state, or local agencies, including assistance such as tax concessions or tax credits.

Subsidy layering requirements do not apply to existing housing. A further subsidy layering review is not required for new construction or rehabilitation if HUD's designee has conducted a review that included a review of PBV assistance in accordance with the PBV subsidy layering guidelines.

The SCHA must submit the necessary documentation to HUD for a subsidy layering review. Except in cases of HAP contracts for existing structures, or if such reviews have been conducted by the applicable state and local agencies, the SCHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract until HUD, or a HUD-approved housing credit agency (HCA), has conducted any required subsidy layering review and determined that the PBV assistance is in accordance with HUD subsidy layering requirements. However, in order to satisfy applicable requirements, HCAs must conduct subsidy layering reviews in compliance with the guidelines
set forth in the Federal Register notice published July 9, 2010.

The HAP contract must contain the owner's certification that the project has not received and will not receive (before or during the term of the HAP contract) any public assistance for

acquisition, development, or operation of the housing other than assistance disclosed in the subsidy layering review in accordance with HUD requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supportive Services

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

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will develop housing for occupancy by families in need of services. This may include disabled families, families in need of particular supportive services, or families

participating in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program. Families will not be required to accept and receive supportive services for the exception to apply to the unit, although they will be required to be eligible to receive supportive services. The following types of services will be provided depending on the needs of the family:

Transportation for activities such as grocery shopping, attending medical and dental appointments;

Supervised taking of medications;

Treatment for drug rehabilitation in the case of current abusers;

Treatment for alcohol addiction in the case of current abusers;

Treatment for mental health conditions;

Training in housekeeping and homemaking activities;

Family budgeting;

Child care;

Parenting skills;

Computer labs; and

Work skills development and job training.

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving, and while the resident of an excepted unit has received, FSS supportive services or any other supportive services as defined in the SCHA administrative plan, and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit.

If the family becomes ineligible for the supportive service during their tenancy (for reasons other than successfully completing the supportive service objective), the unit will no longer be considered an excepted unit. If the family is ineligible for all supportive services that are made available at the project, the SCHA may do any of the following:

Reduce the number of excepted units

Substitute the excepted unit for a non-excepted unit

Temporarily remove the unit from the PBV HAP contract and provide the family with tenant-based assistance.

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

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

SCHA Policy

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

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

SCHA may establish local requirements designed to promote PBV assistance in partially assisted

projects. A partially assisted project is a project in which there are fewer units covered by a HAP contract than residential units [24 CFR 983.3].

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

SCHA Policy:

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

17-II.G. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS

Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and HQS Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)]

The SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA Plan under 24 CFR 903 and this Plan.

In addition, prior to selecting a proposal, the SCHA 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).

SCHA Policy

It is the SCHA goal to select sites for PBV housing that provide for deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. In complying with this goal the SCHA will limit approval of sites for PBV housing in census tracts that have poverty concentrations of 20 percent or less.

However, the SCHA will grant exceptions to the 20 percent standard where the SCHA determines that the PBV assistance will complement other local redevelopment activities designed to deconcentrate poverty and expand housing and economic opportunities in census tracts with poverty concentrations greater than 20 percent, such as sites in:

A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located is in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community;

A census tract where the concentration of assisted units will be or has decreased as a result of public housing demolition and HOPE VI redevelopment;

A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located is undergoing significant revitalization as a result of state, local, or federal dollars invested in the area;

A census tract where new market rate units are being developed where such market rate units will positively impact the poverty rate in the area;

A census tract where there has been an overall decline in the poverty rate within the past five years; or

A census tract where there are meaningful opportunities for educational and economic advancement.

Existing and Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)]

The SCHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract for existing or rehabilitated housing until it has determined that the site complies with the HUD required site and neighborhood standards. The site must:

- Be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- Have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- Promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- Be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

New Construction Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(e)]

In order to be selected for PBV assistance, a site for newly constructed housing must meet the following HUD required site and neighborhood standards:

- The site must be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- The site must have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- The site must not be located in an area of minority concentration unless the SCHA determines that sufficient, comparable opportunities exist for housing for minority families in the income range to be served by the proposed project outside areas of minority concentration or that the project is necessary to meet overriding housing needs that cannot be met in that housing market area;
- The site must not be located in a racially mixed area if the project will cause a significant increase in the proportion of minority to non-minority residents in the area.
- The site must promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- The neighborhood must not be one that is seriously detrimental to family life or in which substandard dwellings or other undesirable conditions predominate;

- The housing must be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Except for housing designed for elderly persons, the housing must be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

17-II.H. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW [24 CFR 983.58]

The SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract with an owner, and the SCHA, 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 SCHA must supply all available, relevant information necessary for the responsible entity to perform any required environmental review for any site. The SCHA must require the owner to carry out mitigating measures required by the responsible entity (or HUD, if applicable) as a result of the environmental review.

PART III: DWELLING UNITS

17-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

17-III.B. NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE HOUSING [24 CFR Subpart and Notice PIH 2023-28]

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program, including those for special housing types, generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, and R, apply to the PBV program.

17-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8. The SCHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

17-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS

Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)]

The SCHA must examine the proposed site before the proposal selection date. If the units to be assisted already exist, the SCHA 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 SCHA may not execute the HAP contract until the units fully comply with HQS.

Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b)]

The SCHA must inspect each contract unit before execution of the HAP contract. The SCHA may not enter into a HAP contract covering a unit until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c); FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, the SCHA must inspect the unit. The SCHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS, unless the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not provide assistance in turnover units until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14]

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA 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 SCHA must reinspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]

The SCHA 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 SCHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

The SCHA 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 SCHA supervisory quality control HQS inspections, the SCHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

PART IV: REHABILITATED AND NEWLY CONSTRUCTED UNITS

17-IV.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.151]

There are specific requirements that apply to PBV assistance for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing that do not apply to PBV assistance in existing housing. This part describes the requirements unique to this type of assistance.

Housing selected for this type of assistance may not at a later date be selected for PBV assistance as existing housing.

17-IV.B. AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO HAP CONTRACT

In order to offer PBV assistance in rehabilitated or newly constructed units, the SCHA must enter into an agreement to enter into HAP contract (Agreement) with the owner of the property. The Agreement must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.152(b)]. The SCHA may not enter into an Agreement if commencement of construction or rehabilitation has commenced after proposal submission [24 CFR 983.152(c)]. Construction begins when excavation or site preparation (including clearing of the land) begins for the housing. Rehabilitation begins with the physical commencement of rehabilitation activity on the housing.

In the Agreement the owner agrees to develop the PBV contract units to comply with HQS, and the SCHA agrees that upon timely completion of such development in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, the SCHA will enter into a HAP contract with the owner for the contract units [24 CFR 983.152(a)].

Content of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.152(d)]

At a minimum, the Agreement must describe the following features of the housing to be developed and assisted under the PBV program:

- Site and the location of the contract units;
- Number of contract units by area (size) and number of bedrooms and bathrooms;
- Services, maintenance, or equipment to be supplied by the owner without charges in addition to the rent;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- An indication of whether or not the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 apply to units under the Agreement. If applicable, any required work item resulting from these requirements must be included in the description of work to be performed under the Agreement;
- Estimated initial rents to owner for the contract units;
- Description of the work to be performed under the Agreement. For rehabilitated units, the description must include the rehabilitation work write up and, where determined necessary by the SCHA, specifications and plans. For new construction units, the description must include the working drawings and specifications.
- Any additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design over and above HQS.

Execution of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.153]

The Agreement must be executed promptly after SCHA notice of proposal selection to the selected owner. The SCHA may not enter into the Agreement if construction or rehabilitation has started after proposal submission. Generally, the SCHA may not enter into the Agreement with the owner until the subsidy layering review is completed. Likewise, the SCHA may not enter into the Agreement until the environmental review is completed and the SCHA has received environmental approval. However, the SCHA does not need to conduct a subsidy layering review in the case of a HAP contract for existing housing or if the applicable state or local agency has conducted such a review. Similarly, environmental reviews are not required for existing structures unless otherwise required by law or regulation.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will enter into the Agreement with the owner within 10 business days of receiving both environmental approval and notice that subsidy layering requirements have been met, and before construction or rehabilitation work is started.

17-IV.C. CONDUCT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK

Labor Standards [24 CFR 983.154(b)]

If an Agreement covers the development of nine or more contract units (whether or not completed in stages), the owner and the owner's contractors and subcontractors must pay Davis-

Bacon wages to laborers and mechanics employed in the development of housing. The HUD-prescribed form of the Agreement will include the labor standards clauses required by HUD, such as those involving Davis-Bacon wage rates.

The owner, contractors, and subcontractors must also comply with the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR part 5, and other applicable federal labor relations laws and regulations. The SCHA must monitor compliance with labor standards.

Equal Opportunity [24 CFR 983.154(c)]

The owner must comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135. The owner must also comply with federal equal employment opportunity requirements.

Owner Disclosure [24 CFR 983.154(d) and (e)]

The Agreement and HAP contract must include a certification by the owner that the owner and other project principals are not on the U.S. General Services Administration list of parties excluded from federal procurement and non-procurement programs.

The owner must also disclose any possible conflict of interest that would be a violation of the Agreement, the HAP contract, or HUD regulations.

17-IV.D. COMPLETION OF HOUSING

The Agreement must specify the deadlines for completion of the housing, and the owner must develop and complete the housing in accordance with these deadlines. The Agreement must also specify the deadline for submission by the owner of the required evidence of completion.

Evidence of Completion [24 CFR 983.155(b)]

At a minimum, the owner must submit the following evidence of completion to the SCHA in the form and manner required by the SCHA:

- Owner certification that the work has been completed in accordance with HQS and all requirements of the Agreement; and
- Owner certification that the owner has complied with labor standards and equal opportunity requirements in development of the housing.

At the SCHA's discretion, the Agreement may specify additional documentation that must be submitted by the owner as evidence of housing completion.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will determine the need for the owner to submit additional documentation as evidence of housing completion on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the PBV project. The SCHA will specify any additional documentation requirements in the Agreement to enter into HAP contract.

PHA Acceptance of Completed Units [24 CFR 983.156]

Upon notice from the owner that the housing is completed, the SCHA must inspect to determine if the housing has been completed in accordance with the Agreement, including compliance with HQS and any additional requirements imposed under the Agreement. The SCHA must also

determine if the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

If the work has not been completed in accordance with the Agreement, the SCHA must not enter into the HAP contract.

If the SCHA determines the work has been completed in accordance with the Agreement and that the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion, the SCHA must submit the HAP contract for execution by the owner and must then execute the HAP contract.

PART V: HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT (HAP)

17-V.A. OVERVIEW

The SCHA must enter into a HAP contract with an owner for units that are receiving PBV assistance. The purpose of the HAP contract is to provide housing assistance payments for eligible families. Housing assistance is paid for contract units leased and occupied by eligible families during the HAP contract term. With the exception of single-family scattered-site projects, a HAP contract shall cover a single project. If multiple projects exist, each project is covered by a separate HAP contract. The HAP contract must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.202(a)].

17-V.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203]

The HAP contract must specify the following information:

- The total number of contract units by number of bedrooms;
- The project's name, street address, city or county, state and zip code, block and lot number (if known), and any other information necessary to clearly identify the site and the building;
- The number of contract units in each building, the location of each contract unit, the area of each contract unit, and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms in each contract unit;
- Services, maintenance, and equipment to be supplied by the owner and included in the rent to owner;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner (included in rent) and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- Features provided to comply with program accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8;
- The HAP contract term;
- The number of units in any project that will exceed the 25 percent per project cap, which will be set aside for occupancy by qualifying families (elderly and/or disabled families and families receiving supportive services); and
- The initial rent to owner for the first 12 months of the HAP contract term.

Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204]

The SCHA may not enter into a HAP contract until each contract unit has been inspected and the

SCHA has determined that the unit complies with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS). For existing housing, the HAP contract must be executed promptly after the SCHA selects the owner proposal and inspects the housing units. For newly constructed or rehabilitated housing the HAP contract must be executed promptly after the SCHA determines that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, all units meet HQS, and the owner furnishes all required evidence of completion.

SCHA Policy

For existing housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 10 business days of the SCHA determining that all units pass HQS.

For rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 10 business days of the SCHA determining that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, all units meet HQS, and the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.205; FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]

The SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

The term of all PBV HAP contracts will be negotiated with the owner on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of the initial HAP contract term or any time before expiration of the HAP contract, the SCHA may extend the term of the contract for an additional term of up to 20 years if the SCHA determines an extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families. A HAP contract extension may not exceed 20 years. A SCHA 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 SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

When determining whether or not to extend an expiring PBV contract, the SCHA 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 SCHA [24 CFR 983.205(c); FR Notice 1/18/17]

The HAP contract must provide that the term of the SCHA's contractual commitment is subject to the availability of sufficient appropriated funding as determined by HUD or by the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA. 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 SCHA 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 SCHA must provide the family with a voucher and the family must also be given the option by the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for non-compliance with HQS in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

17-V.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT

Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.207(a)]

At the SCHA'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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA must submit to the local field office information outlined in FR Notice 1/18/17. The SCHA must also detail in the administrative plan their intent to add PBV units and the rationale for adding units to the specific PBV project.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA may add contract units to the HAP contract at any time without a competitive selection process.

17-V.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR, ANNIVERSARY AND EXPIRATION DATES [24 CFR 983.207(b) and 983.302(e)]

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year.

There is a single annual anniversary and expiration date for all units under a particular HAP contract, even in cases where contract units are placed under the HAP contract in stages (on different dates) or units are added by amendment. The anniversary and expiration dates for all units coincide with the dates for the contract units that were originally placed under contract.

17-V.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP [24 CFR 983.210]

When the owner executes the HAP contract s/he certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with HQS;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, is leased to an eligible family referred by the SCHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit;
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit (does not apply to family's membership in a cooperative); and
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

17-V.F. ADDITIONAL HAP REQUIREMENTS

Housing Quality and Design Requirements [24 CFR 983.101(e) and 983.208(a)]

The owner is required to maintain and operate the contract units and premises in accordance with 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will identify the need for any special features on a case-by-case basis depending on the intended occupancy of the PBV project. The SCHA will specify any special design standards or additional requirements in the invitation for PBV proposals, the agreement to enter into HAP contract, and the HAP contract.

Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)]

At the discretion of the SCHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for a SCHA-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 SCHA 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).

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner not to exceed two full months of rent following the move-out month, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner..

PART VI: SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

17-VI.A. OVERVIEW

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

17-VI.B. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]

The SCHA may select families for the PBV program from those who are participants in the SCHA'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

SCHA, meet asset requirements, 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 SCHA's collection and use of family information regarding income, expenses, and family composition [24 CFR 5.230].

The SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

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

In-Place Families [24 CFR 983.251(b)]

An eligible family residing in a proposed PBV contract unit on the date the proposal is selected by the SCHA 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 SCHA's waiting list. Once the family's continued eligibility is determined (the SCHA 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 SCHA must refer these families to the project owner for an appropriately sized PBV unit in the project. Admission of eligible in-place families is not subject to income targeting requirements.

This regulatory protection from displacement does not apply to families that are not eligible to participate in the program on the proposal selection date.

17-VI.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

The SCHA may establish a separate waiting list for PBV units or it may use the same waiting list for both tenant-based and PBV assistance. The SCHA may also merge the PBV waiting list with a waiting list for other assisted housing programs offered by the SCHA. If the SCHA chooses to offer a separate waiting list for PBV assistance, the SCHA must offer to place applicants who are listed on the tenant-based waiting list on the waiting list for PBV assistance.

If a PHA decides to establish a separate PBV waiting list, the PHA may use a single waiting list for the SCHA's whole PBV program, or it may establish separate waiting lists for PBV units in particular projects or buildings or for sets of such units.

SCHA policy

The SCHA will establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving PBV assistance.

For projects in which the waitlist has no predetermined close date and applicants are pulled from the waiting list while it remains open, applications will be selected based on the preferences for which they qualify for and in accordance with SCHA's priority of

preferences. In addition, the SCHA may select applications based on date and time of application.

For projects in which the waitlist has a predetermined close date, applications will be selected based on the preferences for which they qualify for and in accordance with SCHA's priority of preferences. Within each preference category, families will be selected based on a random lottery selection process.

17-VI.D. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

Applicants who will occupy units with PBV assistance must be selected from the SCHA's waiting list. The SCHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units. The SCHA 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 SCHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA must provide an absolute selection preference for eligible in-place families as described in Section 17-VI.B.

The PHA may establish a selection preference for families who qualify for voluntary services, including disability-specific services, offered in conjunction with assisted units, provided that preference is consistent with the PHA plan. The PHA may not, however, grant a preference to a person with a specific disability [FR Notice 1/18/17].

In advertising such a project, the owner may advertise the project as offering services for a particular type of disability; however, the project must be open to all otherwise eligible disabled persons who may benefit from services provided in the project. In these projects, disabled residents may not be required to accept the particular services offered as a condition of occupancy.

If the PHA has projects with "excepted units" for elderly families or supportive services, the PHA must give preference to such families when referring families to these units [24 CFR 983.261(b); FR Notice 1/18/17].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will provide a selection preference when required by the regulation (e.g., eligible in-place families, elderly families or units with supportive services, or mobility impairments for accessible units).

The following preferences have been established for the following projects, buildings, or sets of units:

Veterans Housing

Veteran
Head of household, spouse or co-head has served at least 181 consecutive days active duty in the armed forces, and who has received an honorable or medical discharge from the United States Armed Forces. Active duty training and inactive duty training shall not be considered active duty for purposes of this preference. The applicant who is eligible for the veteran preference must live with the family.

An applicant who was married to a veteran at the time of the veteran's death, or to a person who was in the military at the time of the person's death, is eligible for the veteran preference if the applicant has not remarried. A person who is separated or divorced from the veteran but maintains eligibility status for veteran benefits is eligible for the veteran preference.

Local Resident
Families who live or work in SCHA unincorporated limits, Rio Vista, Dixon or whose head of household, spouse or cohead works (verifiable, paid employment) or have been notified that they are hired to work within SCHA unincorporated limits, Rio Vista, or Dixon . The employment must be reported to all applicable sources (i.e. the IRS, CalWorks, etc.) to be eligible for this preference. If an applicant is on temporary disability form the job that is qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and considered eligible to return to work upon medical reinstatement. A post office box address is not considered proof of Solano County residency. A family who claims to be homeless in SCHA unincorporated limits, Rio Vista, Dixon must provide business verification of services received in the above areas or any other business documentation that ties that person to the jurisdiction. Handwritten letters from friends, relatives or other private individuals will not be acceptable as proof of residence.

Working family
(This preference will be automatically awarded to families where the head of household and spouse, or head of household and cohead are at least 62 years of age, or meet HUD's definition of a disabled person.)

Working family is a family where head of household, spouse or cohead is employed 20 hours per week (verifiable, paid employment), a recent graduate (within 6 months) or active full-time participant in an educational and/or training program, is currently receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits or is on temporary disability. The employment must be reported to all applicable sources (i.e. the IRS, CalWorks, etc.) to be eligible for this

preference. If an applicant is on temporary disability from the job that is qualification for this preference, the applicant must still be employed by the company and considered eligible to return to work upon medical reinstatement.

Preference System

Preference ranking for Veterans Housing project is in the following manner:

Preference	Points
Veteran	4
Local Resident	2
Working, Disabled, Elderly	1

17-VI.E. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE

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

The SCHA 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 SCHA'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 SCHA 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 SCHA must provide a briefing packet that explains how the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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). Please refer to the SCHA's Language Assistance Plan for more information.

17-VI.F. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS

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

Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]

During the term of the HAP contract, the owner must lease contract units to eligible families that are selected and referred by the SCHA from the SCHA'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 SCHA's subsidy standards.

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]

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

Policy

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

The SCHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 15 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

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

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 or more days since owner notice of the vacancy, the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 days, the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA's notice.

17-VI.G. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR 983.255]

PHA Responsibility

The SCHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, the SCHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

The SCHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in SCHA records) and the name and address (if known by the SCHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, the SCHA may offer the owner other information the SCHA 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 SCHA must provide applicant families a description of the SCHA policy on providing information to owners, and the SCHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

The SCHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided in response to a request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(4)].

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants, and will provide owners with the required information, at turnover HQS inspection or before. The SCHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

Owner Responsibility

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills;
- Caring for a unit and premises;
- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing;
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others; and
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

PART VII: OCCUPANCY

17-VII.A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by the SCHA, referred to an owner and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

17-VII.B. LEASE [24 CFR 983.256]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law. Legal capacity means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner and the landlord may enforce the terms of the lease against the tenant.

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.

The SCHA may review the owner's lease form to determine if the lease complies with state and local law. If the SCHA determines that the lease does not comply with state or local law, the SCHA may decline to approve the tenancy.

SCHA Policy

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

Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c)]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provided by the owner; and
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements;

- The composition of the household as approved by the SCHA (the names of family members and any SCHA-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 SCHA terminates the HAP contract
- The SCHA 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 SCHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify the SCHA 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 SCHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. The SCHA must redetermine reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The redetermined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257]

With two exceptions, the owner of a PBV unit may terminate tenancy for the same reasons an owner may in the tenant-based voucher program (see Section 12-III.B. and 24 CFR 982.310). In the PBV program, terminating tenancy for "good cause" does not include doing so for a business or economic reason, or a desire to use the unit for personal or family use or other non-residential purpose.

Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]

The lease may specify a maximum period of family absence from the unit that may be shorter than the maximum period permitted by regulation and SCHA 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. SCHA 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 SCHA. After the 180-day period, the unit shall be removed from the HAP contract pursuant to 24 CFR 983.211.

SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will allow the owner to collect a security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate.

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant according to State law.

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 SCHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the tenant to the owner. However, if a tenant does not clear their account with the landlord, either through repayment or a repayment agreement or by demonstrating the tenant does not owe the amount claimed by the owner, the SCHA may terminate assistance to the tenant for violation of family obligations (see Chapter 12).

17-VII.C. MOVES

Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260]

If the SCHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong size unit, based on the SCHA'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 SCHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and the SCHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA 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 SCHA's determination. The SCHA 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; or

Tenant-based voucher assistance.

If the SCHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, the SCHA 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 SCHA) 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 SCHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract.

If the SCHA 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 SCHA, or both, the SCHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by the SCHA and remove the unit from the HAP contract.

SCHA Policy

When the SCHA 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 SCHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this
30-day period.

The SCHA 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 SCHA. If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA will follow VAWA policies as outlined in Chapter 16 Part IX of this administrative plan, including using the Emergency Transfer Plan as the basis for PBV transfers under VAWA (Exhibit 16-4).

HUD requires that the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

When the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking has lived in the unit for less than one year, the SCHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

The SCHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where the SCHA has PBV units. The SCHA 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 tenant-based rental assistance. Such a decision will be made by the SCHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers.

If a victim wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, the SCHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where the SCHA has PBV units. The SCHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

17-VII.D. EXCEPTIONS TO THE OCCUPANCY CAP [24 CFR 983.262]

As of April 18, 2018, the SCHA may not pay housing assistance under a PBV HAP contract for more than the greater of 25 units or 25 percent of the number of dwelling units in a project unless:

- The units are exclusively for elderly families,
- The units are for households eligible for supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project

If the project is located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, the project cap is the greater of 25 units or 40 percent (instead of 25 percent) of the units in the project [FR Notice 7/14/17].

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving and while the resident of an excepted unit has received Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) supportive services or any other service as defined

by the PHA and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit. However, if the FSS family fails to successfully complete the FSS contract of participation or supportive services objective and consequently is no longer eligible for the supportive services, the family must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by the PHA, and the PHA shall cease paying HAP on behalf of the family.

Further, when a family (or remaining members of a family) residing in an excepted unit no longer meets the criteria for a "qualifying family" because the family is no longer an elderly family due to a change in family composition, the PHA has the discretion to allow the family to remain in the excepted unit. If the PHA does not exercise this discretion, the family must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by the PHA, and the PHA must cease paying housing assistance payments on behalf of the non-qualifying family.

Individuals in units with supportive services who choose to no longer participate in a service or who no longer qualify for services they qualified for at the time of initial occupancy cannot subsequently be denied continued housing opportunity because of this changed circumstance. A PHA or owner cannot determine that a participant's needs exceed the level of care offered by qualifying services or require that individuals be transitioned to different projects based on service needs.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the unit must be removed from the HAP contract unless the project is partially assisted, and it is possible for the HAP contract to be amended to substitute a different unit in the building in accordance with program requirements; or the owner terminates the lease and evicts the family. The housing assistance payments for a family residing in an excepted unit that is not in compliance with its family obligations to comply with supportive services requirements must be terminated by the PHA.

The PHA may allow a family that initially qualified for occupancy of an excepted unit based on elderly family status to continue to reside in a unit, where through circumstances beyond the control of the family (e.g., death of the elderly family member or long-term or permanent hospitalization or nursing care), the elderly family member no longer resides in the unit. In this case, the unit may continue to be counted as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in that unit. Once the family vacates the unit, in order to continue as an excepted unit under the HAP contract, the unit must be made available to and occupied by a qualified family.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will allow families who initially qualified to live in an excepted unit to remain when circumstances change due to circumstances beyond the remaining family members' control.

In all other cases, the SCHA will provide written notice to the family and owner within 10 business days of making the determination. The family will be given 30 days from the date of the notice to move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, the SCHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

The SCHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

PART VIII: DETERMINING RENT TO OWNER

17-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The amount of the initial rent to an owner of units receiving PBV assistance is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term. Although for rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) states the estimated amount of the initial rent to owner, the actual amount of the initial rent to owner is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

During the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner is redetermined at the owner's request in accordance with program requirements, and at such time that there is a five percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

17-VIII.B. RENT LIMITS [24 CFR 983.301]

Except for certain tax credit units (discussed below), the rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of the following amounts:

- An amount determined by the SCHA, 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

The rent will be determined as stated above, except in the following situations:

- Rio Vista Veterans Housing – Units have specific amenities and meet certain criteria which make it similar to an SRO. Therefore, SCHA will determine the rent as follows:
    - Rent Reasonableness is based on 0-bedroom units in the area, as information on 6-bedroom units is unavailable.
    - Housing Subsidy - In determining the housing subsidy, the contract rent is set on 75% of 110% of the Zero bedroom FMR.

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 SCHA must determine reasonable rent in accordable 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 SCHA 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 accordable 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 SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will elect within the HAP contract not to reduce rents below the initial level, with the exception of circumstances listed in 24 CFR 983.302(c)(2). If, upon redetermination of the rent to owner, the reasonable rent would result in a rent below the initial rent, the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA must use the most recently published FMR and the utility allowance schedule in effect at the time of redetermination. At its discretion, the SCHA 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 SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

Upon written request by the owner, the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA determines it is necessary due to SCHA budgetary constraints.

Use of Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs) [24 CFR 888.113(h)]

While small area FMRs (SAFMRs) do not apply to PBV projects, SCHAs that operate a tenant-based program under SAFMRs (either by HUD-designation or because the SCHA requested HUD approval to use SAFMRs) may apply SAFMRs to all future PBV HAP contracts. If the SCHA adopts this policy, it must apply to all future PBV projects and the SCHA's entire jurisdiction. The SCHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if the SCHA subsequently changes its policy.

Further, the SCHA may apply SAFMRs to current PBV projects where the notice of owner selection was made on or before the effective date of SCHA implementation, provided the owner is willing to mutually agree to doing so and the application is prospective. The SCHA and owner may not subsequently choose to revert back to use of the FMRs once the SAFMRs have been adopted, even if the SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy
The SCHA will not apply SAFMRs to the SCHA's PBV program.

Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302]

The SCHA 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 SCHA, it must be requested at the annual anniversary of the HAP contract (see Section 17-V.D.). The request must be in writing and in the form and manner required by the SCHA. The SCHA 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).

SCHA Policy

An owner's request for a rent increase must be submitted to the SCHA 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the HAP contract, and must include the new rent amount the owner is proposing.

The SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA to the owner specifying the amount of the redetermined rent. The SCHA 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will provide a reasonable amount of notice to the owner with at least 30 days written notice of any change in the amount of rent to owner.

17-VIII.C. REASONABLE RENT [24 CFR 983.303]

At the time the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by the SCHA, except where the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by SCHA 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 SCHA may require the owner to submit information on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere.

17-VIII.D. EFFECT OF OTHER SUBSIDY AND RENT CONTROL

In addition to the rent limits discussed in Section 17-VIII.B above, other restrictions may limit the amount of rent to owner in a PBV unit. In addition, certain types of subsidized housing are not even eligible to receive PBV assistance (see Section 17-II.D).

Other Subsidy [24 CFR 983.304]

To comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements, at the discretion of HUD or its designee, the SCHA shall reduce the rent to owner because of other governmental subsidies, including tax credits or tax exemptions, grants, or other subsidized funding.

For units receiving assistance under the HOME program, rents may not exceed rent limits as required by that program.

For units in any of the following types of federally subsidized projects, the rent to owner may not exceed the subsidized rent (basic rent) or tax credit rent as determined in accordance with requirements for the applicable federal program:

- An insured or non-insured Section 236 project;
- A formerly insured or non-insured Section 236 project that continues to receive Interest Reduction Payment following a decoupling action;

- A Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate (BMIR) project;
- A Section 515 project of the Rural Housing Service;
- Any other type of federally subsidized project specified by HUD.

Combining Subsidy

Rent to owner may not exceed any limitation required to comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements.

Rent Control [24 CFR 983.305]

In addition to the rent limits set by PBV program regulations, the amount of rent to owner may also be subject to rent control or other limits under local, state, or federal law.

PART IX: PAYMENTS TO OWNER

17-IX.A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.351]

During the term of the HAP contract, the SCHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract for units that comply with HQS and are 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 SCHA agree on a later date.

The SCHA 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 SCHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

17-IX.B. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352]

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if the SCHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

SCHA Policy

If SCHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and, as a result, is not entitled to keep the housing assistance payment, SCHA will notify the owner of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. SCHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 161IV.B

At the discretion of the SCHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. The SCHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by the SCHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner.

17-IX.C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER [24 CFR 983.353]

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by the SCHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA. 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 SCHA.

Likewise, the SCHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. The SCHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. The SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If the SCHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, the SCHA must

notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will make utility reimbursements directly to the family if the monthly utility reimbursement is over $50.

The SCHA may make all utility reimbursement payments to qualifying families on a monthly basis. Reimbursements must be made once per calendar-year quarter and must be prorated if the family leaves the program in advance of its next quarterly reimbursement. The SCHA must also adopt hardship policies for families for whom receiving quarterly reimbursement would create a financial hardship.

SCHA Policy

SCHA will issue all utility reimbursements monthly.

17-IX.D. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES [24 CFR 983.354]

Meals and Supportive Services

With the exception of PBV assistance in assisted living developments, the owner may not require the tenant to pay charges for meals or supportive services. Non-payment of such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.

In assisted living developments receiving PBV assistance, the owner may charge for meals or supportive services. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. However, non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in an assisted living development.

Other Charges by Owner

The owner may not charge extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

Chapter 18

SPECIAL PURPOSE VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

Special purpose vouchers are specifically funded by Congress in separate appropriations from regular HCV program funding in order to target specific populations. Special purpose vouchers include vouchers for the following programs:

- Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
- Mainstream
- Non-Elderly Disabled (NED)
- Stability Voucher program

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will administer the following types of special purpose vouchers: **FUP, VASH and Mainstream**

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies for administering special purpose vouchers. The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into five sections, as follows:

Part I: Family Unification Program (FUP) –

Part II: Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program

Part III: Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)

Part IV: Mainstream voucher program

Part V: Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) vouchers

Part VI: Stability Voucher program

SCHA has not been awarded FUP, FYI, NED or Stability Vouchers. If awarded, the HUD regulations and policies outlined in this chapter will be followed.

Except as addressed by this chapter and as required under federal statute and HUD requirements, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to special purpose vouchers.

PART I: FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM (FUP)

18-I.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Fact Sheet, Housing Choice Voucher Program Family Unification Program (FUP)] - The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply

Overview

The Family Unification Program (FUP) was authorized by Congress in 1990 to help preserve and reunify families. PHAs that administer the program provide vouchers to two different populations—FUP families and FUP youth.

Families eligible for FUP are families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in:

- The imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care; or
- The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

There is no time limitation on FUP family vouchers, and the family retains their voucher as long as they are HCV-eligible. There is no requirement for the provision of supportive services for FUP family vouchers.

Youth eligible for FUP are those who:

- Are at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years of age;
- Have left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act at age 16 and older; and
- Are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

FUP youth vouchers are limited by statute to a period between 36 and 60 months of housing assistance. Supportive services must also be provided to FUP-eligible youth by the Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA) or by another agency or organization under contract with the PCWA for the period of time defined in the notice or Notice of Funding Availability/Opportunity (NOFA/O) for which funding was made available.

PHAs that wish to administer FUP vouchers must apply to HUD by submitting an application under an ac
tive Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). While the FUP program is administered in accordance with HCV regulations, the FUP NOFOs issued by HUD provide specific program information and requirements.

In order to administer the program, the PHA must also form a partnership with a local PCWA who is responsible for determining the family or youth meets FUP eligibility requirements and

referring them to the PHA. Once the referral is received, the PHA is responsible for placing the FUP family or youth on the PHA's waiting list and determining whether they are eligible to receive assistance under the PHA's HCV program.

Assigning Vouchers [FUP FAQs]

The PHA may, but is not required to, assign a specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers for FUP youths and FUP families. Unless the PHA assigns a specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers to a designated FUP population, the PHA must serve any referrals (youths or families) that meet all program eligibility requirements up to the PHA's designated FUP program size.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA has not designated any specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers for youths or families. The SCHA will serve all referrals that meet program eligibility requirements, up to the SCHA's FUP voucher allocation.

18-I.B. PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCY (PCWA)

Families and youth do not apply directly to the PHA for FUP vouchers. They are instead referred by a PCWA with whom the PHA has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The partnering PCWA initially determines whether the family or youth meets the FUP program eligibility requirements listed in 18-I.C. and 18-I.D. and then refers those families or youths to the PHA.

HUD strongly encourages PHAs and PCWAs to make decisions collaboratively on the administration of the program and to maintain open and continuous communication. The PCWA must have a system for identifying FUP-eligible youth within the agency's caseload and for reviewing referrals from a Continuum of Care (COC) if applicable.

PHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The PHA will enter into an MOU with the following partnering organization: ***Solano County Child Welfare Services CWS.).***

Supportive Services

The PCWA must provide supportive services for the period of time defined in the notice or NOFA/O for which the funding was made available to all FUP-eligible youth regardless of their age. The MOU between the PHA and the PCWA should identify the period of time in which supportive services will be provided.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The PCWA will provide supportive services for all FUP youth for a period of 36 months.

Supportive services may be provided to FUP-eligible youth by the PCWA or by another agency or organization under agreement or contract with the PCWA, including the PHA. The organization providing the services and resources must be identified in the MOU. The following services must be offered:

- Basic life skills information or counseling on money management, use of credit, housekeeping, proper nutrition or meal preparation, and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services);
- Counseling on compliance with rental lease requirements and with HCV program participant requirements, including assistance or referrals for assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits;
- Providing such assurances to owners of rental property as are reasonable and necessary to assist a FUP-eligible youth to rent a unit with a FUP voucher;
- Job preparation and attainment counseling (where to look and how to apply, dress, grooming, relationships with supervisory personnel, etc.); and
- Educational and career advancement counseling regarding attainment of general equivalency diploma (GED), or attendance or financing of education at a technical school, trade school, or college, including successful work ethic and attitude models.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

Additional supportive services will not be offered.

A FUP-eligible youth cannot be required to participate in these services as condition of receipt of the FUP voucher.

18-I.C. FUP FAMILY VOUCHER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

FUP family assistance is reserved for eligible families that the PCWA has certified are a family for whom a lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in:

- The imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or
- The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

Lack of adequate housing means the family meets any one of the following conditions:

- Living in substandard housing, which refers to a unit that meets any one of the following conditions:

- Does not have operable indoor plumbing
- Does not have a usable flush toilet inside the unit for the exclusive use of a family or youth
- Does not have a usable bathtub or shower inside the unit for the exclusive use of a family or youth
- Does not have electricity, or has inadequate or unsafe electrical service
- Does not have a safe or adequate source of heat
- Should, but does not, have a kitchen
- Has been declared unfit for habitation by an agency or unit of government, or in its present condition otherwise endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the family or youth
- Has one or more critical defects, or a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or to the extent that it requires considerable repair or rebuilding. The defects may result from original construction, from continued neglect or lack of repair, or from serious damage to the structure

- Being homeless as defined in 24 CFR 578.3
- Living in a unit where the presence of a household member with certain characteristics (i.e., conviction for certain criminal activities) would result in the imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or the delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care
- Living in housing not accessible to the family's disabled child or children due to the nature of the disability
- Living in an overcrowded unit, which is defined as living in a unit where one of the following conditions has been met:
  - The family is separated from its child or children and the parents are living in an otherwise standard housing unit, but, after the family is reunited, the parents' housing unit would be overcrowded for the entire family and would be considered substandard; or
  - The family is living with its child or children in a unit that is overcrowded for the entire family and this overcrowded condition may result, in addition to other factors, in the imminent placement of its child or children in out-of-home care.
  - For purposes of this definition, the determination as to whether the unit is overcrowded is made in accordance with the PHA subsidy standards in Chapter 5, Part III of this policy.

Since HUD does not define *imminent placement*, the partnering PCWA may use its discretion to determine whether the potential out of home placement of the family's child or children is imminent [FUP FAQs].

18-I.D. FUP YOUTH VOUCHER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

While FUP family vouchers operate as regular HCVs after the family is referred from the PCWA, there are several aspects of the FUP youth vouchers that make them distinct from the FUP family vouchers and from regular HCVs.

Eligibility Criteria

A FUP-eligible youth is a youth the PCWA has certified:

- Is at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years of age (has not yet reached their 25th birthday);
  - The FUP youth must be no more than 24 years old at the time the PCWA certifies them as eligible and at the time of HAP contract execution.
- Has left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act;
  - Foster care placement can include, but is not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, childcare institutions, and pre-adoptive homes in accordance with 24 CFR 5.576.
- Is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older;
  - *At risk of being homeless* is fully defined at 24 CFR 576.2.
    - This includes a person that is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a healthcare facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution).
    - Therefore, youth being discharged from an institution may be eligible for a FUP voucher [FUP FAQs].
- Has an annual income at or below 30 percent of area median income; and
- Does not have sufficient resources or support networks (e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks) immediately available to prevent them from moving to a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements.

18-I.E. BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

The SCHA has 50 vouchers specifically for FUP eligible families and/or youth. When vouchers become available, the SCHA will pull FUP eligible families from the SCHA wait list based on preferences and lottery placement.

FUP eligible families and youth will be issued an initial voucher to search for housing with a 120 day term. 90 day extensions may be authorized when requested. The SCHA must approve the first extension request, whether it is written or oral, if made on or before the term expiration date. Subsequent requests shall be completed in accordance with Chapter 5, Section II.E. of this Administrative Plan. A final 60 day extension voucher issuance, notify the applicant prior to the

initial term expiration to remind them of the term expiration date, the process for requesting an extension, and to inquire if the applicant needs assistance with their housing search.

FUP eligible youth are eligible to receive housing assistance for a maximum of 36 months. FUP eligible youth who are parents of minor children are considered FUP youth and are eligible to receive assistance for a maximum of 36 months. At the end of 36 months, or any time during the 36 month time frame, a FUP youth may choose to participate in the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program which would allow up to an additional five years, plus up to two years of any eligible extensions, or until the FSS Contract of Participation ends or is terminated, whichever is sooner. At the end of 36 months, or the end of the FSS Contract of Participation, whichever comes first, the SCHA, in coordination with CWS and, will determine if the youth is ready to be self-sufficient. If it is determined that the youth is not ready to be self-sufficient, a special preference on the waiting list will be given to those FUP youth whose voucher is expiring and will have a lack of adequate housing as a result of the voucher expiration.

There is no limitation on the time a FUP family may receive housing assistance under the FUP. FUP families are eligible to keep their FUP voucher assistance if they lose parental rights.

After verification of eligibility is completed by the SCHA, the family will be required to attend an oral briefing prior to receiving a FUP voucher. The briefing will include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and landlord. In addition to the oral briefing, the SCHA will provide a briefing packet that explains how the SCHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information. Additionally, the family will be required to attend pre-rental housing counseling offered in groups, or individual, as needed.

Adding People to the Household

The SCHA will allow FUP participants to add members to their household provided they are eligible (i.e. clear criminal background, income eligible, etc.). However, if the household splits while receiving assistance, the voucher will remain with the original FUP voucher recipient. Other adults in the family will not have the right to contest the SCHA's decision to allow the voucher to remain with the original FUP recipient. This only applies while the family holds a FUP voucher. If the family is absorbed into the SCHA's HCV program, then the rules on family break-up while being assisted described in Chapter 3 of this Administrative Plan apply.

18-I.F SERVICE PLAN

Solano County CWS and any other organization the SCHA selects to work with that is focused on youth transitional services , will provide case management services to families and youth participating in the FUP for the first 18 months of participation. The service plan will outline services needed to assist the family to achieve self-sufficiency. The family will be required to

attend classes and/or meetings that are recommended based on an individual needs assessment. The family will be jointly monitored by CWS, and any other organization the SCHA selects to work with that is focused on youth transitional services and the SCHA on a regular basis for compliance with case management.

18-I.G. FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) Coordinator will inform and encourage the family and/or youth to participate in the FSS Program. If the family elects to participate, they will be monitored at least quarterly to ensure that they are on the right track towards achieving their goals.

The SCHA is participating in the FUP and FSS Demonstration (PIH-2016-01). The purpose of the demonstration is to increase opportunities for housing youth with support to achieve self-sufficiency. Program participants with a FUP youth voucher who agree to sign an FSS Contract of Participation will maintain their housing assistance for a period not exceeding the length of the FSS Contract of Participation. If the FSS Contract of Participation is extended in accordance with 24 CFR 303(d), the FUP youth voucher can be extended for the entire length of the FSS Contract of Participation. New and current FUP youth until the end of the 36 months to enroll in the FUP FSS Demonstration Program.

The SCHA will notify current FUP youth, if any, that this Demonstration Program is available with no less than 60 days remaining of the 36 month eligibility period.

If a FUP youth participating in the Demonstration Program fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the FSS Contract of Participation without good cause and is terminated from the FSS program, the youth is no longer considered a participant in the Demonstration Program.

FSS Enrollment at 24 Months

If the FUP youth has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FUP assistance, HUD encourages the PHA to remind the youth at the 24-month reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above so that the youth has enough time to meet these requirements prior to the expiration of the 36-month time period for FUP assistance.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

If the FUP youth has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FUP assistance, the SCHA will remind the youth at their second regular reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment Between 36 and 48 Months

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 36-month and 48-month mark:

- The PHA must offer the slot to a FUP youth who had their voucher extended based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirement listed above, or one of the statutory exceptions listed above (even if the youth previously declined an FSS slot because they met one of the statutory exceptions).
- The PHA must work with the youth to determine whether enrollment in FSS is feasible and in their best interest given any education, workforce development, or employment activities that the youth is engaged in and any statutory exceptions that apply to the youth, as well as the remaining time on their voucher.
- If the FUP youth accepts the FSS slot, the PHA must work with the youth to establish Contract of Participation goals and an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) that can be accomplished within the time period left on the voucher.

If the FUP youth is offered an FSS slot prior to the 36-month mark, the youth:

- Will be required to enroll in the FSS program in order to receive an extension of assistance at the end of the 36-month time period (unless they meet one of the statutory exceptions described above).
- Will not be considered to have been "unable to enroll" in the FSS program as described above, and as a result, will not be eligible to receive an extension of assistance based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment After 48 Months

The PHA may, but is not required to, offer a FUP youth an FSS slot that becomes available between the 48-month mark and the 60-month mark, since the youth will have already received their second and final extension.

PHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 48 and 60-month marks, the PHA will not offer the FSS slot to a FUP youth.

Extensions of Assistance

At the 36-month and 48-month reexamination, the PHA must extend FUP youth assistance if the youth is participating in and in compliance with the FSS program as long as the youth is still eligible for the HCV program.

In any case, the FUP youth cannot receive more than a total of 60 months of FUP youth voucher assistance, even if the FSS Contract of Participation time period extends beyond the voucher 60-month mark.

No FSS Program or Unable to Enroll in FSS

If a PHA does not carry out an FSS program or the FUP youth has been unable to enroll in the program during the first 36 months of receiving FUP assistance, the FUP youth is entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to two successive 12-month periods beyond the 36-month time limit provided that the youth engaged in at least one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above for not less than nine months of the 12-month period preceding each extension. In order to meet the nine months out of the preceding 12 months requirement, the youth may have engaged in one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above or a combination of these activities.

Verification Prior to Annual Reexam

In order to provide an extension of assistance, the PHA must verify compliance with the above requirements at the end of the 36-month time period and the 48-month time periods. The PHA does not need to verify compliance with these requirements at the end of the 60-month time period since the maximum length of assistance is 60 months.

To verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement or one of the statutory exceptions, the PHA must provide the FUP youth written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FUP assistance and providing instructions on how the youth may demonstrate that they meet one of these conditions. This notification must be provided sufficiently in advance of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time periods, as applicable, to allow the FUP youth to demonstrate that they meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, and for the PHA to conduct an annual reexamination prior to the expiration of the FUP assistance.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, at the end of the 36-month and 48-month time periods prior to the FUP youth's scheduled annual reexamination. The SCHA will not verify compliance at the end of the 60-month time period.

The SCHA will provide each FUP youth on the SCHA's program with a written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FUP assistance if they meet conditions outlined in this chapter and providing them with instructions on how they may demonstrate compliance at least 60 days prior to their scheduled annual reexamination date. When necessary, the SCHA will provide this notification in a format accessible to FUP youth with disabilities and in a translated format for FUP youth with limited English proficiency in accordance with Chapter 2.

The SCHA will use the following verification methods to verify a FUP youth's eligibility for voucher extensions:

To verify compliance with the FSS requirement, the SCHA will examine its records to confirm, or obtain confirmation from the SCHA's FSS program staff, that the FUP youth participant is in compliance with FSS program requirements and has not been terminated from the FSS program.

To meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, the SCHA will verify that the FUP youth was engaged in at least one education, workforce development, or employment activity for at least nine months of the 12-month period immediately preceding the end of 36-month or 48-month time period, as applicable.

Due to the timing of when the SCHA verifies compliance and conducts the annual reexamination, the FUP youth may have not yet met the nine-month requirement but may be able to demonstrate that they will meet the nine-month requirement as of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period. In such cases, the FUP/FYI youth will still be considered to have met the requirements.

In order for the FUP youth to meet one of the statutory exceptions described above, the youth must submit a certification to the SCHA that they meet one of these exceptions. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit in order to demonstrate that they meet one of the statutory exceptions.

A FUP youth who received an extension of voucher assistance at the end of the 36-month time period based on meeting one of the conditions described in this chapter does not have to meet the same conditions when they reach the end of the 48-month time period. The FUP youth may demonstrate that they meet a different condition in order to receive an extension of their assistance.

If the PHA determines that the youth meets one of the statutory conditions, the PHA would then conduct an annual reexamination. If the annual reexamination determines that the youth is still eligible for the HCV program, the PHA must provide the FUP youth the extension of voucher assistance.

Termination of Assistance for Failure to Meet Conditions

Failure of the FUP youth to meet one of the above conditions will only impact their ability to receive subsequent extensions of assistance. It will not serve as a basis for terminating the FUP assistance prior to the annual reexam.

If the FUP youth does not meet any of the conditions described in in this chapter, the youth is subject to the statutory time limit of 36 months or the time limit of any extension that the youth has already received, and the FUP youth voucher must be terminated once the youth reaches this time limit. The calculation of the time limit begins from the date the first HAP contract is signed (for tenant-based vouchers) or from the date the youth entered into the initial lease agreement (for project-based vouchers). The number of months is calculated based on the number of months that HAP subsidy is being paid on behalf of the youth, not the number of months that the youth is in the FUP youth program. Prior to termination, the PHA must offer the FUP youth the opportunity to request an informal hearing, in accordance with Chapter 16.

18-I.H. PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PAC)

The SCHA, Solano County CWS, and any other organization the SCHA selects to work with that is focused on youth transitional services, will establish a Program Advisory Committee (PAC) for FUP. The Purpose of the PAC is to assist the FUP in securing commitments of public and private resources for the operation of the FUP and to better address the needs of FUP participants. The PAC will meet at least quarterly to assess program progress and outcomes.

18.I.I. PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

In accordance with federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with the rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, the SCHA takes appropriate steps to ensure effective communication with FUP applicants, FUP participants and members of the public with disabilities, including during outreach, recruitment, enrollment, and trainings. In addition, the SCHA provides appropriate auxiliary aids and services, makes reasonable adjustments or modifications to rules, policies, practices and procedures in order for individuals with disabilities to equally participate in all program activities. The SCHA also ensures physical accessibility to their location. For more specific information on program accessibility, see Chapter 2 of this Administrative Plan.

18-I.J. ASSISTANCE PERIOD [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Maximum Assistance Period

Although there is no time limit on FUP family vouchers, FUP youth vouchers are limited by statute. Unless the FUP youth meets an exception outlined below, after 36 months of assistance, the FUP youth voucher must be terminated. However, any period of time for which no subsidy (HAP) is being paid on behalf of the youth does not count toward the 36-month limitation.

If the FUP youth does meet the requirements outlined below, the statutory limit on FUP assistance is a total of 60 months of FUP voucher assistance [FR Notice 1/24/22].

Extension of Assistance

FUP youth who first leased or lease a unit after December 27, 2020, may be eligible for an extension of assistance up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit (for a total of 60 months of assistance).

While FUP youth cannot be required to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program as a condition of receipt of assistance, an eligible youth who participates in the FSS program and is in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of the program is entitled to receive assistance for up to an additional 24 months. A FUP youth must accept an FSS slot if it is offered to them prior to the 36-month mark in order to receive an extension of assistance (unless the youth meets one of the statutory exceptions described below).

Statutory Exceptions

A FUP youth will be entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit without participating in the PHA's FSS program if they certify that they meet one of the exceptions below:

- The FUP youth is a parent or other household member responsible for the care of a dependent child under the age of six or for the care of an incapacitated person.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  The SCHA will apply this exception in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

  The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a SCHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

  The child or incapacitated person is not required to reside in the household in order for the youth to certify they meet this exception. For example, a child in a joint custody arrangement under the age of six who resides in the household only part-time may qualify the youth for this exception.

  The FUP youth is a person who is regularly and actively participating in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  The SCHA will define *regular and active participation* in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

  The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a SCHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

- The FUP youth is a person who is incapable of complying with the requirement to participate in a FSS program as described above or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities as described below, as applicable, due to a documented medical condition.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  The SCHA will apply this requirement in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with statutory requirements.

The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a SCHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

A FUP youth that meets one of the above exceptions must still be offered an opportunity to enroll in the PHA's FSS program (if it is available to them) and receive any supportive services available to FUP youth. A FUP youth may choose to participate in an FSS program or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities, even if they meet one of the above statutory exceptions.

Education, Workforce Development, or Employment Activities

If a PHA that carries out an FSS program is unable to offer a FUP youth an FSS slot during their first 36 months of receiving FUP youth assistance, the youth is considered to have been "unable to enroll" in the program and may have their voucher extended by meeting the education, workforce development, or employment criteria described below:

- The youth was engaged in obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school di
- ploma or its recognized equivalent.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will use the definitions of *recognized postsecondary credential* and *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). WIOA defines a *recognized postsecondary credential* as a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by the state involved or federal government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree (29 U.S.C. 3102). Examples of a recognized postsecondary credential include, but are not limited to, an associate's degree, bachelor's degree, occupational licensure, or occupational certification (see U.S. Department of Labor, Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 10–16, Change 1). For the purpose of WIOA, the U.S. Department of Labor defines a *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* as a secondary school diploma (or alternate diploma) that is recognized by a state and that is included for accountability purposes under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). A secondary school equivalency certification signifies that a student has completed the requirement for a high school education. Examples of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent include, but are not limited to, obtaining certification of attaining passing scores on a state-recognized high school equivalency test, earning a secondary school diploma or state-recognized equivalent, or obtaining certification of passing a state-recognized competency-based assessment.

- The youth was enrolled in an *institution of higher education*, as such term is defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) or an institution that meets the definition of a *proprietary institution of higher education* or a *postsecondary vocational institution* under sections 102(b)(1) and (c)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(b)(1) and (c)(1)), respectively.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  Youth must be enrolled in education activities on at least a half-time basis, as defined by the institution that they attend. However, the SCHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the youth is unable to enroll in a sufficient number of classes due to a lack of course offerings by the educational institution where the youth is enrolled.

- The youth was participating in a career pathway, as such term is defined in Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102). The term *career pathway* means a combination of rigorous and high-quality education, training, and other services that:
  - Aligns with the skill needs of industries in the economy of the state or regional economy involved;
  - Prepares an individual to be successful in any of a full range of secondary or postsecondary education options, including apprenticeships registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the "National Apprenticeship Act"; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.) (referred to individually in this Act as an *apprenticeship*, except in section 3226 of this title);
  - Includes counseling to support an individual in achieving the individual's education and career goals;
  - Includes, as appropriate, education offered concurrently with and in the same context as workforce preparation activities and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster;
  - Organizes education, training, and other services to meet the particular needs of an individual in a manner that accelerates the educational and career advancement of the individual to the extent practicable;
  - Enables an individual to attain a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and at least one recognized postsecondary credential; and
  - Helps an individual enter or advance within a specific occupation or occupational cluster.
- The youth was employed.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will consider the youth to be employed if they work a minimum of 20 hours per week. The SCHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the youth's hours are reduced due to circumstances beyond their control or the youth must temporarily reduce their work hours due to a verified family emergency.

18-I.K. REFERRALS AND WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT

Referrals

The PCWA must establish and implement a system to identify FUP-eligible families and youths within the agency's caseload and make referrals to the PHA. The PCWA must certify that the FUP applicants they refer to the PHA meet FUP eligibility requirements. The PHA is not required to maintain full documentation that demonstrates the family's or youth's FUP eligibility as determined by the PCWA but should keep the referral or certification from the PCWA.

PHAs must adopt a referral policy to accept referrals of youth, otherwise eligible for FUP vouchers, that are leaving foster care within 180 days. This replaces the previous 90-day requirement.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

As part of the MOU, the SCHA and PCWA
have identified staff positions to serve as lead FUP liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of FUP referrals. The PCWA must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible families and youths are identified and determined eligible in a timely manner.

When FUP vouchers are available, the PHA liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the PCWA FUP liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate numbe
r of referrals. No more than 10 business days from the date the PCWA receives this notification, the PCWA liaison will provide the PHA with a list of eligible referrals include the name, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred; a completed release form for e
ach adult family member; and a written certification for each referral indicating the youth or family is FUP-eligible.

The PHA will maintain a copy of the referral or certification from the PCWA in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork.

SCHA will adopt a referral policy to accept referrals of youth, otherwise eligible for FUP vouchers, that are leaving foster care within 180 days. This replaces the previous 90-day requirement

A PHA must serve any referrals (youths or families) that meet all program eligibility requirements. If a PHA determines that it has received a sufficient number of referrals from the PCWA so that the PHA will be able to lease all FUP vouchers awarded, the PHA may request that the PCWA suspend transmission of referrals. If the PHA determines that additional referrals will be needed after it has made such a request, the PHA may request that the PCWA resume transmission of referrals [Notice PIH 2011-52].

Waiting List Placement

A family that is already participating in the regular HCV program cannot be transferred to a FUP voucher.

Once a referral is made, the PHA must compare the list of PCWA referrals to its HCV waiting list to determine if any applicants on the PCWA's referral list are already on the PHA's HCV waiting list. Applicants already on the PHA's HCV waiting list retain the order of their position on the list. Applicants not already on the PHA's HCV waiting list must be placed on the HCV waiting list.

If the PHA's HCV waiting list is closed, the PHA must open its HCV waiting list in order to accept new FUP applicants. If necessary, the PHA may open its waiting list solely for FUP applicants, but this information must be included in the PHA's notice of opening its waiting list (see section 4-II.C., Opening and Closing the Waiting List of this administrative plan).

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will not maintain a separate waiting list for FUP-eligible applicants. The SCHA will compare the names of those referred by CWS with those of families and youths already on the SCHA's waiting list. Any family or youth on the SCHA's waiting list that matches with CWS's list must be assisted in order of their position on the waiting list in accordance with SCHA admission policies. Any family or youth not on the waiting list must complete a waiting list application. FUP eligible families and/or youth are uniquely identified and are ordered based on the same preferences as all SCHA applicants.

Waiting List Selection

Families and/or youth that contact the SCHA directly will not be allowed to complete a SCHA waiting list application (when the waiting list is closed) and/or identified for FUP until they are certified eligible by CWS. If the SCHA has a closed waiting list, it will

reopen the waiting list to accept a FUP applicant family or youth who is not currently on the SCHA's waiting list. All applications are prioritized based on the preferences identified on the application as well as the date/time of the application. The SCHA will use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program (see Chapter 4 of this Administrative Plan). Applicants on the waiting list identified as FUP eligible will be taken off the waiting list in the order they have been prioritized. FUP eligible applicants may be taken off the waiting list out of order from all other waiting list applicants that are not identified as FUP eligible.

18-I.L. PHA HCV ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Once a FUP-eligible family or youth is selected from the HCV waiting list, the PHA must determine whether the family or youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements. Applicants must be eligible under both FUP family or youth eligibility requirements, as applicable, and HCV eligibility requirements as outlined in Chapter 3 of this policy.

The PCWA may, but is not obligated to, provide information to the PHA on the family's criminal history.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

Subject to privacy laws, the PCWA will provide any available information regarding the applicant's criminal history to the SCHA.

The SCHA will consider the information in making its eligibility determination in accordance with the SCHA's policies in Chapter 3, Part III.

Additional FUP Eligibility Factors [FUP FAQs]

For FUP family vouchers, the family must remain FUP-eligible thorough lease-up.

- If, after a family is referred by the PCWA but prior to issuing a family FUP voucher, the PHA discovers that the lack of adequate housing is no longer a primary factor for the fam
- ily not reunifying, the FUP voucher may not be issued to the family.
- Similarly, if the FUP voucher has already been issued before the PHA discovers that the reunification will not happen, but the family has not yet leased up under the voucher, the PHA must not execute the HAP contract, as the family is no longer FUP-eligible.

FUP-eligible youth must be no more than 24 years old both at the time of PCWA certification and at the time of the HAP execution. If a FUP youth is 24 at the time of PCWA certification but will turn 25 before the HAP contract is executed, the youth is no longer eligible for a FUP youth voucher.

SCHA Policy

Any applicant that does not meet the eligibility criteria for the HCV program listed in Chapter 3 or any eligibility criteria listed in this section will be notified by the SCHA in

writing following policies in Section 3-III.F., including stating the reasons the applicant was found ineligible and providing an opportunity for an informal review.

18.I.M. LEASE UP [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Once the PHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements, the family or youth will be issued a FUP voucher in accordance with PHA policies.

During the family briefing, PHAs must inform the FUP youth of:

- The extension of assistance provisions and requirements;
- The availability of the FSS program and offer them an FSS slot, if available, or offer to place them on the FSS waiting list (provided the PHA has an FSS program); and
- Supportive services available to them, the existence of any other programs or services, and their eligibility for such programs and services. However, participation in supportive services cannot be required as a condition of receiving FUP youth assistance.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

Eligible applicants will be notified by the SCHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F. of this administrative plan. FUP families will attend a standard HCV briefing in accordance with SCHA policies in Part I of Chapter 5 of this admin
istrative plan. FUP youth will be briefed individually. The SCHA will provide all aspects of the written and oral briefing as outlined in Part I of Chapter 5 but will also provide an explanation of the required items listed above, as well as discussing supportive servi
ces offered by the PCWA.

For both FUP youth and FUP families, vouchers will be issued in accordance with SCHA policies in Chapter 5 Part II, except that the SCHA will consider one additional 30-day extension beyond the first automatic extension for any reason, not just those listed in the policy in Section 5-II.E.

Once the family or youth locate a unit, the SCHA conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration per HCV program regulations and the SCHA's policies (including, but not limited to: inspections, determination of rent reasonableness, etc.).

18-I.N. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

General Requirements

With the exception of terminations of assistance for FUP youth after the statutorily required time period, terminations of FUP assistance are handled in the same way as the regular HCV program.

Termination of a FUP voucher must be consistent with regulations for termination in 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart L and be in compliance with PHA policies (Chapter 12).

If the person who qualifies for the FUP voucher passes away, the family retains the FUP voucher. In the case of a FUP-youth voucher, assistance will terminate after the statutorily required time period, even if the FUP-eligible youth is no longer included in the household.

If the person who qualifies for the FUP voucher moves, the remaining family members may keep the FUP voucher based on PHA policy (see administrative plan, Section 3-I.C., Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family).

FUP Family Vouchers

If parents lose their parental rights or are separated from their children after voucher lease-up (or their children reach adulthood), the family is still eligible to keep their FUP assistance, as the regulations do not permit HCV termination for a family losing parental rights or the children reaching adulthood. However, the PHA may transfer the assistance of a FUP family voucher holder to regular HCV assistance if there are no longer children in the household.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will transfer the assistance of a FUP family voucher holder to regular HCV assistance if there are no longer children in the household and there is no prospect of any minor child being returned to the household.

If the SCHA has no regular HCV vouchers available at the time this determination is made, including if no vouchers are available due to lack of funding, the SCHA will issue the family the next available regular HCV voucher after those being issued to families residing in PBV units claiming Choice Mobility.

FUP Youth Vouchers

A PHA cannot terminate a FUP youth's assistance for noncompliance with PCWA case management, nor may the PHA terminate assistance for a FUP youth for not accepting services from the PCWA.

The PHA may not transfer the assistance of a FUP youth voucher holder to regular HCV assistance upon the expiration of the statutorily required time period. However, the PHA may issue a regular HCV to FUP youth if they were selected from the waiting list in accordance with PHA policies and may also adopt a preference for FUP youth voucher holders who are being terminated for this reason.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will not provide a selection preference on the SCHA's HCV waiting list for FUP youth who are terminated due to the time limit on assistance.

Upon the expiration of the statutorily required time period, a FUP youth voucher holder who has children and who lacks adequate housing may qualify for a FUP family voucher provided they are referred by the PCWA as an eligible family and meet the eligibility requirements for the PHA's HCV program.

18-I.O. FUP PORTABILITY

Portability for a FUP family or youth is handled in the same way as for a regular HCV family. A PHA may not restrict or deny portability for a FUP family or youth for reasons other than those specified in the HCV program regulations, as reflected in Chapter 10 of the administrative plan.

A FUP family or youth does not have to port to a jurisdiction that administers FUP.

If the receiving PHA administers the FUP voucher on behalf of the initial PHA, the voucher is still considered a FUP voucher regardless of whether the receiving PHA has a FUP program.

If the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, the receiving PHA may absorb the incoming port into its FUP program (if it has one) or into its regular HCV program (if the receiving PHA has vouchers available to do so) and the family or youth become regular HCV participants. In either case, when the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, a FUP voucher becomes available to the initial PHA.

Considerations for FUP Youth Vouchers

If the voucher is a FUP youth voucher and remains such upon lease-up in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, termination of assistance must still take place once the youth has received assistance for the statutorily required time period. If the receiving PHA is administering the FUP youth voucher on behalf of the initial PHA, the two PHAs must work together to initiate termination upon expiration of the statutorily required time period.

18-I.P. PROJECT-BASING FUP VOUCHERS [Notice PIH 2017-21; FR Notice 5/7/24; 24 CFR 983.6(d)(2); 983.54(c); 983.262(c) and (e); and FR Notice 1/24/22]

The PHA may project-base FUP vouchers without HUD approval in accordance with all statutory and regulatory requirements for the PBV program. See Chapter 17 for PHA policies related to project-basing FUP vouchers.

18-I.Q. PREFERENCES [Notice PIH 2025-08]

A PHA may not apply any residency preference to FUP voucher applicants. PHAs may establish separate preferences for FUP vouchers.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply,

SCHA will not establish separate preferences for FUP voucher applicants.

SCHA will not establish separate waiting lists for FUP vouchers.

18-I.R. WAITLIST [Notice PIH 2025-08]

A PHA may establish a waitlist separate from the HCV waitlist for FUP vouchers.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

SCHA will not establish separate waiting lists for FUP vouchers.

18-I.S. VOUCHER ISSUANCE

Initial Search Term [Notice PIH 2025-08]

For FUP vouchers, HUD waived 24 CFR 982.303(a), which requires an initial search term of at least 60 days, and established an alternative requirement that the initial search term for a FUP voucher be at least 120 days. The initial 120-day term also applies when a family chooses to move to a new unit with continued assistance inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The initial voucher term for all FUP vouchers, including those issued when a family wishes to exercise portability, will be 120 days.

Voucher Extension [Notice PIH 2025-08]

The PHA's administrative plan must describe the PHA's policies for granting extensions to the initial 120-day voucher term and provide clear instructions to families on the procedures for requesting an extension. If a family requires additional time, the PHA is required to provide an extension as a reasonable accommodation.

PHAs must adopt an extension policy for FUP vouchers that includes the following:

- Each extension must be for a minimum of 90 days;
- The PHA must approve the first extension request, regardless of how the request is made (written or verbal) or when it is made, as long as the request is made on or before the expiration date of the voucher and is consistent with applicable requirements (subsequent requests should be processed in accordance with the PHA's administrative plan); and
- The PHA must, on at least one occasion after voucher issuance, notify the family prior to the expiration of the initial term to remind them of the expiration date, the process for

requesting an extension, and to inquire if the family is in need of assistance with their housing search.

As part of its search extension policy, the PHA may not restrict a first extension approval to certain circumstances or require documentation from applicants. For all extension requests, a written or verbal request is sufficient. In providing notice to families of the expiration date and extension request process, PHAs must ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, speech, intellectual or other developmental disabilities, or any other communication-related disabilities. PHAs must approve all extensions made as a reasonable accommodation, and PHAs must provide this information during the family briefing.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any Family Unification Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FUP vouchers, the following policy would apply.

At least 30 days prior to the expiration of the initial term of the voucher, the SCHA will contact the family to remind them of the expiration date of their voucher, the process for requesting an extension, and to inquire if the family needs assistance with their housing search. Depending on the family's preferred method of communication, the PHA may contact the family via telephone, text message, email, or other accessible communication method. The SCHA will ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, speech, intellectual or other developmental disabilities, or any other communication-related disabilities.

Families may request an extension, either orally or in writing, at any time prior to the expiration of the family's voucher. All requests for extensions will automatically be granted without the requirement for the family to provide documentation. The initial extension period will be for 90 days. If the family requires additional extensions beyond 90 days, the family may request additional extensions, either orally or in writing, at any time prior to the expiration of the extended voucher term. All subsequent extensions will also be for a period of 90 days and will not require the family to meet certain circumstances or provide documentation. Each time the family requests an extension, the PHA will inquire if the family needs assistance with their housing search and will provide a current listing of available accessible units known to the SCHA.

PART II: FOSTER YOUTH TO INDEPENDENCE INITIATIVE

18-II.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2020-28; Notice PIH 2023-04; FR Notice 1/24/22]

The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative was announced in 2019. The FYI initiative allows PHAs who partner with a Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA) to request targeted HCVs to serve eligible youth with a history of child welfare involvement that are homeless or at risk of being homeless. Rental assistance and supportive services are provided to qualified youth for a period of between 36 and 60 months. The PHA must have an existing ACC with HUD for HCVs.

Funding is available either competitively though an FYI NOFA or noncompetitively on a rolling basis in accordance with the application requirements outlined in Notice PIH 2020-28, Notice PIH 2021-26, or Notice PIH 2023-04, as applicable. Under the noncompetitive process, PHAs are limited to 25 vouchers in a fiscal year with the ability to request additional vouchers. Where the PHA has a combined FYI and/or FUP size of no more than 10 vouchers, the PHA may request FYI vouchers with at least 50 percent utilization of its FUP and/or FYI vouchers. Where the PHA has a combined FYI and/or FUP size of 11 or more vouchers, the PHA may request FYI vouchers with 90 percent or greater utilization of its FUP and/or FYI vouchers. PHAs may be eligible for an exception to the utilization criteria with the submission to HUD of a narrative that explains why the PHA does not meet the utilization criteria and requires the award of FYI vouchers.

18-II.B. PARTNERING AGENCIES [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar]

Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA)

The PHA must enter into a partnership agreement with a PCWA in the PHA's jurisdiction in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or letter of intent. The minimum contents of the partnership agreement are outlined in Notice PIH 2023-04. The PCWA is responsible for identifying and referring eligible youth to the PHA and providing or securing a commitment for the provision of supportive services once youth are admitted to the program.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not have FYI vouchers. In the case that FYI vouchers are awarded, SCHA will implement a Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program in partnership with Solano County CWS.

The PCWA is responsible for:

- Identifying FYI-eligible youth;
- Developing a system of prioritization based on the level of need of the youth and the appropriateness of intervention;
- Providing a written certification to the PHA that the youth is eligible; and
- The PCWA must provide or secure a commitment for the provision of supportive services that are required to be offered.

Continuum of Care (CoC) and Other Partners

HUD strongly encourages PHAs to add other partners into the partnership agreement with the PCWA such as state, local, philanthropic, faith-based organizations, and the CoC, or a CoC recipient it designates. The CoC plays a role in identifying eligible youth in the community at risk of or experiencing homelessness that are no longer part of the child welfare system. Through the CoC's coordinated entry process, referrals of eligible youth to the PCWA are made based on prioritization of need and appropriateness of the intervention. Further, CoC recipients may provide supportive services using CoC program funds to youth who qualify for CoC program assistance. Youth who are part of the PCWA's active caseload do not have to be added to the CoC's coordinated entry process.

SCHA Policy

SCHA has not been awarded FYI vouchers. In the case that FYI vouchers are awarded to SCHA, In addition to the PCWA, the SCHA will implement the FYI program in partnership with Solano County Welfare Services and any other organization focused on youth transitional services.

18-II.C. YOUTH ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Q&As; FYI FAQs]

The PCWA is responsible for certifying that the youth has prior qualifying foster care involvement. As determined by the PCWA, eligible youth:

- Are at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age (have not yet reached their 25th birthday);
  - Youth must be no more than 24 years of age at the time the PCWA certifies them as eligible and at the time of HAP contract execution.
- Have left foster care or will leave foster care within 1200 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act; and
  - Placements can include, but are not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, childcare institutions, and pre-adoptive homes in accordance with 24 CFR 5.576;
- Are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 and older.
  - *At risk of being homeless* is fully defined at 24 CFR 576.2.

- This includes a person that is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a healthcare facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution). Therefore, youth being discharged from an institution may be eligible for an FYI voucher [FYI FAQs].

Eligibility is not limited to single persons. For example, pregnant and/or parenting youth are eligible to receive assistance assuming they otherwise meet eligibility requirements. PHAs may not exclude pregnant or parenting youth from service.

18-II.D. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar; FYI Q&As]

Supportive services may be provided by the PHA, PCWA, or a third party. The PCWA must provide or secure a commitment to provide supportive services for participating youth for the period of time defined in the NOFA/O for which the funding was made available. At a minimum, the following supportive services must be offered:

- Basic life skil
- ls information/counseling on money management, use of credit, hou
- sekeeping, proper nutrition/meal preparation, and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services);
- Counseling on compliance with rental lease requirements and with HCV program participant requirements, including assistance/referrals for assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits;
- Providing such assurances to owners of rental property as are reasonable and necessary to assist eligible youth to rent a unit with a voucher;
- Job preparation and attainment counseling (where to look/how to apply, dress, grooming, relationships with supervisory personnel, etc.); and
- Educational and career advancement counseling regarding attainment of general equivalency diploma (GED) or attendance/financing of education at a technical school, trade school, or college, including successful work ethic and attitude models.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

Additional supportive services will not be offered.

Since participation in supportive services is optional, but strongly encouraged, an FYI participant may decline supportive services.

Administrative fee reserves may be used to cover costs for the supportive services listed above with HUD approval in accordance with Notice PIH 2022-14 and Notice PIH 2022-18.

18-II.E. REFERRALS AND WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar FYI FAQs]

Referrals

The PCWA is responsible for certifying that the youth has prior qualifying foster care involvement. Once the PCWA sends the PHA the referral certifying the youth is program-eligible, the PHA determines HCV eligibility.

The PCWA must have a system for identifying eligible youth within the agency's caseload and reviewing referrals from other partners, as applicable. The PCWA must also have a system for prioritization of referrals to ensure that youth are prioritized for an FYI voucher based upon their level of need and appropriateness of the intervention. For youth still involved in the child welfare system, the permanency goals of the young person should be taken into account. Prioritization must be designed in a way that is consistent with fair housing and civil rights requirements.

Referrals may come from other organizations in the community who work with the population, but the PCWA must certify that the youth meets eligibility requirements, unless the PCWA has vested another organization with this authority.

The PHA is not required to maintain full documentation that demonstrates the youth's eligibility as determined by the PCWA but should keep the referral or certification from the PCWA. The PCWA is not required to provide the PHA with HCV eligibility documents.

PHAs must adopt a referral policy to accept referrals of youth, otherwise eligible for FYI vouchers, that are leaving foster care within 180 days. This replaces the previous 90-day requirement.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA and PCWA will identify staff positions to serve as lead FYI liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of referrals. The PCWA must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible youths are identified, prioritized, and determined eligible in a timely manner.

When vouchers are available, the SCHA liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the PCWA liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate
number of referrals. No more than 10 business days from the date the PCWA receives this notification, the PCWA liaison must provide the SCHA with a list of eligible referrals, a completed release form, and a written certification for each referral indicating the referral is eligible. The list will include the nam
e, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred.

The SCHA will maintain a copy of each certification from the PCWA in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

SCHA will adopt a referral policy to accept referrals of youth, otherwise eligible for FYI vouchers, that are leaving foster care within 180 days. This replaces the previous 90-day requirement.

Waiting List Placement [Notice PIH 2023-04 and FYI FAQs]

The PHA must use the HCV waiting list for the FYI program. Youth already on the HCV program may not be transferred to an FYI voucher since they are not homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

Once a referral is made, the PHA must compare the list of PCWA referrals to its HCV waiting list to determine if any applicants on the PCWA's referral list are already on the PHA's HCV waiting list. Applicants already on the PHA's HCV waiting list retain the order of their position on the list. Applicants not already on t
he PHA's HCV waiting list must be placed on the HCV waiting list.

If the PHA's HCV waiting list is closed, the PHA must open its HCV waiting list in order to accept new referrals. The PHA may reopen the waiting list to accept an FYI eligible youth without opening the waiting list for other applicants; however, the requirements at 24 CFR 982.206 for giving public notice when opening and closing the waiting list apply (see section 4-II.C., Opening and Closing the Waiting List of this administrative plan).

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

Within 10 business days of receiving the referral from the PCWA, the SCHA will review the HCV waiting list and will send the PCWA a list confirming whether or not referrals are on the waiting list.

Referrals who are already on the list will retain their position and the list will be notated to indicate the applicant is FYI-eligible.

For those referrals not already on the waiting list, the SCHA will work with the PCWA to ensure they receive and successfully complete a pre-application or application, as applicable. Once the pre-application or application has been completed, the SCHA will place the referral on the HCV waiting list with the date and time of the original referral and an indication that the r

eferral is FYI-eligible.

Waiting List Selection

The SCHA selects eligible youths based on the PHA's regular HCV waiting list selection policies in Chapter 4, including any preferences that may apply.

18-II.F. PHA HCV ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION [FYI FAQs]

Once an eligible youth is selected from the HCV waiting list, the PHA must determine whether the youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements. Applicants must be eligible under both FYI eligibility requirements and HCV eligibility requirements as outlined in Chapter 3 of this policy.

The PCWA may, but is not obligated to, provide information to the PHA on the youth's criminal history.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

Subject to privacy laws, the PCWA will provide any available information regarding the applicant's criminal history to the SCHA.

The SCHA will consider the information in making its eligibility determination in accordance with the SCHA's policies in Chapter 3, Part III.

Additional Eligibility Factors

Youth must be no more than 24 years old both at the time of PCWA certification and at the time of the HAP execution. If a youth is 24 at the time of PCWA certification but will turn 25 before the HAP contract is executed, the youth is no longer eligible for a FYI voucher.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

Any applicant that does not meet the eligibility criteria for the HCV program listed in Chapter 3 or any eligibility criteria listed in this section will be notified by the SCHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F, including stating the reasons the applicant was found ineligible and providing an opportunity for an informal review.

18-II.G. LEASE UP [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Once the PHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements, the youth will be issued an FYI voucher in accordance with PHA policies.

During the family briefing, PHAs must inform the FYI voucher holder of:

- The extension of assistance provisions and requirements;

- The availability of the FSS program and offer them an FSS slot, if available, or offer to place them on the FSS waiting list (provided the PHA has an FSS program); and
- The supportive services available to them, the existence of any other programs or services, and their eligibility for such programs and services. However, participation in supportive services cannot be required as a condition of receiving FYI assistance.

SCHA Policy

Eligible applicants will be notified by the SCHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F. of this policy. FYI youth will be briefed individually. The SCHA will provide all aspects of the written and oral briefing as outlined in Part I of C
hapter 5.

Vouchers will be issued in accordance with SCHA policies in Chapter 5, Part II, except that the SCHA will consider one additional 30-day extension beyond the first automatic extension for any reason, not just those listed in the policy in Section 5-II.E.

Once the youth locates a unit, the PHA conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration per HCV program regulations and the PHA policy in Chapter 9.

Should a youth fail to use the voucher, the PHA may issue the voucher to another eligible youth if one has been identified [Notice PIH 2023-04].

When providing education or counseling on renting housing that may include pre-1978 housing, the PHA must inform participating youth of their rights under the Lead Disclosure Rule (24 CFR part 35, subpart A) and the Lead Safe Housing Rule (subparts B, R, and, as applicable, F-M).

Turnover

Awards of FYI Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) continue to be administered under the requirements of Notice PIH 2019-20. This includes turnover requirements and the requirement to inform HUD should a youth not use a voucher or leave the program. For example, FYI TPVs awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20 "sunset" when a youth leaves the program. This means that the PHA cannot reissue FYI TPV assistance issued under that notice to another youth when an initial youth exits the HCV program. HUD does not have the authority to allow the voucher to be used for a youth other than the one identified in the request.

For awards under Notice PIH 2023-04, if another eligible youth is not available, the PHA must notify HUD before the end of the calendar year, and HUD will reduce the PHA's HCV assistance to account for the removal of the FYI assistance from the PHA's HCV baseline.

18-II.H. MAXIMUM ASSISTANCE PERIOD [Notice PIH 2023-04 and FYI FAQs; FR Notice 1/24/22]

Vouchers are limited by statute to a total of between 36 months and 60 months of housing assistance. At the end of the statutory time period, assistance must be terminated. However, any period of time for which no subsidy (HAP) is being paid on behalf of the youth does not count toward the limitation. It is not permissible to reissue another FYI TPV to the same youth upon expiration of their FYI assistance.

Participants do not "age out" of the program. A participant may continue with the program until they have received the period of assistance for which they are eligible. Age limits are only applied for entry into the program.

Extension of Assistance

FYI voucher holders who first leased or lease a unit after December 27, 2020, may be eligible for an extension of assistance up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit (for a total of 60 months of assistance).

While FYI voucher holders cannot be required to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program as a condition of receipt of assistance, an eligible youth who participates in the FSS program and is in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of the program is entitled to receive assistance for up to an additional 24 months. A FYI voucher holders must accept an FSS slot if it is offered to them prior to the 36-month mark in order to receive an extension of assistance (unless the youth meets one of the statutory exceptions described below).

Statutory Exceptions

FYI voucher holders will be entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit w
ithout participating in the PHA's FSS program if they certify that they meet one of the exceptions below:

- The FYI voucher holder is a parent or other household member responsible for the care of a dependent child under the age of six or for the care of an incapacitated person.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply..

  The SCHA will apply this exception in a manner that provides extensions of FYI assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

  The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a SCHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

  The child or incapacitated person is not required to reside in the household in order for the FYI voucher holder to certify they meet this exception. For example, a child in a joint custody arrangement under the age of six who resides in the household only part time may qualify the FYI voucher holder for this exception.

- The FYI voucher holder is a person who is regularly and actively participating in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will define *regular and active participation* in a manner that provides extensions of FYI voucher holder assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a SCHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

- The FYI voucher holder is a person who is incapable of complying with the requirement to participate in a FSS program as described above or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities as described below, as applicable, due to a documented medical condition.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  The SCHA will apply this requirement in a manner that provides extensions of FYI voucher holder assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with statutory requirements.

  The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a SCHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

An FYI voucher holder that meets one of the above exceptions must still be offered an opportunity to enroll in the PHA's FSS program (if it is available to them) and receive any supportive services available to FYI voucher holders. An FYI voucher holder may choose to participate in an FSS program or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities, even if they meet one of the above statutory exceptions.

Education, Workforce Development, or Employment Activities

If a PHA that carries out an FSS program is unable to offer a FYI voucher holder an FSS slot during their first 36 months of receiving FYI assistance, the FYI voucher holder is considered to have been "unable to enroll" in the program and may have their voucher extended by meeting the education, workforce development, or employment criteria described below:

- The FYI voucher h
- older was engaged in obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  The SCHA will use the definitions of *recognized postsecondary credential* and *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). WIOA defines a *recognized postsecondary credential* as a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of

completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by the state involved or federal government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree (29 U.S.C. 3102). Examples of a recognized postsecondary credential include, but are not limited to, an associate's degree, bachelor's degree, occupational licensure, or occupational certification (see U.S. Department of Labor, Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 10–16, Change 1). For the purpose of WIOA, the U.S. Department of Labor defines a *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* as a secondary school diploma (or alternate diploma) that is recognized by a state and that is included for accountability purposes under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). A secondary school equivalency certification signifies that a student has completed the requirement for a high school education. Examples of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent include, but are not limited to, obtaining certification of attaining passing scores on a state-recognized high school equivalency test, earning a secondary school diploma or state-recognized equivalent, or obtaining certification of passing a state-recognized competency-based assessment.

- The FYI voucher holder was enrolled in an *institution of higher education*, as such term is defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) or an institution that meets the definition of a *proprietary institution of higher education* or a *postsecondary vocational institution* under sections 102(b)(1) and (c)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(b)(1) and (c)(1)), respectively.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  The FYI voucher holder must be enrolled in education activities on at least a half-time basis, as defined by the institution which they attend. However, the SCHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the FYI voucher holder is unable to enroll in a sufficient number of classes due to a lack of course offerings by the educational institution where they are enrolled.

- The FYI voucher holder was participating in a career pathway, as such term is defined in Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).
- The FYI voucher holder was employed.

  SCHA Policy

  The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

  The SCHA will consider the FYI voucher holder to be employed if they work a minimum of 20 hours per week. The SCHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the FYI voucher holder's hours are reduced due to circumstances beyond their control or the FYI voucher holder must temporarily reduce their work hours due to a verified family emergency.

FSS Enrollment at 24 Months

If the FYI voucher holder has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FYI assistance, HUD encourages the PHA to remind the FYI voucher holder at the 24-month reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above so that they have enough time to meet these requirements prior to the expiration of the 36-month time period for FYI assistance.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

If the FYI voucher holder has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FYI assistance, the SCHA will remind the FYI voucher holder at their second regular reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment Between 36 and 48 Months

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 36-month and 48-month mark:

- The PHA must offer the slot to an FYI voucher holder who had their voucher extended based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requ
- irement listed above, or one of the statutory exceptions listed above (even if the FYI voucher holder previously declined an FSS slot because they met one of the statutory exceptions).
- The PHA must work with the FYI voucher holder to determine whether enrollment in FSS is feasible and in their best interest given any education, workforce development, or employment activities that the FYI voucher holder is engaged in and any statutory exceptions that apply to the FYI voucher holder, as well as the remaining
- time on their voucher.
- If the FYI voucher holder accepts the FSS slot, the PHA must work with them to establish Contract of Participation goals and an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) that can be accomplished within the time period left on the voucher.

If the FYI voucher holder is offered an FSS slot prior to the 36-month mark, the FYI voucher holder:

- Will be required to enroll in the FSS program in order to receive an extension of assistance at the end of the 36-month time period (unless they meet one of the statutory exceptions described above).
- Will not be considered to have been “unable to enroll” in the FSS program, and as a result, will not be eligible to receive an extension of assistance based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment After 48 Months

The PHA may, but is not required, to offer an FYI voucher holder an FSS slot that becomes available between the 48-month mark and the 60-month mark, since the FYI voucher holder will have already received their second and final extension.

SCHA Policy

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 48 and 60-month marks, the SCHA will not offer the FSS slot to an FYI voucher holder.

Extensions of Assistance

At the 36-month and 48-month reexamination, the PHA must extend FYI assistance if the FYI voucher holder is participating in and in compliance with the FSS program as long as the FYI voucher holder is still eligible for the HCV program.

In any case, the FYI voucher holder cannot receive more than a total of 60 months of FYI assistance even if the FSS Contract of Participation time period extends beyond the voucher 60-month mark.

No FSS Program or Unable to Enroll in FSS

If a PHA does not carry out an FSS program or the FYI voucher holder has been unable to enroll in the program during the first 36 months of receiving FYI assistance, the FYI voucher holder is entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to two successive 12-month periods beyond the 36-month time limit provided that the FYI voucher holder engaged in at least one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above for not less than nine months of the 12-month period preceding each extension. In order to meet the nine months out of the preceding 12 months requirement, the FYI voucher holder may have engaged in one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above or a combination of these activities.

Verification Prior to Annual Reexam

In order to provide an extension of assistance, the PHA must verify compliance with the above requirements at the end of the 36-month time period and the 48-month time periods. The PHA does not need to verify compliance with these requirements at the end of the 60-month time period since the maximum length of assistance is 60 months.

To verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement or one of the statutory exceptions, the PHA must provide the FYI voucher holder written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FYI assistance and providing instructions on how the FYI voucher holder may demonstrate that they meet one of these conditions. This notification must be provided sufficiently in advance of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time periods, as applicable, to allow the FYI voucher holder to demonstrate that they meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, and for the PHA to conduct an annual reexamination prior to the expiration of the FYI assistance.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, at the end of the 36-month and 48-month time periods prior to the FYI voucher holder's scheduled annual reexamination. The SCHA will not verify compliance at the end of the 60-month time period.

The SCHA will provide each FYI voucher holder on the SCHA's program with a written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FYI assistance if they meet conditions outlined in this chapter and providing them with instructions on how they may demonstrate compliance at least 60 days prior to their scheduled annual reexamination date. When necessary, the SCHA will provide this notification in a format accessible to FYI voucher holders with disabilities and in a translated format for FYI voucher holders with limited English proficiency in accordance with Chapter 2.

The SCHA will use the following verification methods to verify an FYI voucher holder's eligibility for voucher extensions:

To verify compliance with the FSS requirement, the SCHA will examine its records to confirm, or obtain confirmation from the SCHA's FSS program staff, that the FYI participant is in compliance with FSS program requirements and has not been terminated from the FSS program.

To meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, the SCHA will verify that the FYI voucher holder was engaged in at least one education, workforce development, or employment activity for at least nine months of the 12-month period immediately preceding the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period, as applicable.

Due to the timing of when the SCHA verifies compliance and conducts the annual reexamination, the FYI voucher holder may have not yet met the nine-month requirement but may be able to demonstrate that they will meet the nine-month requirement as of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period. In such cases, the FYI voucher holder will still be considered to have met the requirements.

In order for the FYI voucher holder to meet one of the statutory exceptions described above, the FYI voucher holder must submit a certification to the PHA that they meet one of these exceptions. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit in order to demonstrate that they meet one of the statutory exceptions.

An FYI voucher holder who received an extension of voucher assistance at the end of the 36-month time period based on meeting one of the conditions described in this chapter does not have to meet the same conditions when they reach the end of the 48-month time period. The FYI voucher holder may demonstrate that they meet a different condition in order to receive an extension of their assistance.

If the PHA determines that the FYI voucher holder meets one of the statutory conditions, the PHA would then conduct an annual reexamination. If the annual reexamination determines that the FYI voucher holder is still eligible for the HCV program, the PHA must provide the FYI voucher holder the extension of voucher assistance.

Termination of Assistance for Failure to Meet Conditions

Failure of the FYI voucher holder to meet one of the above conditions will only impact their ability to receive subsequent extensions of assistance. It will not serve as a basis for terminating the FYI assistance prior to the annual reexam.

If the FYI voucher holder does not meet any of the statutory conditions described in in this chapter, the youth is subject to the statutory time limit of 36 months or the time limit of any extension that the youth has already received, and the FYI voucher must be terminated once they reach this time limit. The calculation of the time limit begins from the date the first HAP contract is signed (for tenant-based vouchers) or from the date the FYI voucher holder entered into the initial lease agreement (for project-based vouchers). The number of months is calculated based on the number of months that HAP subsidy is being paid on behalf of the FYI voucher holder, not the number of months that they are in the FYI program. Prior to termination, the PHA must offer the FYI voucher holder the opportunity to request an informal hearing, in accordance with Chapter 16.

18-II.I. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [FYI FAQs]

Termination of a FYI voucher is handled in the same way as with any HCV; therefore, termination of a FYI voucher must be consistent with HCV regulations at 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart L and PHA policies in Chapter 12. Given the statutory time limit that requires FYI vouchers to sunset, a PHA must terminate the youth's assistance once the limit on assistance has expired.

A PHA cannot terminate a FYI youth's assistance for noncompliance with PCWA case management, nor may the PHA terminate assistance for a FYI youth for not accepting services from the PCWA.

The PHA may not transfer the assistance of FYI voucher holders to regular HCV assistance upon the expiration of the limit on assistance. However, the PHA may issue a regular HCV to FYI voucher holders if they were selected from the waiting list in accordance with PHA policies. The PHA may also adopt a waiting list preference for FYI voucher holders who are being terminated for this reason.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The SCHA will not provide a selection preference on the SCHA's HCV waiting list for FYI voucher holders who are terminated due to the time limit on assistance.

18-II.J. PORTABILITY [FYI FAQs]

Portability for an FYI youth is handled in the same way as for a regular HCV family. A PHA may not restrict or deny portability for an FYI youth for reasons other than those specified in the HCV program regulations, as reflected in Chapter 10 of the administrative plan.

An FYI youth does not have to port to a jurisdiction that administers FYI vouchers.

If the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, the PHA may absorb the youth into its regular HCV program if it has vouchers available to do so. If the receiving PHA absorbs the youth into its regular HCV program, that youth becomes a regular HCV participant with none of the limitations of an FYI voucher.

The initial and receiving PHA must work together to initiate termination of assistance upon expiration of the time limit on assistance.

18-II.K. PROJECT-BASING FYI VOUCHERS [FYI FAQs; FR Notice 1/24/22; Notice PIH 2024-03]

PHAs that have initiated the selection process to project-base FYI and/or FUP vouchers may be eligible to project-base FYI and FUP units formally identified for project basing in accordance with all applicable PBV regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 17. This includes FYI vouchers awarded under Notices PIH 2020-28, PIH 2021-26, and PIH 2023-04. Assistance awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20 is prohibited from being project-based.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not project-base FYI vouchers. All FYI vouchers will be used to provide tenant-based assistance.

18-II.L. PREFERENCES [Notice PIH 2025-08]

A PHA may not apply any residency preference to FYI voucher applicants. PHAs may establish separate preferences for FUP and FYI vouchers.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

SCHA will not establish separate preferences for FYI voucher applicants.

18-II.M. WAITLIST [Notice PIH 2025-08]

A PHA may establish a waitlist separate from the HCV waitlist for FYI vouchers.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

SCHA will not establish separate waiting lists for FYI vouchers.

18-II.N. VOUCHER ISSUANCE

Initial Search Term [Notice PIH 2025-08]

For FYI vouchers, HUD waived 24 CFR 982.303(a), which requires an initial search term of at least 60 days, and established an alternative requirement that the initial search term for a FYI voucher be at least 120 days. The initial 120-day term also applies when a family chooses to move to a new unit with continued assistance inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

The initial voucher term for all FYI vouchers, including those issued when a family wishes to exercise portability, will be 120 days.

Voucher Extension [Notice PIH 2025-08]

The PHA's administrative plan must describe the PHA's policies for granting extensions to the initial 120-day voucher term and provide clear instructions to families on the procedures for requesting an extension. If a family requires additional time, the PHA is required to provide an extension as a reasonable accommodation.

PHAs must adopt an extension policy for FYI vouchers that includes the following:

- Each extension must be for a minimum of 90 days;
- The PHA must approve the first extension request, regardless of how the request is made (written or verbal) or when it is made, as long as the request is made on or before the expiration date of the voucher and is consistent with applicable requirements (subsequent requests should be processed in accordance with the PHA's administrative plan); and
- The PHA must, on at least one occasion after voucher issuance, notify the family prior to the expiration of the initial term to remind them of the expiration date, the process for requesting an extension, and to inquire if the family is in need of assistance with their housing search.

As part of its search extension policy, the PHA may not restrict a first extension approval to certain circumstances or require documentation from applicants. For all extension requests, a written or verbal request is sufficient. In providing notice to families of the expiration date and extension request process, PHAs must ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, speech, intellectual or other developmental disabilities, or any other communication-related disabilities. PHAs must approve all extensions made as a reasonable accommodation, and PHAs must provide this information during the family briefing.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA does not currently have any FYI Vouchers; however, should the SCHA be awarded FYI vouchers, the following policy would apply.

At least 30 days prior to the expiration of the initial term of the voucher, the SCHA will contact the family to remind them of the expiration date of their voucher, the process for requesting an extension, and to inquire if the family needs assistance with their housing search. Depending on the family's preferred method of communication, the PHA may contact the family via telephone, text message, email, or other accessible communication method. The SCHA will ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, speech, intellectual or other developmental disabilities, or any other communication-related disabilities.

Families may request an extension, either orally or in writing, at any time prior to the expiration of the family's voucher. All requests for extensions will automatically be granted without the requirement for the family to provide documentation. The initial extension period will be for 90 days. If the family requires additional extensions beyond 90 days, the family may request additional extensions, either orally or in writing, at any time prior to the expiration of the extended voucher term. All subsequent extensions will also be for a period of 90 days and will not require the family to meet certain circumstances or provide documentation. Each time the family requests an extension, the PHA will inquire if the family needs assistance with their housing search and will provide a current listing of available accessible units known to the SCHA.

PART III: VETERANS AFFAIRS SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (VASH) PROGRAM

18-III.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Since 2008, HCV program funding has provided rental assistance under a supportive housing program for homeless veterans. The Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program combines HCV rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at VA medical centers (VAMCs) and Community-Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOCs), or through a designated service provider (DSP) as approved by the VA Secretary. Eligible families are homeless veterans and their families that agree to participate in VA case management and are referred to the VAMC's partner PHA for HCV assistance. The VAMC or DSP's responsibilities include:

- Screening homeless veterans to determine whether they meet VASH program participation criteria;
- Referring homeless veterans to the PHA;
  - The term *homeless veteran* means a veteran who is homeless (as that term is defined in subsection (a) or (b) of Section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302)). See 38 U.S.C. 2002.
- Providing appropriate treatment and supportive services to potential VASH participants, if needed, prior to PHA issuance of a voucher;
- Providing housing search assistance to VASH participants;
- Identifying the social service and medical needs of VASH participants, and providing or ensuring the provision of regular ongoing case management, outpatient health services, hospitalization, and other supportive services as needed throughout the veterans' participation period; and
- Maintaining records and providing information for evaluation purposes, as required by HUD and the VA.

VASH vouchers are awarded noncompetitively based on geographic need and PHA administrative performance. Eligible PHAs must be located within the jurisdiction of a VAMC and in an area of high need based on data compiled by HUD and the VA. When Congress funds a new allocation of VASH vouchers, HUD invites eligible PHAs to apply for a specified number of vouchers.

Generally, the HUD-VASH program is administered in accordance with regular HCV program requirements. However, HUD is authorized to waive or specify alternative requirements to allow PHAs to effectively deliver and administer VASH assistance. Alternative requirements are established in the HUD-VASH Operating Requirements, which were originally published in the Federal Register on May 6, 2008, and updated September 27, 2021, and then again in 2024. Unless expressly waived by HUD, all regulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV program requirements are applicable to VASH vouchers, including the use of all HUD-required contracts and other forms, and all civil rights and fair housing requirements. In addition, the PHA may request additional statutory or regulatory waivers that it determines are necessary for the effective delivery and administration of the program.

The VASH program is administered in accordance with applicable Fair Housing requirements since civil rights requirements cannot be waived under the program. These include applicable authorities under 24 CFR 5.105(a) and 24 CFR 982.53 including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Age Discrimination Act and all PHA policies as outlined in Chapter 2 of this document.

When HUD-VASH recipients include veterans with disabilities or family members with disabilities, reasonable accommodation requirements in Part II of Chapter 2 of this policy apply.

18-III.B. REFERRALS [FR Notice 8/13/24 and HUD-VASH Qs and As]

VAMC case managers will screen all families in accordance with VA screening criteria and refer eligible families to the PHA for determination of program eligibility and voucher issuance. The PHA has no role in determining or verifying the veteran's eligibility under VA screening criteria, including determining the veteran's homelessness status. The PHA must accept referrals from the partnering VAMC and must maintain written documentation of referrals in VASH tenant files. Upon turnover, VASH vouchers must be issued to eligible veteran families as identified by the VAMC.

SCHA Policy

In order to expedite the screening process, the SCHA will provide all forms and a list of documents required for the VASH application to the VAMC. Case managers will work with veterans to fill out the forms and compile all documents prior to meeting with the SCHA and submitting an application. When feasible, the VAMC case manager should email copies of all documents to the SCHA prior to the meeting in order to allow the SCHA time to review them and start a file for the veteran.

After the VAMC has given the SCHA a complete referral, the SCHA will perform an eligibility screening within five business days of receipt of a VAMC referral.

18-III.C. HCV PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY [FR Notice 8/13/24]

Eligible participants are homeless veterans and their families who agree to participate in case management from the VAMC.

- A *VASH Veteran* or *veteran family* refers to either a single veteran or a veteran with a household composed of two or more related persons. It also includes one or more eligible persons living with the veteran who are determined to be important to the veteran's care or well-being.
- A veteran for the purpose of VASH is a person whose length of service meets statutory requirements, and who served in the active military, naval, or air service, was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, and is eligible for VA health care.

Under VASH, PHAs do not have authority to determine family eligibility in accordance with HCV program rules and PHA policies. The only reasons for denial of assistance by the PHA are failure to meet the income eligibility requirements and/or that a family member is subject to a

lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program. Under portability, the receiving PHA must also comply with these VASH screening requirements.

Social Security Numbers

When verifying Social Security numbers (SSNs) for homeless veterans and their family members, PHAs must use available flexibilities in accordance with 24 CFR 5.216(g)(1)(iii) to accept self-certification of SSNs and at least one third-party document, such as a bank statement, utility or cell phone bill, or benefit letter that contains the name of the individual in the absence of other documentation.

In the case of the homeless veteran, the PHA must accept the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD-214) or the VA-verified Application for Health Benefits (10-10EZ) as verification of SSN if these forms are available and cannot require the veteran to provide a Social Security card. A VA-issued identification card may also be used to verify the SSN of a homeless veteran.

Proof of Age

The DD-214 or 10-10EZ must be accepted as proof of age in lieu of birth certificates or other PHA-required documentation as outlined in Section 7-II.C. of this policy. A VA-issued identification card may also be used to verify the age of a homeless veteran.

Photo Identification

A VA-issued identification card must be accepted in lieu of another type of government-issued photo identification. These cards also serve as verification of SSNs and date of birth.

Income Eligibility [FR Notice 8/13/24]

With some exceptions, the PHA must determine income eligibility for VASH families in accordance with 24 CFR 982.201 and policies in Section 3-II.A. Low-income families (80 percent of AMI) are eligible for assistance under VASH, and PHAs may not condition eligibility based on additional eligibility criteria specified in its administrative plan. If the family is over-income based on the most recently published income limits for the family size, the family will be ineligible forassistance.

The following alternative requirements related to income apply to VASH families:

- The PHA must determine the applicant's annual income for purposes of income eligibility by excluding all VA service-connected benefits received by the applicant. This special income exclusion only applies to the definition of *annual income* for purposes of determining income eligibility. If the HUD-VASH applicant qualifies as a low-income family under the alternative requirement, the VA service-connected benefits (with the exception of the normally excluded deferred VA disability payments under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(16) and the payments related to aid and attendance under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(17)) must still be included as annual income when calculating the family's adjusted income. In other words, the VA service-connected disability benefits are excluded for purposes of determining income eligibility but included for purposes of calculating the family's total tenant payment (TTP), housing assistance payment (HAP), and family share.

- When a veteran family reports that they have zero income, the PHA must accept a self-certification of zero income from the family at admission and at reexamination without taking any additional steps to verify the family is indeed zero income. The self-certification does not need to be notarized. The PHA must verify families' income in the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system within 120 days after admission. The PHA may not deny zero income families.
- Regardless of PHA policy, in determining compliance with the asset limitation at admission, for the VASH program, the PHA must accept a self-certification by the family that the family's total assets are equal to or less than the HUD-published asset limitation amount (adjusted annually) and that the family does not have any present ownership interest in real property, without taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration.
- The PHA must not enforce the asset limitation for VASH families at reexamination.
- In addition, because there needs to be a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) in order to enter into a HAP contract on behalf of a tenant-based voucher family, the utilization of tenant-based VASH assistance by families determined income-eligible is limited to those areas where the family's (TTP) is less than the applicable payment standard or exception payment standard (including any VASH-specific exception payment standard established by the PHA). The family must select a unit with a gross rent that is above the family's TTP in order to lease a unit with the tenant-based VASH voucher.

While income-targeting does not apply to VASH vouchers, the PHA may include the admission of extremely low-income VASH families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

SCHA Policy

While income-targeting requirements will not be considered by the SCHA when families are referred by the partnering VAMC, the SCHA will include any extremely low-income VASH families that are admitted in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

Minimum Rent [FR Notice 8/13/24]

PHAs must consider hardship circumstances before charging a minimum rent in accordance with 24 CFR 5.630(b). The PHA may choose to charge a lower minimum rent (including a minimum rent of $0) specifically for their VASH program regardless of the minimum rent policies established in their administrative plan for other HCV families.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will establish a minimum rent of $0 for VASH families.

Screening [FR Notice 8/13/24]

The PHA may not screen any potentially eligible family members or deny assistance for any grounds permitted under 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553 with one exception: the PHAs is still required to prohibit admission if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program. Accordingly, with the exception of

denial for registration as a lifetime sex offender under state law and PHA policies on how sex offender screenings will be conducted, PHA policy in Sections 3-III.B. through 3-III.E. do not apply to VASH. The prohibition against screening families for anything other than lifetime sex offender status applies to all family members, not just the veteran.

If a family member is subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program, the remaining family members may be served if the family agrees to remove the sex offender from its family composition. This is true unless the family member subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program is the homeless veteran, in which case the family would be denied admission to the program [CFR Notice 8/13/24].

Denial of Assistance [Notice PIH 2008-37]

Once a veteran is referred by the VAMC, the PHA must either issue a voucher or deny assistance. If the PHA denies assistance, it must provide the family with prompt notice of the decision and a brief statement of the reason for denial in accordance with Section 3-III.F. Like in the standard HCV program, the family must be provided with the opportunity for an informal review in accordance with policies in Section 3-III.F. In addition, a copy of the denial notice must be sent to the VAMC case manager.

18-III.D. CHANGES IN FAMILY COMPOSITION

Adding Family Members [FR Notice 8/13/24]

When adding a family member after the family has been admitted to the program, PHA policies in Section 3-II.B. apply. Other than the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child, the PHA must approve additional family members and will apply its regular screening criteria in doing so.

Remaining Family Members [HUD-VASH Qs and As]

If the homeless veteran dies while the family is being assisted, the voucher would remain with the remaining members of the tenant family. The PHA may use one of its own regular vouchers, if available, to continue assisting this family and free up a VASH voucher for another VASH-eligible family. If a regular voucher is not available, the family would continue utilizing the VASH voucher. Once the VASH voucher turns over, however, it must go to a homeless veteran family.

Family Break Up [HUD-VASH Qs and As]

In the case of divorce or separation, since the set-aside of VASH vouchers is for veterans, the voucher must remain with the veteran. This overrides the PHA's policies in Section 3-I.C. on how to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up.

18-III.E. LEASING [FR Notice 8/13/24]

Waiting List

The PHA does not have the authority to maintain a waiting list or apply local preferences for HUD–VASH vouchers. Policies in Chapter 4 relating to applicant selection from the waiting list, local preferences, special admissions, cross-listing, and opening and closing the waiting list do not apply to VASH vouchers.

Exception Payment Standards [FR Notice 8/13/24]

To assist VASH participants in finding affordable housing, especially in competitive markets, HUD allows PHAs to establish a HUD-VASH exception payment standard. PHAs may go up to but no higher than 120 percent of the published metropolitan area-wide fair market rent (FMR) or small area fair market rent (SAFMR) specifically for VASH families. PHAs who want to establish a VASH exception payment standard over 120 percent are allowed but must still request a waiver from HUD through the regular waiver process outlined in Notice PIH 2018-16, or any successor notices.

Exception payment standards implemented by the PHA under this section also apply in determining rents under 24 CFR 983.301(b) for PBV projects only when the project is comprised solely of units exclusively made available to VASH families.

The PHA may also establish an exception payment standard up to 140 percent of the published FMR or SAFMR only to be applied if required as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with a disability. Any unit approved under an exception payment standard must still meet reasonable rent requirements. The PHA may use a payment standard that is greater than 140 percent of FMR as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, but only with HUD approval.

Voucher Issuance [FR Notice 8/13/24]

Unlike the standard HCV program which requires an initial voucher term of at least 60 days, VASH vouchers must have a search term of at least 120 days. This applies both to the initial search term and moves. PHA policies on extensions as outlined in Section 5-II.E. will apply.

SCHA Policy

All VASH vouchers will have an initial term of 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless the SCHA grants an extension.

The SCHA must track issuance of HCVs for families referred by the VAMC or DSP in HUD systems as required in FR Notice 8/13/24.

Special Housing Types [FR Notice 8/13/24]

The PHA must permit VASH clients to use the following special housing types for tenant-based VASH assistance, regardless of whether these types are permitted in their administrative plan for other families:

- Single room occupancy (SRO);
- Congregate housing;
- Group home;
- Shared housing; and
- Cooperative housing.

Initial Lease Term [FR Notice 8/13/24]

Unlike in the standard the HCV program, VASH voucher holders may enter into an initial lease that is for less than 12 months. Accordingly, PHA policy in Section 9-I.E., Term of Assisted Tenancy, does not apply.

Ineligible Housing [FR Notice 8/13/24]

Unlike in the standard HCV program, VASH families are permitted to live on the grounds of a VA facility in units developed to house homeless veterans. This applies to both tenant-based assistance and PBV. Therefore, 24 CFR 982.352(a)(5) and 983.53(a)(2), which prohibit units on the physical grounds of a medical, mental, or similar public or private institution, do not apply to VASH for this purpose only. Accordingly, PHA policy in 9-I.D., Ineligible Units, does not apply for this purpose only.

Pre-Inspections [FR Notice 8/13/24]

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that veterans may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units. If a VASH family selects a unit that passed inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 90 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval (Form HUD-52517), the unit may be approved if it meets all other conditions under 24 CFR 982.305. However, the veteran must be free to select their unit and cannot be steered to these units. All regulatory requirements pertaining to housing quality standards found at 24 CFR 5.703 apply to HUD-VASH.

SCHA Policy

To expedite the leasing process, the SCHA may pre-inspect available units that veterans may be interested in leasing to maintain a pool of eligible units. If a VASH family selects a unit that passed a pre-inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the RTA, the unit may be approved provided that it meets all other conditions under 24 CFR 982.305. The veteran will be free to select their unit.

When a pre-inspected unit is not selected, the SCHA will make every effort to fast-track the inspection process, including adjusting the normal inspection schedule for both initial and any required reinspections.

18-III.F. PORTABILITY [Notice PIH 2011-53 and FR Notice 8/13/24]

General Requirements

Portability policies under VASH depend on whether the family wants to move within or outside of the initial VA facility's catchment area (the area in which the VAMC or DSP operates). In all cases, the initial VA facility must be consulted prior to the move and provide written confirmation that case management will continue to be provided in the family's new location. VASH participant families may only reside in jurisdictions that are accessible to case management services, as determined by case managers at the partnering VAMC or DSP.

Under VASH, applicant families may move under portability even if the family did not have legal residency in the jurisdiction of the initial PHA when they applied. As a result, PHA policies in Section 10-II.B. about nonresident applicants do not apply. A family that moves under the portability procedures must not be subject to rescreening by the receiving PHA.

If the family no longer requires case management, there are no portability restrictions. Normal portability rules apply.

Portability within the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area

A VASH family can move within the VAMC's catchment area as long as case management can still be provided, as determined by the VA. If the initial PHA's partnering VAMC will still provide the case management services, the receiving PHA must process the move in accordance with portability procedures:

- If the receiving PHA has been awarded VASH vouchers, it can choose t
- o either bill the initial PHA or absorb the family if it has a VASH voucher available to do so.
  - If the PHA absorbs the family, the VAMC or DSP providing the initial case management must agree to the absorption and the transfer of case management.
- If the receiving PHA does not administer a VASH program, it must always bill the initial PHA.

Portability Outside of the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area

If a family wants to move to another jurisdiction where it will not be possible for the initial PHA's partnering VAMC or DSP to provide case management services, the initial VAMC or DSP must first determine that the VASH family could be served by another VAMC or DSP that is participating in the VASH program, and the receiving PHA has an available VASH voucher.

In these cases, the family must be absorbed by the receiving PHA either as a new admission or as a portability move-in, as applicable. Upon absorption, the initial PHA's VASH voucher will be available to lease to a new VASH-eligible family, and the absorbed family will count toward the number of VASH slots awarded to the receiving PHA.

Portability Outside of the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area under VAWA

Veterans who request to port beyond the catchment area of the VAMC or DSP where they are receiving case management to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, and who reasonably believes they are threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the unit may port prior to receiving approval from the receiving VAMC or DSP. The initial PHA must follow its emergency transfer plan (see Exhibit 16-3). PHAs may require verbal self-certification or a written request from a participant seeking a move beyond the catchment area of the VAMC or DSP.

The verbal self-certification or written request must include either a statement expressing why the participant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if they were to remain in the same unit or a statement that the tenant was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the participants request for the move.

The participant must still port to a PHA that has a VASH program. If the receiving PHA does not have a VASH voucher available to lease, they may bill the initial PHA until a VASH voucher is available, at which point the porting veteran must be absorbed into the receiving PHA's program.

18-III.G. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [FR Notice 8/13/24]

Prior to terminating VASH participants, HUD strongly encourages PHAs to exercise their discretion under 24 CFR 982.552(c)(2) as outlined in Section 12-II.D. of this policy and consider all relevant circumstances of the specific case. This includes granting reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, as well as considering the role of the case manager and the impact that ongoing case management services can have on mitigating the conditions that led to the potential termination.

VASH participant families may not be terminated after admission for a circumstance or activities that occurred prior to admission and were known to the PHA but could not be considered at the time of admission due to VASH program requirements. The PHA may terminate the family's assistance only for program violations that occur after the family's admission to the program.

There are two alternative requirements for termination of assistance for VASH participants.

Cessation of Case Management

As a condition of receiving HCV rental assistance, a HUD-VASH-eligible family must receive case management services from the VAMC or DSP. A VASH participant family's assistance must be terminated for failure to participate, without good cause, in case management as verified by the VAMC or DSP. However, the PHA may offer the family continued assistance through one of its regular vouchers or a PBV unit not exclusively made available for HUD-VASH.

However, a VAMC or DSP determination that the participant family no longer requires case management is not grounds for termination of voucher or PBV assistance. In such a case, at its option, the PHA may offer the family continued assistance through one of its regular vouchers. The decision to transfer assistance to a regular voucher must consider veteran preference and must be communicated to the VA prior to occurring. If the PHA has no voucher to offer, the family will retain its VASH voucher, or PBV unit, until such time as the PHA has an available voucher (or PBV unit not exclusively made available for VASH) for the family. If the PHA has no voucher to offer, the family will retain its VASH voucher or PBV unit until such time as the PHA has an available voucher for the family.

Serious Violation of the Lease

The regulation at 24 CFR 982.552(b)(2) states that the PHA must terminate program assistance for a family evicted from housing assisted under the program for serious violation of the lease. HUD waived this provision, and establishing the alternative requirement that the PHA may terminate program assistance in this case. Prior to terminating VASH participants for this reason, HUD strongly encourages PHAs to exercise their discretion under 24 CFR 982.552(c)(2) and consider all relevant circumstances of the specific case, as well as including the role of the case manager and the impact that ongoing case management services can have on mitigating the conditions that led to the potential termination, prior to determining whether to terminate assistance.

VAWA [FR Notice 8/13/24]

When a veteran's family member is receiving protection under VAWA because the veteran is the perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the victim must continue to be assisted. Upon termination of the perpetrator's VASH assistance, the victim must be given a regular HCV if one is available, and the perpetrator's VASH voucher must be used to serve another eligible veteran family. If a regular HCV is not available, the perpetrator must be terminated from assistance and the victim will continue to use the VASH voucher.

18-III.H. PROJECT-BASING VASH VOUCHERS

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2017-21 and FR Notice 8/13/24]

PHAs are authorized to project-base their tenant-based VASH vouchers without additional HUD review or approval in accordance with Notice PIH 2017-21 and all PBV program requirements provided that the VAMC will continue to make supportive services available. In addition, since 2010, HUD has awarded VASH vouchers specifically for project-based assistance in the form of PBV HUD-VASH set-aside vouchers. While these vouchers are excluded from the PBV program cap as long as they remain under PBV HAP contract at the designated project, all other VASH vouchers are subject to the PBV program percentage limitation discussed in Section 17-I.A. Note that VASH supportive services only need to be provided to VASH families receiving PBV assistance in the project, not all families receiving PBV assistance in the project. If a VASH family does not require or no longer requires case management, the unit continues to count as an excepted PBV unit as long as the family resides in the unit. In the description of units in Exhibit A of the HAP contract, PHAs must indicate the number of units that will be exclusively made available to VASH families. The PHA must refer only VASH families to PBV units exclusively made available to VASH families and to PBV units funded through a VASH PBV set-aside award.

If the PHA project-bases VASH vouchers, the PHA must consult with the partnering VAMC or DSP to ensure approval of the project or projects. PHAs may project-base VASH vouchers in projects alongside other PBV units and may execute a single HAP contract covering both the VASH PBVs and the other PBVs. The PHA must refer only VASH families to PBV units exclusively made available to VASH families and to PBV units funded through a HUD set-aside award.

If a VASH family is referred to the PHA and there is an available PBV unit that is not exclusively made available to VASH families, the PHA may offer to refer the family to the owner if allowable under the selection policy for that project, and the owner and PHA may amend the HAP contract to designate the PBV unit as a VASH PBV unit.

The PHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to redesignate a regular PBV unit as a unit specifically designated for VASH families so long as the PHA first consults with the VAMC or DSP. Additionally, the PHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to redesignate a unit specifically designated for VASH families as a regular PBV unit, so long as the unit is not funded through a VASH PBV set-aside award and is eligible for regular PBV (i.e., the unit is not on the grounds of a medical facility and the unit is eligible under the PHA's program and project caps). Policies for VASH PBV units will generally follow PHA policies for

the standard PBV program as listed in Chapter 17, with the exception of the policies listed below.

Ineligible Units

Unlike in the regular PBV program, the PHA may opt to select an occupied unit or admit a family to a unit if such unit is made exclusively available to VASH families if the PBV project is either on the grounds of a VA facility or there are VASH supportive services provided on-site at the project.

Termination of Assistance

A VASH family's PBV assistance must be terminated for failure to participate in case management when required by the VA. However, the PHA may allow the veteran family to receive a regular (non-VASH) tenant-based voucher or PBV unit instead of the family's assistance being terminated. In this case, the PHA may:

- Substitute the family's unit on the PBV HAP contract for another unit (the PHA may, in conjunction with such substitution, add the original unit to the PBV HAP contract with a non-VASH voucher if it is possible to do so;
- Remove the unit from the PBV HAP contract so the family may remain with tenant-based assistance, if the family and the owner agree to use the tenant-based voucher in the unit; or
- Change the unit's status in the PBV HAP contract from a unit exclusively made available for VASH to a regular PBV unit, if doing so is allowable under program rules.

If the PHA will not allow the veteran to receive a regular (non-VASH) tenant-based voucher or PBV unit instead of the family's assistance being terminated, then upon notification by the VA of the family's failure to participate in VA-required case management, the PHA must provide the family a reasonable period of time (as established by the PHA) to vacate the unit.

SCHA Policy

If the family fails to participate in case management when required by the VA, the SCHA will terminate the family's assistance. The family will have 120 days to vacate the unit. The SCHA will terminate assistance to the family at the earlier of (1) the time the family vacates or (2) the expiration of the 120-day period. If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the owner may evict the family. If the owner does not evict the family, the SCHA will remove the unit from the HAP contract or amend the HAP contract to substitute a different unit in the project if the project is partially assisted. The SCHA may add the removed unit back onto the HAP contract after the ineligible family vacates the property.

Moves

If a VASH family is eligible to move from its PBV unit after a year of PBV assistance, the PHA will generally follow policies in Chapter 17. However, if there is no VASH tenant-based voucher available at the time the family requests to move, the PHA's actions depend on whether the family still requires case management.

- The PHA may require a family that still requires case management to wait for a VASH tenant-based voucher for a period not to exceed 180 days. If a HUD-VASH tenant-based

voucher is still not available after 180 days, the family must be allowed to move using its VASH voucher as tenant-based assistance. Alternatively, the PHA may allow the family to move using its VASH voucher as tenant-based assistance without having to meet this 180-day waiting period. In either case, the PHA may either amend the PBV HAP contract to replace the assistance in the PBV unit with one of its regular vouchers if the unit is eligible for a regular PBV or the PHA and owner may agree to temporarily remove the unit from the HAP contract.

- If a VASH veteran has been determined to no longer require case management, the PHA must allow the family to move with the first available tenant-based voucher. If no VASH voucher is immediately available, the PHA may not require the family to wait for a VASH voucher to become available.

Wrong-Sized or Accessible Units

If the PHA determines that a VASH family is occupying a wrong-size PBV unit or a PBV unit with accessibility features that the family does not require and the PBV unit is needed by a family that requires the accessibility features, the PHA must notify the family and the owner within 30 days of the PHA's determination. The PHA's offer of continued housing assistance (that must be made within 60 days of the PHA's determination) must be in the form of either a VASH tenant-based voucher or another VASH PBV unit. If no VASH assistance is available for the PHA to offer within 60 days of the PHA's determination, the PHA must remove the wrong-sized or accessible unit from the HAP contract to make VASH voucher assistance available to the family.

Contract Terminations

The regulation at 24 CFR 983.206(b), which covers the required provision of tenant-based assistance and requires that the family may elect to use its tenant-based assistance to remain in the same project when a PBV HAP contract terminates or expires, does not apply to families issued a HUD-VASH tenant-based voucher under this circumstance. The PHA may use another voucher to add the unit removed under this alternative requirement to the HAP contract after the family vacates the property, in accordance with 24 CFR 983.207(b).

Rents

Contract rents may not be different based on whether the unit is a VASH PBV unit or a non-VASH PBV unit. In determining the rent to owner for the PBV project, if the cap on the amount of rent to owner under 24 CFR 983.301(b)(1) is lower for non-HUD-VASH units than it is for the HUD-VASH units (e.g., the PHA has established a HUD-VASH exception payment standard and there is either no exception payment standard or a lower exception payment standard for the regular HCV program for the area in question), that lower cap is applicable when setting the rent to owner for the PBV units in the project, including the HUD-VASH units.

Removing Units from the HAP Contract for Ineligible Families

The PHA and owner may also agree to temporarily remove a unit from the HAP contract in cases where a HUDVASH eligible veteran has been identified by the VA as appropriate for a VASH PBV unit, but the veteran is not income eligible to receive voucher assistance or may not be selected for the PBV unit because the family's TTP exceeds the gross rent of the unit. Although the family would not be a program participant in the housing portion of the VASH program in

such a case, the family would still benefit from the project's location on the grounds of a VA facility or from the VASH supportive services on-site at the project, while the VASH voucher would be available to assist another VASH family. The PHA and owner may agree to add a VASH voucher back onto the PBV HAP contract if the family's income subsequently decreased to the point that there would be a HAP or when the family vacates the unit.

Zero HAP Families

Under normal PBV requirements, the PHA may select an occupied unit to be included under a PBV HAP contract only if the unit's occupants are eligible for assistance under 24 CFR 982.201, and the TTP for the family is less than the gross rent for the unit. Furthermore, in selecting a family for an available PBV unit, typically the PHA must determine the TTP for the family is less than the gross rent, meaning that the unit will be eligible for a monthly HAP. However, if the PBV project is either on the grounds of a VA facility or there are HUD-VASH supportive services provided onsite at the project, the PHA may opt to select a unit occupied by a zero HAP VASH eligible family or admit a zero HAP VASH family to a unit if such unit is made exclusively available to VASH families. Until such time that the VASH family's TTP falls below the gross rent, the family is responsible for paying the entire rent to owner in addition to being responsible for paying all tenant-supplied utilities. During any period that the family's TTP falls below the gross rent, normal PBV requirements apply.

Further, under normally applicable rules, units occupied by families whose incomes have increased during their tenancy resulting in their TTP equaling the gross rent (zero HAP) must be removed from the HAP contract 180 days following the last housing assistance payment to the owner on the family's behalf. These regulations do not apply to zero HAP families admitted to the PBV project under this waiver and alternative requirement because there is no last housing assistance payment that would trigger the unit removal date of 180 days. As an alternative requirement, PHAs have the option of removing the unit in which the zero HAP family resides from the HAP contract, but no earlier than 180 days from the start of the family PBV tenancy. If the PHA exercises this option, the family may not be required to move from the unit as a consequence and continues to receive the VASH supportive services. If the project is fully assisted, the PHA may reinstate the unit removed to the HAP contract after the family either vacates the unit or their income decreases to the point that there would be a HAP. If the project is partially assisted, the PHA may substitute a different unit for the unit removed from the HAP contact when the first eligible substitute unit becomes available. Alternatively, the PHA may choose to simply leave the unit on the HAP contract while the zero HAP family continues to reside there.

Proposal/Project Selection

PBV proposal and/or project selection for VASH must follow all regular proposal and/or project selection regulations, with one exception. HUD permits noncompetitive selection of one or more PBV projects with units made exclusively available to VASH families on the site of a VA facility. Note that the method of project selection must comply with all other requirements under 24 CFR 983.51, including that the PHA must notify the public of its intent to noncompetitively select one or more projects for PBV assistance through its 5-Year Plan and to ensure any project selection is consistent with the PHA administrative plan.

Failure to Participate in Case Management [FR Notice 8/13/24]

Upon notification by the VAMC or DSP of the family's failure to participate, without good cause, in case management, the PHA must provide the family a reasonable time period to vacate the unit. The PHA must terminate assistance to the family at the earlier of either the time the family vacates or the expiration of the reasonable time period given to vacate.

SCHA Policy

Upon notification by the VAMC or DSP that a VASH PBV family has failed to participate in case management without good cause, the SCHA will provide written notice of termination of assistance to the family and the owner within 10 business days. The family will be given 60 days from the date of the notice to move out of the unit.

The SCHA may make exceptions to this 60-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the owner may evict the family. If the owner does not evict the family, the PHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract or amend the HAP contract to substitute a different unit in the project if the project is partially assisted. The PHA may add the removed unit to the HAP contract after the ineligible family vacates the property.

Moves [HUD-VASH Qs and As, FR Notice 8/13/24]

When a VASH PBV family is eligible to move from its PBV unit in accordance with Section 17-VIII.C. of this policy, but there is no other comparable tenant-based rental assistance, the following procedures must be implemented:

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- f a VASH tenant-based voucher is not available at the time the family wants (and is eligible) to move, the PHA may require a family who still requires case management to wait for a VASH tenant-based voucher for a period not to exceed 180 days;
- If a VASH tenant-based voucher is still not available after that period, the family must be allowed to move with its VASH voucher. Alternatively, the PHA may allow the family to move with its VASH voucher without having to meet this 180-day period. In either case, th
- e PHA is required to replace the assistance in the PBV unit with one of its regular vouchers, unless the PHA and owner agree to temporarily remove the unit from the HAP contract; and
- If a VASH veteran is determined to no longer require case management, the PHA must allow the family to move with the first available tenant-based voucher if no VASH voucher is immediately available and cannot require the family to wait for a VASH voucher to become available.

PART IV: MAINSTREAM VOUCHER PROGRAM

18-IV.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2020-01 and Notice PIH 2024-30]

Mainstream vouchers assist non-elderly persons with disabilities and their families (particularly those transitioning out of institutions or at serious risk of institutionalization) in the form of either project-based or tenant-based voucher assistance.

The Mainstream voucher program, (previously referred to as the Mainstream 5-Year program or the Section 811 voucher program) was originally authorized under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. Mainstream vouchers operated separately from the regular HCV program until the passage of the Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2010. Funding for Mainstream voucher renewals and administrative fees was first made available in 2012. In 2017 and 2019, incremental vouchers were made available f
or the first time since the Melville Act (in addition to renewals and administrative fees), and PHAs were invited to apply for a competitive award of Mainstream vouchers under the FY17 and FY19 NOFAs. In 2020, Notice PIH 2020-22 provided an opportunity for any PHA administering an HCV program to apply for Mainstream vouchers noncompetitively , while Notice PIH 2020-09 authorized an increase in Mainstream voucher units and budget authority for those PHAs already awarded Mainstream vouchers under the FY17 and FY19 NOFAs.

Funding and reporting for Mainstream vouchers is separate from the HCV program. Funds for Mainstream vouchers may be recaptured and reallocated if the PHA does not comply with all program requirements or fails to maintain a utilization rate of 80 percent for the PHA's Mainstream vouchers.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118-42) authorized HUD to establish waivers and alternative requirements for Mainstream Vouchers related to the administration of waiting lists, local preferences, and the initial term and extensions of tenant-based vouchers. HUD is not permitted to waive requirements related to tenant rights and protections, rent setting, fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment. Prior to this, Mainstream vouchers follow the same program requirements as standard vouchers.

18-IV.B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION [Notice PIH 2020-01 and Notice PIH 2020-22]

All Mainstream vouchers must be used to serve non-elderly persons with disabilities and their families, defined as any family that includes a person with disabilities who is at least 18 years old and not yet 62 years old as of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. The eligible disabled household member does not need to be the head of household.

The definition of person with disabilities for purposes of Mainstream vouchers is the statutory definition under section 3(b)(3)(E) of the 1937 Act, which

is the same as is used for allowances and deductions in the HCV program and is provided in Exhibit 3-1 of this policy.

Existing families receiving Mainstream vouchers, where the eligible family member is now age 62 or older, will not "age out" of the program as long as the family was eligible on the day it was first assisted under a HAP contract.

The PHA may not implement eligibility screening criteria for Mainstream vouchers that is different from that of the regular HCV program.

18-IV.C. PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES [Notice PIH 2020-01]

PHAs are encouraged but not required to establish formal and informal partnerships with a variety of organizations that assist persons with disabilities to help ensure eligible participants find and maintain stable housing.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will implement a Mainstream program, in partnership with ***Resource Connect.***

18-IV.D. WAITING LIST ADMINISTRATION [Notice PIH 2024-30]

For Mainstream vouchers, HUD has waived 24 CFR 982.204(f), which requires one waiting list for the HCV program and allows PHA the discretion to operate a Mainstream voucher waiting list that is separate from the general HCV waiting list. This is optional.

If the PHA chooses to create a separate Mainstream waiting list, the PHA must notify families on the HCV waiting list of the separate Mainstream waiting list and provide an opportunity for families on the HCV list to be placed on the Mainstream list.

If the PHA does not pursue the optional waiver to maintain a separate Mainstream waiting list, the PHA must still ensure program access for individuals with disabilities.

Upon turnover, vouchers must be provided to Mainstream-eligible families.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA will not establish a separate waiting list for the Mainstream program.

18-IV.E. PREFERENCES [Notice PIH 2024-30]

While PHAs may establish local preferences based on local housing needs and priorities in accordance with 24 CFR 982.207(a), HCV regulations do not permit PHAs to establish separate preferences for Mainstream voucher applicants. HUD waived 24 CFR 982.207(a)(1) and allows PHAs to establish separate preferences for Mainstream voucher applicants. However, PHAs may not apply a residency preference to Mainstream voucher applicants.

PHAs with outstanding Olmstead-related litigation or enforcement activities, as w

ell as those undertaking affirmative Olmstead planning and implementation efforts, who wish to establish preferences that target individuals with specific disabilities must request HUD approval. The process for requesting approval for a remedial preference targeting individuals with specific disabilities is outlined in Notice PIH 2012-31.

Regardless of whether a PHA chooses to adopt separate Mainstream voucher preferences, if the PHA claimed points for a preference in a NOFO application for Mainstream vouchers, the PHA must adopt a preference for at least one of the targeted groups identified in the NOFO. PHAs may choose to apply NOFO preferences to the entire HCV waiting list or only to Mainstream voucher applicants as a separate Mainstream voucher preference.

PHAs may use either date and time of application or a drawing or other random choice technique in selecting families from the Mainstream waiting list among applicants with the same preference status in accordance with the PHA's administrative plan.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA claimed a preference for a targeted group as part of an application for Mainstream vouchers under a NOFO. The SCHA will offer the following preference:

Non-Elderly-Disabled Family who is Currently Experiencing Homelessness

18-IV.F. VOUCHER ISSUANCE

Initial Search Term [Notice PIH 2024-30]

For Mainstream vouchers, HUD waived 24 CFR 982.303(a), which requires an initial search term of at least 60 days, and established an alternative requirement that the initial search term for a Mainstream voucher be at least 120 days. The initial 120-day term also applies when a family chooses to move to a new unit with continued assistance inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction. When issuing a Mainstream voucher, the PHA also must provide a current listing of available accessible units known to the PHA and, if necessary, otherwise assist the family in identifying an accessible unit.

SCHA Policy

The initial voucher term for all Mainstream vouchers, including those issued when a family wishes to exercise portability, will be 120 days.

Voucher Extension [Notice PIH 2024-30]

The PHA's administrative plan must describe the PHA's policies for granting extensions to the initial 120-day voucher term and provide clear instructions to families on the procedures for requesting an extension. If a family requires additional time, the PHA is required to provide an extension as a reasonable accommodation.

PHAs must adopt an extension policy for Mainstream vouchers that includes the following:

- Each extension must be for a minimum of 90 days;
- The PHA must approve the first extension request, regardless of how the request is made (written or verbal) or when it is made, as long as the request is made on or before the expiration date of the voucher and is consistent with applicable requirements (subsequent requests should be processed in accordance with the PHA's administrative plan); and
- The PHA must, on at least one occasion after voucher issuance, notify the family prior to the expiration of the initial term to remind them of the expiration date, the process for requesting an extension, and to inquire if the family is in need of assistance with their housing search.

As part of its search extension policy, the PHA may not restrict a first extension approval to certain circumstances or require documentation from applicants. For all extension requests, a written or verbal request is sufficient. In providing notice to families of the expiration date and extension request process, PHAs must ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, speech, intellectual or other developmental disabilities, or any other communication-related disabilities. PHAs must approve all extensions made as a reasonable accommodation, and PHAs must provide this information during the family briefing.

SCHA Policy

At least 30 days prior to the expiration of the initial term of the voucher, the SCHA will contact the family to remind them of the expiration date of their voucher, the process for requesting an extension, and to inquire if the family needs assistance with their housing search. Depending on the family's preferred method of communication, the PHA may contact the family via telephone, text message, email, or other accessible communication method. The SCHA will ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, speech, intellectual or other developmental disabilities, or any other communication-related disabilities.

Families may request an extension, either orally or in writing, at any time prior to the expiration of the family's voucher. All requests for extensions will automatically be granted without the requirement for the family to provide documentation. The initial extension period will be for 90 days. If the family requires additional extensions beyond 90 days, the family may request additional extensions, either orally or in writing, at any time prior to the expiration of the extended voucher term. All subsequent extensions will also be for a period of 90 days and will not require the family to meet certain circumstances or provide documentation. Each time the family requests an extension, the PHA will inquire if the family needs assistance with their housing search and will provide a current listing of available accessible units known to the SCHA.

18-IV.G. PORTABILITY [Notice PIH 2020-01 and Mainstream Voucher Basics Webinar, 10/15/20]

Mainstream voucher participants are eligible for portability under standard portability rules and all PHA policies regarding portability in Chapter 10, Part II apply to Mainstream families.

The following special considerations for Mainstream vouchers apply under portability:

- If the receiving PHA has a Mainstream voucher available, the participant may remain a Mainstream participant.
  - If the receiving PHA chooses to bill the initial PHA, then the voucher will remain a Mainstream voucher.
  - If the receiving PHA chooses to absorb the voucher, the voucher will be considered a regular voucher, or a Mainstream voucher if the receiving PHA has a Mainstream voucher available, and the Mainstream voucher at the initial PHA will be freed up to lease to another Mainstream-eligible family.
- If the receiving PHA does not have a Mainstream voucher available, the participant may receive a regular voucher.

18-IV.H. PROJECT-BASING MAINSTREAM VOUCHERS [FY19 Mainstream Voucher NOFA Q&A]

The PHA may project-base Mainstream vouchers in accordance with all applicable PBV regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 17. PHAs are responsible for ensuring that, in addition to complying with project-based voucher program requirements, the project complies with all applicable federal nondiscrimination and civil rights statutes and requirements. This includes, but is not limited to, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), Titles II or III of the Americans with Disabilities (ADA), and the Fair Housing Act and their implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 8; 28 CFR Parts 35 and 36; and 24 CFR Part 100. Mainstream vouchers are subject to the PBV program percentage limitation discussed in Section 17-I.A.

PART IV: NON-ELDERLY DISABLED (NED) VOUCHERS

18-V.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2013-19]

NED vouchers help non-elderly disabled families lease suitable, accessible, and affordable housing in the private market. Aside from separate funding appropriations and serving a specific population, NED vouchers follow the same program requirements as standard vouchers. The PHA does not have special authority to treat families that receive a NED voucher differently from other applicants and participants.

Some NED vouchers are awarded to PHAs through competitive NOFAs. The NOFA for FY2009 Rental Assistance for NED made incremental funding available for two categories of NED families:

- **Category 1** vouchers enable non-elderly persons or families with disabilities to access affordable housing on the private market.
- **Category 2** vouchers enable non-elderly persons with disabilities currently residing in nursing homes or other healthcare institutions to transition into the community. PHAs with NED Category 2 vouchers were required to partner with a state Medicaid or health agency or the state Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration agency.

Since 1997, HCVs for NED families have been also awarded under various special purpose HCV programs: Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities in Support of Designated Housing Plans (Designated Housing), Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities Related to Certain Types of Section 8 Project-Based Developments (Certain Developments), One-Year Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and the Project Access Pilot Program (formerly Access Housing 2000).

- **Designated Housing** vouchers enable non-elderly disabled families, who would have been eligible for a public housing unit if occupancy of the unit or entire project had not been restricted to elderly families only through an approved Designated Housing Plan, to receive rental assistance. These vouchers may also assist non-elderly disabled families living in a designated unit/project/building to move from that project if they so choose. The family does not have to be listed on the PHA's voucher waiting list.
- Instead, they may
- be admitted to the program as a special admission. Once the impacted families have been served, the PHA may begin issuing these vouchers to non-elderly disabled families from their HCV waiting list. Upon turnover, these vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from the PHA's HCV waiting list.
- **Certain Developments** vouchers enable non-elderly families having a person with disabilities, who do not currently receive housing assistance in certain developments where owners establish preferences for, or restrict occupancy to, elderly families, to obtain affordable housing. These non-elderly families with a disabled person do not need to be listed on the PHA's HCV waiting list in order to be offered and receive housing choice voucher rental assistance. It is sufficient that these families' names are on the waiting list fo
- r
- a covered development at the time their names are provided to the PHA by the owner. Once the impacted families have been served, the PHA may begin issuing these vouchers to non-elderly disabled families from their HCV waiting list. Upon turnover, these vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from the PHA's HCV waiting list.
- **One-Year Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (One-Year Mainstream) vouchers** enable non-elderly disabled families on the PHA's waiting list to receive a voucher. After initial leasing, turnover vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from the PHA's voucher waiting list.

18-V.B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Only eligible families whose head of household, spouse, or cohead is non-elderly (under age 62) and disabled may receive a NED voucher. Families with only a minor child with a disability are not eligible.

In cases where the qualifying household member now qualifies as elderly due to the passage of time since the family received the NED voucher, existing NED participant families do not "age

out," as the family was eligible on the day it was first assisted under a housing assistance payments (HAP) contract.

The definition of person with disabilities for purposes of NED vouchers is the statutory definition under Section 3(b)(3)(E) of the 1937 Act, which is the same as is used for allowances and deductions in the HCV program and is provided in Exhibit 3-1 of this policy.

The PHA may not implement eligibility screening criteria for NED vouchers that is different from that of the regular HCV program.

NED Category 2 [Notice PIH 2013-19 and NED Category 2 FAQs]

In addition to being eligible for the PHA's regular HCV program and a non-elderly person with a disability, in order to receive a Category 2 voucher, the family's head, spouse, cohead, or sole member must be transitioning from a nursing home or other healthcare institution and provided services needed to live independently in the community.

Nursing homes or other healthcare institutions may include intermediate care facilities and specialized inst
itutions that care for those with intellectual disabilities, developmentally disabled, or mentally ill, but do not include board and care facilities (e.g., adult homes, adult day care, adult congregate living).

The PHA cannot limit who can apply to just those persons referred or approved by a Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration agency or state health agency. Other individuals could be placed on the waiting list if they can show, with confirmation by an independent agency or organization that routinely provides such services (this can be the MFP or partnering agency, but need not be), that the transitioning individual will be provided with all necessary services, including care or case management.

For each Category 2 family, there must be documentation (e.g., a copy of a referral letter from the partnering or referring agency) in the tenant file identifying the institution where the family lived at the time of voucher issuance.

18-V.C. WAITING LIST

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Families must be selected for NED vouchers from the PHA's waiting list in accordance with all applicable regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 4.

Regardless of the number of NED families the PHA is required to serve, the next family on the waiting list must be served. Further, the PHA may not skip over NED-eligible families on the waiting list because the PHA is serving the required number of NED families.

NED Category 2 Referrals [NED Category 2 FAQs]

For NED Category 2 families, the partnering agency may make referrals of eligible families to the PHA for placement on the waiting list. The PHA will then select these families from the waiting list for voucher issuance. Because language in the NOFA established that vouchers awarded under the NOFA must only serve non-elderly disabled families transitioning from institutions, the PHA does not need to establish a preference in order to serve these families ahead of other families on the PHA's waiting list.

PHAs must accept applications from people living outside their jurisdictions or from people being referred from other Medicaid or MFP service agencies in their state.

If the PHA's waiting list is closed, the PHA must reopen its waiting list to accept referrals from its partnering agency. When opening the waiting list, PHAs must advertise in accordance with 24 CFR 982.206 and PHA policies in Section 4-II.C. In addition, the PHA must ensure that individuals living in eligible institutions are aware when the PHA opens its waiting list by reaching out to social service agencies, nursing homes, intermediate care facilities and specialized institutions in the local service area.

Reissuance of Turnover Vouchers [Notice PIH 2013-19]

All NED turnover vouchers must be reissued to the next NED family on the PHA's waiting list with the following exception: A Category 2 voucher must be issued to another Category 2 family upon turnover if a Category 2 family is on the PHA's waiting list. If there are no Category 2 families on the PHA's waiting list, the PHA must contact its partnering agency as well as conduct outreach through appropriate social service agencies and qualifying institutions to identify potentially eligible individuals. Only after all means of outreach have been taken to reach Category 2 families can the PHA reissue the voucher to another Category 2 NED family on the PHA's waiting list. Any subsequent turnover of that voucher must again be used for a Category 2 family on the PHA's waiting list, and the PHA is under the same obligation to conduct outreach to Category 2 families if no such families are on the PHA's waiting list.

For PHAs that received both Category 1 and Category 2 vouchers, if at any time the PHA is serving fewer Category 2 families than the number of Category 2 HCVs awarded under the NOFA, when a Category 2 family applies to the waiting list and is found eligible, the PHA must issue the next NED voucher to that family. HUD monitors the initial leasing and reissuance of Category 2 HCVs. These vouchers may be recaptured and reassigned if not leased properly and in a timely manner.

All NED vouchers should be affirmatively marketed to a diverse population of NED-eligible families to attract protected classes least likely to apply. If at any time following the turnover of a NED HCV a PHA believes it is not practicable to assist NED families, the PHA must contact HUD.

18-V.D. LEASE UP [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Briefings

In addition to providing families with a disabled person a list of accessible units known to the PHA, HUD encourages, but does not require, PHAs to provide additional resources to NED families as part of the briefing.

SCHA Policy

In addition to providing families with a disabled person a list of accessible units known to the SCHA, the SCHA will provide a list of local supportive service and disability organizations that may provide such assistance as counseling services and funding for moving expense
s or security deposits in the briefing packet. These organizations include state protection and advocacy agencies, Centers for Independent Living, state Medicaid agencies, and disability advocacy groups that represent individuals with a va
riety of disabilities.

Further, if other governmental or non-governmental agencies provide available resources such as housing search counseling, moving expenses, security deposits, and utility deposits, the PHA will include this information in the briefing packet.

The PHA will also offer specialized housing search assistance to families with a disabled person to locate accessible units if requested. Trained PHA staff or a local supportive service or disability organization may be able to provide this service.

Voucher Term

While the PHA is not required to establish different policies for the initial term of the voucher for NED vouchers, HUD has encouraged PHAs with NED vouchers to be generous in establishing reasonable initial search terms and subsequent extensions for families with a disabled person.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded NED vouchers. In the case that NED vouchers are awarded:

All NED vouchers will have an initial term of 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless the SCHA grants an extension.

All other SCHA policies on extensions and suspension of vouchers in Section 5-II.E. will apply.

Special Housing Types [Notice PIH 2013-19 and NED Category 2 FAQs]

In general, a PHA is not required to permit families to use any of the special housing types and may limit the number of families using such housing. However, the PHA must permit the use of a special housing type if doing so provides a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities.

Such special housing types include single room occupancy housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperative housing, and manufactured homes when the family owns the home and leases the manufactured home space.

Persons with disabilities transitioning out of institutional settings may choose housing in the community that is in a group or shared environment or where some additional assistance for daily living is provided for them on site. Under HUD regulations, group homes and shared housing are considered special housing types and are not excluded as an eligible housing type in the HCV program. Assisted living facilities are also considered eligible housing under the normal HCV program rules, as long as the costs for meals and other supportive services are not included in the housing assistance payments (HAP) made by the PHA to the owner, and as long as the person does not need continual medical or nursing care.

18-V.E. PORTABILITY [NED Category 2 FAQs]

NED voucher participants are eligible for portability under standard portability rules and all PHA policies regarding portability in Chapter 10, Part II apply to NED families. However, the PHA may, but is not required to, allow applicant NED families to move under portability, even if the family did not have legal residency in the initial PHA's jurisdiction when they applied.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded NED vouchers. In the case that NED vouchers are awarded to the SCHA:

If neither the head of household nor the spouse or cohead of a NED applicant family had a domicile (legal residence) in the SCHA's jurisdiction at the time that the family's initial application for assistance was submitted, the family must lease a unit within the initial SCHA's jurisdiction for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

The SCHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2) or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

PART VI: STABILITY VOUCHER PROGRAM

18-VI.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2022-24]

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) (2021 Act) provided new incremental funding for voucher assistance through Stability Vouchers (SVs) for households who are:

- Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a));
- At-risk of homelessness;

- Those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
- Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the above criteria.

HUD may waive certain statutory and regulatory provisions to administer the SVs (except for requirements related to tenant rights and protections, rent setting, fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards and the environment) upon a finding that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary to facilitate the use of funds made available for SVs. Unless expressly waived below, all statutory and re
gulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV program are applicable to SVs, includ
ing the use of all HUD required contracts and other forms. A PHA may request additional good cause regulatory waivers as established in Notice PIH 2018-16 in connection with the use of the SVs, which HUD will consider and assess upon the request of the PHA.

18-VI.B. PARTNERING ORGANIZATION [Notice PIH 2022-24]

SV funding is only awarded to PHAs that partner with eligible Continuums of Care (CoCs) or other entities that serve the targeted population, such as Victim Service Providers (VSPs) and Veteran Servic
e Organizations (VSOs) serving the targeted population in the PHA's jurisdiction to implement coordinated approaches to reduce the prevalence of homelessness, improve service engagement, and promote housing stability while ensuring geographical need of assista
nce.

The PHA must enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CoC to establish a partnership with the CoC to pair SVs with CoC-funded supportive services, and to collaborate with the CoC and other stakeholders to develop a prioritization plan for these vouchers.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded stability vouchers. In the case that stability vouchers are awarded to the SCHA, the SCHA will enter into an MOU with a "to be determined" partnering organization.

18-VI.C. REFERRALS [Notice PIH 2022-24]

In general, families are issued SVs as the result of either:

- The direct referral process from the CoC or other partnering organizations; or
- A situation where the PHA makes an SV available in order to facilitate an emergency transfer for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking.

CoC Referrals

The primary responsibility of the CoC under the MOU is to make direct referrals of qualifying individuals and families to the PHA and to identify any CoC-funded available supportive services that may be paired with SVs.

The CoC or other partnering agency must certify that the SV applicants they refer to the PHA meet the definition of a qualifying individual or family for SV assistance.

The referring agency must provide documentation to the PHA of the referring agency's verification that the family meets one of the four eligible categories for SV assistance. The PHA must retain this documentation as part of the family's file.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded stability vouchers. In the case that stability vouchers are awarded to the SCHA, the SCHA will implement the following:

The CoC or partnering agency must establish and implement a system to identify SV-eligible individuals and families within the agency's caseload and make referrals to the SCHA.

The CoC or other partnering agency must certify that the SV applicants they refer to the SCHA meet SV eligibility criteria. The SCHA will maintain a copy of the referral or certification from the CoC or other partnering agency in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork. Homeless service providers may, but are not required to, use the certification form found in Exhibit 19-1 of this chapter. Victim services providers may, but are not required to, use the certification form found in Exhibit 19-2 of this chapter when identifying eligible families who qualify as victims of human trafficking.

As part of the MOU, the SCHA and CoC or other partnering agency will identify staff positions to serve as lead SV liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of referrals. The CoC or partnering agency must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible individuals and families are identified and determined eligible in a timely manner.

The SCHA liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the CoC or partnering agency liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate number of referrals. No more than five business days from the date the CoC or partnering agency receives this notification, the CoC or partnering agency liaison will provide the PHA with a list of eligible referrals including the name, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred; a

completed release form for each adult family member; and a written certification for each referral indicating they are SV-eligible.

Referrals from Outside the CoC

The PHA must also take direct referrals from outside the CoC process if:

- The CoC does not have a sufficient number of eligible families to refer to the PHA; or
- The CoC does not identify families that may be eligible for SV assistance because they are fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

If a direct referral is taken from outside of the CoC, the PHA must enter into a partnership to receive direct referrals from another entity, assuming there are such additional organizations that can certify that an individual or family is eligible for an SV.

The PHA must enter into an MOU with a partnering referral agency or may add the partnering referral agency to the MOU between the PHA and CoC.

18-VI.D. WAITING LIST [Notice PIH 2022-24]

HCV Waiting List

The regulation that requires the PHA to admit applicants as waiting list admissions or special admissions in accordance with admission policies in Chapter 4 does not apply to PHAs operating the SV program. Direct referrals are not added to the PHA's HCV waiting list.

The PHA must inform families on the HCV waiting list of the availability of SVs by, at a minimum, either by posting the information to their website or providing public notice in their respective communities in accordance with the requirements listed in Notice PIH 2022-24.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SCHA is awarded SV's, The SCHA will post information about the SV program for families on the SCHA's HCV waiting list on their website. The notice will:

Describe the eligible populations to which SVs are limited.

Clearly state that the availability of these SVs is managed through a direct referral process.

Advise the family to contact the CoC (or any other PHA referral partner, if applicable) if the family believes they may be eligible for SV 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.

SV Waiting List

The HCV regulations requiring the PHA to operate a single waiting list for admission to the HCV program do not apply to PHAs operating the SV program. Instead, when the number of applicants referred by the CoC or partnering agency exceeds the SVs available, the PHA must maintain a separate waiting list for SV referrals. Upon turnover, SV vouchers must continue to remain available for eligible families.

Further, the SV waiting list is not subject to PHA policies in Chapter 4 regarding opening and closing the HCV waiting list. The PHA will work directly with its CoC and other referral agency partners to manage the number of referrals and the size of the SV waiting list.

HCV Waiting List Preferences

If local preferences are established by the PHA for HCV in Chapter 4, they do not apply to SVs. However, if the PHA has a homelessness preference or a preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking for the regular HCV program, the PHA must refer any applicant on the waiting list that indicated they qualified for this preference to the CoC, or the applicable partnering referral agency.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA offers a homelessness preference but does not offer a VAWA preference for the HCV waiting list.

SV Waiting List Preferences

With the exception of a residency preference, which may not be applied to the PHA's SV waiting list, the PHA may choose, in coordination with the CoC and other referral partners, to establish separate local preferences for SVs, or may simply choose to not establish any local preferences for the SV waiting list. The preference system may not prohibit SV admissions from any of the four qualifying categories of eligibility.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awared a local preference will be established for the SV waiting list.

18-VI.E. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY [Notice PIH 2022-24]

Referring Agency Determination of Eligibility

The CoC or referring agency determines whether the individual or family meets any one of the eligibility criteria described in Notice PIH 2022-24 and then refers the family to the PHA. The PHA determines that the family meets other eligibility criteria for the HCV program, as modified for the SV program and outlined below.

In order to be eligible for an SV, a household must meet one of four eligibility criteria:

- Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a)) and 24 CFR 578.3;
- At-risk of homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 5.78.3;
- Those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
- Veterans [as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2); 38 CFR 3.1(d)] and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the above criteria.

Mandatory Denials

HUD waived 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553 in part for the SV applicants and established alternative requirements for mandatory and permissive prohibitions of admissions. Except where applicable, PHA policies regarding denials in Chapter 3 of this policy do not apply to screening individuals and families for eligibility for an SV. Instead, the SV alternative requirement listed in this section will apply to all SV applicants.

The mandatory and permissive prohibitions listed in Notice PIH 2022-24 and in this chapter, however, apply only when screening the individual or family for eligibility for an SV. When adding a family member after the family has been placed under a HAP contract with SV assistance, the regulations at 24 CFR 982.551(h)(2) apply. Other than the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child, the PHA must approve additional family members and may apply its regular HCV screening criteria in Chapter 3 in doing so.

Under alternative requirements for the SV program, mandatory denials for SV applicants include:

- 24 CFR 982.553(a)(1)(ii)(C), which prohibits admission if any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
- 24 CFR 982.553(a)(2)(i), which prohibits admission to the program if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

The PHA will also deny assistance to household members already receiving assistance from another program.

The PHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information as required by 24 CFR 982.552(b)(3) but should notify the family of the limited SV grounds for denial of admission first.

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 SV grounds for denial of admission as part of the notice of denial that will be mailed to the family.

Permissive Denial

Notice PIH 2022-24 lists permissive prohibitions for which the PHA may, but is not required to, deny admission to SV families. The notice also lists prohibitions that, while allowable under the HCV program, may not be used to deny assistance for SV families.

If the PHA intends to establish permissive prohibition policies for SV applicants, the PHA must first consult with its CoC partner to understand the impact that the proposed prohibitions may have on referrals and must take the CoC's recommendations into consideration.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SCHA is awarded SV's, SCHA will:

In consultation with the CoC, the PHA will apply permissive prohibition to the screening of SV applicants. Determinations using permissive prohibitions will be made based on an individualized assessment of relevant mitigating information in accordance with policies in Section 3-III.E. of the administrative plan.

The SCHA will establish the following permissive prohibitions:

If the SCHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in within the previous 12 months:

Violent criminal activity

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

If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program within the previous 12 months.

If the family engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel within the previous 12 months.

Prohibitions based on criminal activity for the eligible SV populations regarding drug possession will be considered apart from criminal activity against persons (i.e., violent criminal activity).

In compliance with PIH 2022-24, the SCHA **will not** deny an SV applicant admission regardless of whether:

Any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five years

A PHA has ever terminated assistance under the program for any member of the family

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

The family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease

The family breached an agreement with the PHA to pay amounts owed to a PHA, or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA

The family would otherwise be prohibited admission under alcohol abuse standards established by the PHA in accordance with 24 CFR 982.553(a)(3)

The SCHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in or has engaged in during a reasonable time before the admission, drug-related criminal activity

Self-Certification of Income at Admission

The requirement to obtain third-party verification of income in accordance with Notice PIH 2018-18 does not apply to the SV program applicants at admission, and alternatively, PHAs may consider self-certification the highest form of income verification at admission. As such, PHA policies related to the verification of income in Section 7-I.B. do not apply to SV families at admission. Instead, applicants must submit an affidavit attesting to their reported income, assets, expenses, and other factors that would affect an income eligibility determination.

Additionally, applicants may provide third-party documentation that represents the applicant's income within the 60-day period prior to admission or voucher issuance but is not dated within 60 days of the PHA's request.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SCHA is awarded SV's, SCHA will do the following:

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 SCHA 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 SCHA 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 w ith 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA must conduct the annual reexamination of income as outlined at 24 CFR 982.516 and the SCHA 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 Report to confirm and
- validate family-reported income within 90 days of the PIC submission date;
- Print and maintain copies of the EIV Income Report in the tenant file; and
- Resolve any income discrepancy with the family within 60 days of the EIV Income Report dates.

Prior to admission, PHAs must continue to use HUD's EIV system to search for all household members using the Existing Tenant Search in accordance with PHA policies in Chapter 3.

If a PHA later determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA must take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with Chapter 12.

Social Security Number and Citizenship Status Verification

For the SV program, the PHA is not required to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status before admitting the family to the SV program. Instead, PHAs may adopt policies to admit SV applicants who are unable to provide the required SSN or citizenship documentation during the initial eligibility determination. As an alternative requirement, such individuals must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to be eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless the PHA provides an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC or other partnering agency that the family has made a good-faith effort to obtain the documentation.

If a PHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA must take steps to terminate that family from the program.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA will:

Admit SV applicants who are unable to provide the required SSN or citizenship documentation during the initial eligibility determination. These individuals must provide the required documentation in accordance with policies in Chapter 7 within 180 days of admission. The SCHA 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 SCHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the SCHA will take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with policies in Chapter 12.

Age and Disability Verifications

PHAs may accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher level of verification is not immediately available. If self-certification is used, the PHA must obtain a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission or verify the information in EIV.

If a PHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the PHA must take steps to terminate that family from the program.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA 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 SCHA 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 SCHA will verify the information in EIV or through other third-party verification if the information is not available in EIV. The SCHA 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 SCHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, the SCHA will take steps to terminate that family from the program in accordance with policies in Chapter 12.

Income Targeting

The PHA must determine income eligibility for SV families in accordance with 24 CFR 982.201 and PHA policy in Chapter 3; however, income targeting requirements do not apply for SV families. The PHA may still choose to include the admission of extremely low-income SV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA will:

Not include the admission of extremely low-income SV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

18-VI.F. HOUSING SEARCH AND LEASING

Initial Voucher Term

Unlike the standard HCV program, which requires an initial voucher term of at least 60 days, SV vouchers must have an initial search term of at least 120 days. PHA policies on extensions as outlined in Section 5-II.E. will apply.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA will do the following:

All SVs will have an initial term of 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day
period unless the PHA grants an extension.

Pre-Inspections

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that SV families may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA will do the following:

To expedite the leasing process, the SCHA may pre-inspect available units that SV families may be interested in leasing to maintain a pool of eligible units. If an SV family selects a unit that passed a pre-inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval, the unit may be approved provided that it meets all other conditions under 24 CFR 982.305. The family will be free to select his or her unit.

When a pre-inspected unit is not selected, the SCHA will make every effort to fast-track the inspection process, including adjusting the normal inspection schedule for any required reinspections.

Initial Lease Term

Unlike in the standard the HCV program, SV voucher holders may enter into an initial lease that is for less than 12 months, regardless of the PHA policy in Section 9-I.E., Term of Assisted Tenancy.

Portability

The normal HCV portability procedures and requirements outlined in Chapter 10 generally apply to SVs. Exceptions are addressed below.

- Under SV, applicant families may move under portability even if the family did not have legal residency in the jurisdiction of the initial PHA when they applied, regardless of PHA policy in Section 10-II.B.
- A receiving PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming SV family, regardless of whether the PHA administers SVs under its own ACC.
- If the SV family moves under
- portability to another PHA that administers SVs under its own ACC:
  - The receiving PHA may only absorb the incoming SV family with an SV (assuming it has an SV voucher available to do so).
  - If the PHA does not have an SV available to absorb the family, it must bill the initial PHA. The receiving PHA must allow the family to lease the unit with SV assistance and may not absorb the family with a regular HCV when the family leases the unit.
  - Regardless of whether the receiving PHA absorbs or bills the initial PHA for the family's SV assistance, the SV administration of the voucher is in accordance with the receiving PHA's SV policies.
- If the SV family moves under portability to another PHA that does not administer SVs under its own ACC, the receiving PHA may absorb the family into its regular HCV program or may bill the initial PHA.

Family Briefing

In addition to the applicable family briefing requirements at 24 CFR 982.301(a)(2) as to how portability works and how portability may affect the family's assistance, the initial PHA must inform the family how portability may impact the special SV services and assistance that may be available to the family.

The initial PHA is required to help facilitate the family's portability move to the receiving PHA and inform the family of this requirement in writing, taking reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA will do the following:

In addition to following SCHA policy on briefings in Chapter 5, as part of the briefing packet for SV families, the SCHA will include a written notice that the SCHA will assist the family with moves under portability.

For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, the SCHA will provide interpretation services in accordance with the SCHA's LEP plan (See Chapter 2).

18-VI.G. PAYMENT STANDARDS

Overview

For the SV program, HUD has waived the regulation requiring a single payment standard for each unit size. Instead, the PHA may, but is not required to, establish separate higher payment standards for SVs. Lower SV payment standards are not permitted. If the PHA is increasing the regular HCV payment standard, the PHA must also increase the SV payment standard if it would be otherwise lower than the new regular HCV payment standard. The separate SV payment standard must comply with all other HCV requirements with the exception of the alternative requirements discussed below.

Further, if the PHA chooses to establish higher payments standards for SVs, HUD has provided other regulatory waivers:

- Defining the "basic range" for payment standards as between 90 and 120 percent of the published Fair Market Rent (FMR) for the unit size (rather than 90 to 110 percent).
- Allowing a PHA that is not in a designated Small Area FMR (SAFMR) area or has not opted to voluntarily implement SAFMRs to establish exception payment standards for a ZIP code area above the basic range for the metropolitan FMR based on the HUD-published SAFMRs. The PHA may establish an exception payment standard up to 120 percent (as oppo
- sed 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.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA will:

Will not establish a higher payment standard amount for SVs. The PHA will use the same payment standards for HCV and SV.

All rent reasonableness requirements apply to SV units, regardless of whether the PHA has established an alternative or exception SV payment standard.

Increases in Payment Standards

The requirement that the PHA apply increased payment standards at the family's first regular recertification on or after the effective date of the increase does not apply to SV. The PHA may, but is not required to, establish an alternative policy on when to apply the increased payment standard, provided the increased payment standard is used to calculate the HAP no later than the effective date of the family's first regular reexamination following the change.

SCHA Policy

The SCHA has not been awarded SV's. In the case that SV's are awarded, the SCHA 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 SVs.

18-VI.H. PROJECT-BASED UNITS

All tenant-based SV awards can be converted to project-based vouchers (PBVs) at any time after award without HUD approval provided all the established PBV regulations and requirements are followed.

All PBV requirements in 24 CFR Part 983 and in Chapter 17 apply to project-based SVs with the exception of 24 CFR 983.251(c)(1), which requires PHAs to select families for project-based units from its HCV or PBV waiting list. HUD is waiving this requirement and establishing an alternative requirement that PHAs receive SV referrals from CoC partners for vouchers as well as project-based assistance.

GLOSSARY

A. ACRONYMS USED IN THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM

ACC	Annual contributions contract
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
BR	Bedroom
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (Program)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (published federal rules that define and implement laws; commonly referred to as "the regulations")
CPI	Consumer price index (published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator)
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (HUD Office of Housing)
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (HUD Office of)
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act (established Social Security taxes)
FMR	Fair market rent
FR	Federal Register
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency (Program)
FY	Fiscal year
FYE	Fiscal year end
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GR	Gross rent
HA	Housing authority or housing agency
HAP	Housing assistance payment
HCV	Housing choice voucher
HIP	**Housing Information Portal**
HOTMA	**Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act of 2016**
HQS	Housing quality standards
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUDCLIPS	HUD Client Information and Policy System
IPA	Independent public accountant

IRA	Individual retirement account
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LBP	Lead-based paint
LEP	Limited English proficiency
MSA	Metropolitan statistical area (established by the U.S. Census Bureau)
MTW	Moving to Work
NOFA	Notice of funding availability
NSPIRE	**National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate**
OGC	HUD's Office of General Counsel
OIG	HUD's Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan to Achieve Self-Support
PBV	**Project Based Vouchers**
PHA	Public housing agency
PIH	(HUD Office of) Public and Indian Housing
PS	Payment standard
QC	Quality control
RAD	**Rental Assistance Demonstration Program**
REAC	(HUD) Real Estate Assessment Center
RFP	Request for proposals
RFTA	Request for tenancy approval
RIGI	Regional inspector general for investigation (handles fraud and program abuse matters for HUD at the regional office level)
SEMAP	Section 8 Management Assessment Program
SRO	Single room occupancy
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental security income
SWICA	State wage information collection agency
TANF	Temporary assistance for needy families
TPV	Tenant protection vouchers
TR	Tenant rent
TTP	Total tenant payment

UA	Utility allowance
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
UIV	Upfront income verification
URP	Utility reimbursement payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women

B. GLOSSARY OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING TERMS

Abatement. Stopping HAP payments to an owner with no potential for retroactive payment.

Absorption. In portability (under subpart H of this part 982): the point at which a receiving PHA stops billing the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of a portability family. The receiving PHA uses funds available under the receiving PHA consolidated ACC.

Accessible. The facility or portion of the facility can be approached, entered, and used by persons with disabilities.

Adjusted income. Annual income, less allowable HUD deductions and allowances.

Administrative fee. Fee paid by HUD to the PHA for administration of the program. See §982.152.

Administrative plan. The plan that describes PHA policies for administration of the tenant-based programs. The Administrative Plan and any revisions must be approved by the PHA's board and included as a supporting document to the PHA Plan. See §982.54.

Admission. The point when the family becomes a participant in the program. The date used for this purpose is the effective date of the first HAP contract for a family (first day of initial lease term) in a tenant-based program.

Affiliated individual. With respect to an individual, a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that individual stands in loco parentis (in the place of a parent), or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual

Amortization payment. In a manufactured home space rental: The monthly debt service payment by the family to amortize the purchase price of the manufactured home.

Annual. Happening once a year.

Annual contributions contract (ACC). The written contract between HUD and a PHA under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and the PHA agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program.

Prior to PHA implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Annual income. The anticipated total 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.

Upon PHA implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Annual income. The anticipated total 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.

Applicant (applicant family). A family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program.

Area exception rent. An amount that exceeds the published FMR. See 24 CFR 982.504(b).

As-paid states. States where the welfare agency adjusts the shelter and utility component of the welfare grant in accordance with actual housing costs.

Assets. (See *net family assets.*)

Authorized voucher units. The number of units for which a PHA is authorized to make assistance payments to owners under its annual contributions contract.

Auxiliary aids. Services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

Biennial. Happening every two years.

Bifurcate. With respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.

Budget authority. An amount authorized and appropriated by the Congress for payment to PHAs under the program. For each funding increment in a 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.

Building. A structure with a roof and walls that contains one or more dwelling units.

Child. *A* member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

Childcare expenses. Amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for childcare. In the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.

Citizen. *A* citizen or national of the United States.

Cohead. An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the head of household. A family may have a cohead or spouse but not both. A cohead never qualifies as a dependent. The cohead must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

Common space. In shared housing, the space available for use by the assisted family and other occupants of the unit.

Computer match. The automated comparison of databases containing records about individuals.

Confirmatory review. An on-site review performed by HUD to verify the management performance of a PHA.

Consent form. Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants to obtain income information from employers and SWICAs; return information from the Social Security Administration (including wages, net earnings from self-employment, and retirement income); and return information for unearned income from the IRS. Consent forms expire after a certain time and may authorize the collection of other information to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Congregate housing. Housing for elderly persons or persons with disabilities that meets the HQS for congregate housing. A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.606–609.

Contiguous MSA. In portability (under subpart H of part 982): An MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial PHA is located.

Continuously assisted. An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the voucher program.

Contract authority. The maximum annual payment by HUD to a PHA for a funding increment.

Cooperative (term includes mutual housing). Housing owned by a nonprofit corporation or association, and where a member of the corporation or association has the right to reside in a particular apartment, and to participate in management of the housing. A special housing type (see 24 CFR 982.619).

***Covered families*.** Statutory term for families who are required to participate in a welfare agency economic self-sufficiency program and who may be subject to a welfare benefit sanction for noncompliance with this obligation. Includes families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance under a program for which federal, state or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for the assistance.

Day laborer. An individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future.

De minimis error. An error that results in a difference in the determination of a family's adjusted income of $30 or less per month.

Dating violence. 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
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

***Dependent*.** A member of the family (except foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Dependent child. In the context of the student eligibility restrictions, a dependent child of a student enrolled in an institution of higher education. The dependent child must also meet the definition of *dependent* as specified above.

***Disability assistance expenses*.** Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member, and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

***Disabled family*.** A family whose head, cohead, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; two or more persons with disabilities living together; or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

Disabled person. See *person with disabilities.*

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Displaced family. A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to federal disaster relief laws.

Domestic violence. Felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:

- The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

Domicile. The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with state and local law.

Drug-related criminal activity. The illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

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

Economic abuse. Behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person's ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitle, including using coercion, fraud, and manipulation to:

- Restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit, or financial information
- Unfairly use a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one's own advantage
- Exert undue influence over a person's financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or to whom one has a fiduciary duty

Economic self-sufficiency program. Any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate the economic independence of assisted families, or to provide work for such families. Can include job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, Workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, or any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as treatment for drug abuse or mental health treatment). Includes any work activities as defined in the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 607(d)). Also see 24 CFR 5.603(c).

Elderly family. A family whose head, cohead, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together; or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

Elderly person. An individual who is at least 62 years of age.

Eligible family A family that is income eligible and meets the other requirements of the 1937 Act and Part 5 of 24 CFR. See also *family.*

Employer identification number (EIN). The nine-digit taxpayer identifying number that is assigned to an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.

Evidence of citizenship or eligible status. The documents which must be submitted as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. See 24 CFR 5.508(b).

Extremely low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the median income for the area, whichever number is higher. Area median income is determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of median income if HUD finds such variations are necessary due to unusually high or low family incomes. See 24 CFR 5.603.

Facility. All or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock, or other real or personal property or interest in the property.

Fair Housing Act. Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

Fair market rent (FMR). The rent, including the cost of utilities (except telephone), as established by HUD for units of varying sizes (by number of bedrooms), that must be paid in the housing market area to rent privately owned, existing, decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. In the HCV program, the

FMR may be established at the ZIP code level (see definition of *Small Area Fair Market Rents*), metropolitan area level, or nonmetropolitan county level.

Family. Includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, and can be further defined in PHA policy. Family includes a single person, who may be:

- An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or

Family also includes a group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:

- A family with or without children (the temporary absence of a child from the home due to placement in foster care is not considered in determining family composition and family size)
- An elderly family;
- A near-elderly family;
- A disabled family;
- A displaced family; and
- The remaining member of a tenant family
- .

Family rent to owner. In the voucher program, the portion of rent to owner paid by the family.

Family self-sufficiency program (FSS program). The program established by a PHA in accordance with 24 CFR part 984 to promote self-sufficiency of assisted families, including the coordination of supportive services (42 U.S.C. 1437u).

Family share. The portion of rent and utilities paid by the family. For calculation of family share, see 24 CFR 982.515(a).

Family unit size. The appropriate number of bedrooms for a family, as determined by the PHA under the PHA subsidy standards.

Federal agency. A department of the executive branch of the federal government.

Foster adult. A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition, and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster child. A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster childcare payment. A payment to eligible households by state, local, or private agencies appointed by the state to administer payments for the care of foster children.

Full-time student. A person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis (carrying a subject load that is considered full-time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended). See 24 CFR 5.603.

Funding increment. Each commitment of budget authority by HUD to a PHA under the consolidated annual contributions contract for the PHA program.

Gender identity. Actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

Gross rent. The sum of the rent to owner plus any utility allowance.

Group home. A dwelling unit that is licensed by a state as a group home for the exclusive residential use of two to twelve persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities (including any live-in aide). (A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.610–614.)

Handicap. Any condition or characteristic that renders a person an individual with handicaps. (See *person with disabilities*.)

HAP contract. The housing assistance payments contract. A written contract between the PHA and an owner for the purpose of providing housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of an eligible family.

Head of household. The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Household. A household includes additional people other than the family who, with the PHA's permission, live in an assisted unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

Housing assistance payment. The monthly assistance payment by a PHA, which includes: (1) A payment to the owner for rent to the owner under the family's lease; and (2) An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner.

Housing agency (HA). See *public housing agency.*

Housing quality standards (HQS). The HUD minimum quality standards developed by HUD in accordance with 24 CFR 5.703 for the HCV program, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA under 24 CFR 5.705(a)(3).

HUD. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Human trafficking. A crime involving the exploitation of a person for labor, services, or commercial sex. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations recognize and define two primary forms of human trafficking:

- Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(A).
- Forced labor is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of

subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(B).

Imputed asset. An asset disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years preceding examination or reexamination.

Imputed asset income. The PHA-established passbook rate multiplied by the total cash value of assets. The calculation is used when net family assets exceed $5,000.

Imputed welfare income. An amount of annual income that is not actually received by a family as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, but is included in the family's annual income and therefore reflected in the family's rental contribution.

Income. Income from all sources of each member of the household, as determined in accordance with criteria established by HUD.

Income for eligibility. Annual income.

Individual with handicaps. See *person with disabilities.****Independent contractor.*** An individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax. In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.

Independent entity. The unit of general local government; however, if the PHA itself is the unit of general local government or an agency of such government, then only the next level of general local government (or an agency of such government) or higher may serve as the independent entity; or a HUD-approved entity that is autonomous and recognized under state law as a separate legal entity from the PHA. The entity must not be connected financially (except regarding compensation for services performed for PHA-owned units) or in any other manner that could result in the PHA improperly influencing the entity.

Individual with handicaps. See *person with disabilities.*

Upon PHA implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Inflationary index. An index based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) used to make annual adjustments to the deduction for elderly disabled families, the cap for imputing returns on assets, the restriction on net family assets, the amount of net assets the PHA may determine based on self-certification by the family, and the dependent deduction.

Initial PHA. In portability, the term refers to both: (1) A PHA that originally selected a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting PHA; and (2) A PHA that absorbed a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing PHA.

Initial payment standard. The payment standard at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Initial rent to owner. The rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Institution of higher education. An institution of higher education as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002. See Exhibit 3-2 in this Administrative Plan.

Jurisdiction. The area in which the PHA has authority under state and local law to administer the program.

Landlord. Either the owner of the property or his/her representative, or the managing agent or his/her representative, as shall be designated by the owner.

Lease. A written agreement between an owner and a tenant for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the tenant. The lease establishes the conditions for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a family with housing assistance payments under a HAP contract between the owner and the PHA.

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

- Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons;
- Is not obligated for the support of the persons; and
- Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

Living/sleeping room. A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least one window and two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. See HCV GB p. 10-6 and 24 CFR 982.401.

Local preference. A preference used by the PHA to select among applicant families.

Low-income family. A family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80 percent for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

Manufactured home. A manufactured structure that is built on a permanent chassis, is designed for use as a principal place of residence, and meets the 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.

Medical expenses. 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 or disabled families only). These allowances are given when calculating adjusted income for medical expenses in excess of 3 percent of annual income.

Minor. A member of the family household other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Mixed family. *A* family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Monthly adjusted income. One twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly income. One twelfth of annual income.

Mutual housing. Included in the definition of *cooperative.*

National. *A* person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession.

Near-elderly family. A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62 living with one or more live-in aides.

Prior to PHA implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Net family assets. (1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

- In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under §5.609.
- In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefore. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

Upon PHA implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Net family assets. (1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

- In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under §5.609.
- In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefore. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

Noncitizen. *A* person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States.

Notice of funding availability (NOFA). For budget authority that HUD distributes by competitive process, the *Federal Register* document that invites applications for funding. This document explains how to apply for assistance and the criteria for awarding the funding.

Office of General Counsel (OGC). The General Counsel of HUD.

Overcrowded. A unit that does not meet the following HQS space standards: (1) Provide adequate space and security for the family; and (2) Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Owner. Any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant.***PHA-owned unit.*** A dwelling unit in a project that is: (A) Owned by the PHA (including having a controlling interest in the entity that owns the project); (B) Owned by an entity wholly controlled by the PHA; or (C) Owned by a limited liability company or limited partnership in which the PHA (or an entity wholly controlled by the PHA) holds a controlling interest in the managing member or general partner. A controlling interest is: (A) Holding more than 50 percent of the stock of any corporation; (B) Having the power to appoint more than 50 percent of the members of the board of directors of a non-stock corporation (such as a nonprofit corporation); (C) Where more than 50 percent of the members of the board of directors of any corporation also serve as directors, officers, or employees of the PHA; (D) Holding more than 50 percent of all managing member interests in an LLC; (E) Holding more than 50 percent of all general partner interests in a partnership; or (F) Equivalent levels of control in other ownership structures.

PHA Plan. The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by the PHA and approved by HUD.

PHA's quality control sample. An annual sample of files or records drawn in an unbiased manner and reviewed by a PHA supervisor (or by another qualified person other than the person who performed the original work) to determine if the work documented in the files or records conforms to program requirements. For minimum sample size see CFR 985.3.

Participant (participant family). A family that has been admitted to the PHA program and is currently assisted in the program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by the PHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

Payment standard. The maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family).

Person with disabilities. *For the purposes of program eligibility*. A person who has a disability as defined under the Social Security Act or Developmental Disabilities Care Act, or a person who has a physical or mental impairment expected to be of long and indefinite duration and whose ability to live independently is substantially impeded by that impairment but could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. This includes persons with AIDS or conditions arising from AIDS but excludes persons whose disability is based solely on drug or alcohol dependence. *For the purposes of reasonable accommodation.* A person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person regarded as having such an impairment, or a person with a record of such an impairment.

Portability. Renting a dwelling unit with a Section 8 housing choice voucher outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA.

Premises. The building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Previously unemployed. With regard to the earned income disallowance, a person with disabilities who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Private space. In shared housing, the portion of a contract unit that is for the exclusive use of an assisted family.

Processing entity. The person or entity that, under any of the programs covered, is responsible for making eligibility and related determinations and any income reexamination. In the HCV program, the "processing entity" is the "responsible entity."

Project owner. The person or entity that owns the housing project containing the assisted dwelling unit.

Public assistance. Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, which are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments.

Public housing agency (PHA). Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body, or agency or instrumentality of these entities, that is authorized to engage or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the 1937 Act.

Qualified family (under the earned income disallowance). A family participating in an applicable assisted housing program or receiving HCV assistance:

- Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;
- Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
- Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance--provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least $500.

Qualified census tract. With regard to certain tax credit units, any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income of less than 60 percent of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI),

or where the poverty rate is at least 25 percent, and where the census tract is designated as a qualified census tract by HUD.

Upon PHA implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Real property. Real property has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located.

Reasonable rent. A rent to owner that is not more than rent charged: (1) For comparable units in the private unassisted market; and (2) For comparable unassisted units in the premises.

Reasonable accommodation. A change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service to allow a person with disabilities to fully access the PHA's programs or services.

Receiving PHA. In portability: A PHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA issues a voucher and provides program assistance to the family.

Recertification. Sometimes called *reexamination.* The process of securing documentation of total family income used to determine the rent the tenant will pay for the next 12 months if there are no additional changes to be reported.

Remaining member of the tenant family. The person left in assisted housing who may or may not normally qualify for assistance on their own circumstances (i.e., an elderly spouse dies, leaving widow age 47 who is not disabled).

Rent to owner. The total monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease for the unit (also known as contract rent). Rent to owner covers payment for any housing services, maintenance, and utilities that the owner is required to provide and pay for.

Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA). A form (Form HUD-52517) submitted by or on behalf of a family to a PHA once the family has identified a unit that it wishes to rent using tenant-based voucher assistance.

Residency preference. A PHA preference for admission of families that reside anywhere in a specified area, including families with a member who works or has been hired to work in the area (See *residency preference area*).

Residency preference area. The specified area where families must reside to qualify for a residency preference.

Responsible entity. For the public housing and the Section 8 tenant-based assistance, project-based voucher assistance, and moderate rehabilitation programs, the responsible entity means the PHA administering the program under an ACC with HUD. For all other Section 8 programs, the responsible entity means the Section 8 owner.

Secretary. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Section 8. Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Section 8 covered programs. All HUD programs which assist housing under Section 8 of the 1937 Act, including Section 8 assisted housing for which loans are made under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959.

Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP). A system used by HUD to measure PHA performance in key Section 8 program areas. See 24 CFR Part 985.

Section 214. Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended.

Section 214 covered programs. The collective term for the HUD programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply. These programs are set forth in 24 CFR 5.500.

Security deposit. A dollar amount (maximum set according to the regulations) which can be used for unpaid rent or damages to the owner upon termination of the lease.***Seasonal worker.*** An individual who is hired into a short-term position and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry.

Set-up charges. In a manufactured home space rental, charges payable by the family for assembling, skirting, and anchoring the manufactured home.

Sexual assault. Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).

Sexual orientation. Homosexuality, heterosexuality or bisexuality.

Shared housing. A unit occupied by two or more families. The unit consists of both common space for shared use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family. (A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.615–982.618.)

Single person. A person living alone or intending to live alone.

Single room occupancy housing (SRO). A unit that contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or contains either, but not both, types of facilities. (A special housing type: see 24 CFR 982.602–982.605.)

Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs). FMRs established for ZIP code areas.

Social security number (SSN). The nine-digit number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration and that identifies the record of the person's earnings reported to the Social Security Administration. The term does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary.

Special admission. Admission of an applicant that is not on the PHA waiting list or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Special housing types. See subpart M of part 982. Subpart M states the special regulatory requirements for: SRO housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperatives (including mutual housing), and manufactured homes (including manufactured home space rental).

Specified welfare benefit reduction. Those reductions of welfare benefits (for a covered family) that may not result in a reduction of the family rental contribution. A reduction of welfare benefits because of fraud in connection with the welfare program, or because of welfare sanction due to noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

Spouse. The marriage partner of the head of household.

Stalking. To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate

another person; and in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

State wage information collection agency (SWICA). The state agency, including any Indian tribal agency, receiving quarterly wage reports from employers in the state, or an alternative system that has been determined by the Secretary of Labor to be as effective and timely in providing employment-related income and eligibility information.

Subsidy standards. Standards established by a PHA to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions.

Suspension. The term on the family's voucher stops from the date the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy, until the date the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied. This practice is also called *tolling.*

Tax credit rent. With regard to certain tax credit units, the rent charged for comparable units of the same bedroom size in the building that also receive the low-income housing tax credit but do not have any additional rental assistance (e.g., tenant-based voucher assistance).

Technological abuse. An act or pattern of behavior that occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor another person, except as otherwise permitted by law, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to:

- Internet enabled devices
- Online spaces and platforms
- Computers
- Mobile devices
- Cameras and imaging programs
- Apps
- Location tracking devices
- Communication technologies
- Any other emergency technologies

Tenancy addendum. For the housing choice voucher program, the lease language required by HUD in the lease between the tenant and the owner.

Tenant. The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant-paid utilities. Utilities and services that are not included in the rent to owner and are the responsibility of the assisted family, regardless of whether the payment goes to the utility company or the owner. The utilities and services are those necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with HQS. The utilities and services may also include those required by HUD through a *Federal Register* notice after providing opportunity for public comment.

Tenant rent to owner. See *family rent to owner*.

Term of lease. The amount of time a tenant agrees in writing to live in a dwelling unit.

Total tenant payment (TTP). The total amount the HUD rent formula requires the tenant to pay toward rent and utilities.

Unearned income. Any annual income, as calculated under 24 CFR 5.609, that is not earned income.

Unit. Residential space for the private use of a family. The size of a unit is based on the number of bedrooms contained within the unit and generally ranges from zero (0) bedrooms to six (6) bedrooms.

Utilities. Water, electricity, gas, other heating, refrigeration, cooking fuels, trash collection, and sewage services. Telephone service is not included.

Utility allowance. If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by a PHA or HUD of the monthly cost of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment.

Utility reimbursement. In the voucher program, the portion of the housing assistance payment which exceeds the amount of rent to owner.

Utility hook-up charge. In a manufactured home space rental: Costs payable by a family for connecting the manufactured home to utilities such as water, gas, electrical and sewer lines.

Very low-income family. A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50 percent of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. This is the income limit for the housing choice voucher program.

Veteran. A person who has served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

Violence Against Women (VAWA). Prohibits denying admission to the program to an otherwise qualified applicant or terminating assistance on the basis that the applicant or program participant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking.

Violent criminal activity. Any illegal criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.

Voucher *(housing choice voucher).* A document issued by a PHA to a family selected for admission to the housing choice voucher program. This document describes the program and the procedures for PHA approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states obligations of the family under the program.

Voucher holder. A family holding a voucher with an unexpired term (search time).

Voucher program. The housing choice voucher program.

Waiting list. A list of families organized according to HUD regulations and PHA policy who are waiting for a unit to become available.

Waiting list admission. An admission from the PHA waiting list.

Welfare assistance. Income assistance from federal or state welfare programs, including assistance provided under TANF and general assistance. Does not include assistance directed solely to meeting housing expenses, nor programs that provide health care, child care or other services for working families. For the FSS program (984.103(b)), *welfare assistance* includes only cash maintenance payments from federal or state programs designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs, but does not include food stamps, emergency rental and utilities assistance, SSI, SSDI, or social security.

Witholding. Stopping HAP payments to an owner while holding them for potential retractive disbursement.

HOTMA 102/104 Appendix to the Administrative Plan

Purpose of the Appendix

HUD published a final rule on February 14, 2023, revising regulations related to income, assets, adjusted income, verification, and reexams (among others) to implement Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA. While the new regulations were effective January 1, 2024, HUD has delayed the full compliance date for HOTMA 102/104. Initially,*compliance* with Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA means not only applying HOTMA 102/104 regulations to affected programs but also reporting in HUD's new Housing Information Portal (HIP) system. Currently, PHAs remain unable to fully comply with HOTMA 102/104 because compliance depends on transitioning from HUD's IMS/PIC system (which is unable to accept HOTMA-compliant Form HUD-50058) to HUD's new HIP system (which will be the only system that accepts HOTMA-compliant Form HUD-50058). PHAs cannot transition to HOTMA until HIP is in place, HOTMA-compliant, and accessible

On December 18, 2024, HUD published Notice PIH 2024-38, which identifies provisions in HOTMA 102/104 that PHAs must comply with no later than July 1, 2025. The notice states that all transactions with an effective date on or after July 1, 2025, must be processed using requirements in the notice. The July 1, 2025, compliance deadline does not apply to other HOTMA 102/104 provisions not listed in the notice. Other provisions are still dependent on HIP implementation and may not be implemented yet.

The PHA must:

- Have stopped enrolling families into the EID as of 12/31/23;
- Transition to the new Form HUD-9886-A no later than 2/1/25;
- Apply HOTMA 102/104 income exclusions listed in 24 CFR 5.609(b) (including new requirements for student financial assistance) for all income examinations effective on or after 7/1/25;
- Apply provisions related to de minimis errors; and
- Use these new HOTMA 102/104 definitions listed in the regulations for all transactions effective on or after 7/1/25.

These definitions include:

- Earned income
- Unearned income
- Family
- Day laborer
- Independent contractor
- Dependent
- Foster child and foster adults
- Health and medical care expenses
- Minor

Further, PHAs **may,** but are not required to:

- Stop using the EIV Income Report during interim reexams.
- Use Safe Harbor income determinations from means-tested federal assistance programs to verify a family's income and assets.

Finally, in FAQs dated 2/22/24, HUD also stated PHAs **may,** but are not required to:

- Accept third-party verification dated within 120 days of the date received by the PHA (rather than 60 days of the reexam/PHA request date);
- Accept a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year for fixed income sources like Social Security; and
- Accept a self-certification of SSNs along with a third-party document as a last resort if an individual is not able to provide documentation of SSN.

More details about each of the above provisions can be found in Notice PIH 2023-27.

Other than what's listed above, all other provisions of HOTMA 102/104 are on hold still. This means **PHAs may not implement certain provisions of HOTMA yet.** These include:

- All asset provisions, including the asset limitation;
- All adjusted income provisions, with the exception of the definition of health and medical care expenses;
- Inflationary adjustments (although PHA may use the HUD-determined passbook rate);
- The new verification hierarchy, which allows for EIV + self-certification;
- Annuals using the previous 12-month period income;
- Interim reexam requirements; and
- Non-interim reexam transactions.

PHAs may not implement the above provisions because HUD has determined they depend on HIP implementation. PHAs should await further guidance from HUD on when these will be applicable.

HOTMA 102/104 Policies Not Yet Implemented

Chapter 00

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 1

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 2

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 3

Model policy section 3-**II.D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION** is amended to comply with section J.2 of Notice PIH 2023-27, **Revocation of Consent**
Model Policy section **III.C. RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE BASED ON ASSETS** is added to comply with section A.1 of Notice PIH 2023-27, **Asset Limitation**
HOTMA 102/104 policies related to the definition of family, foster children, and foster adults are applicable no later than July 1, 2025.

Chapter 4

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 5

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 6

Prior to the PHA's HOTMA compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 6.A A (as updated for Notice PIH 2024-38).

Upon the PHA's HOTMA compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 6.B.

Chapter 7

Prior to the PHA's HOTMA compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 7.A A (as updated for Notice PIH 2024-38).

Upon the PHA's HOTMA compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 7.B.

Chapter 8

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply. However, prior to the NSPIRE compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 8.A. Upon the NSPIRE compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 8.B.

Chapter 9

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 10

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 11

Prior to the PHA's HOTMA compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 11.A.

Upon the PHA's HOTMA compliance date, the PHA will follow policies in Chapter 11.B.

Chapter 12

Model policy section **12-I.D. MANDATORY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE** is amended to comply with section J.2 of Notice PIH 2023-27, **Revocation of Consent**
Model Policy section **12-I.E. MANDATORY POLICIES AND OTHER AUTHORIZED TERMINATIONS** is added to comply with section A.1 of Notice PIH 2023-27, **Asset Limitation**

Chapter 13

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 14

HOTMA 102/104 policies related to de minimis errors are applicable no later than July 1, 2025

Chapter 15

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 16

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 17

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 18

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Chapter 19

No HOTMA 102/104 policies apply.

Glossary

The following definitions are applicable upon the PHA's implementation of HOTMA 102/104 no later than July 1, 2025:

- Annual income (revised)
- Day laborer
- De minimis error
- Earned income
- Family (revised)
- Foster child
- Foster adult
- Independent contractor
- Inflationary index
- Net family assets (revised)
- Real property
- Seasonal worker
- Unearned income