



ROSEVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY
HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM
ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN



Revised 12/2025



Roseville Housing Authority Annual Plan

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FSS ADDENDUM

Introduction

ABOUT THE REFERENCES CITED IN THE ROSEVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

AUTHORITIES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The authority for PHA policies is derived from many sources. Primary among these sources are federal statutes, federal regulations and guidance issued by HUD. State law also directs PHA 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 PHA policy through federal regulations, HUD notices and handbooks. Compliance with federal regulations, current HUD notices and HUD current handbooks is mandatory.

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

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

State Law

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

Industry Practice

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

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.

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.
HUD-50058 IB	HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet
RHIIP FAQs	Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions.
VG	PIH Notice 2004-01 Verification Guidance, March 9, 2004.
HB 4350.3	Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs

Resources and Where to Find Them

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

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations https://www.ecfr.gov
Earned Income Disregard FAQ https://www.hud.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
Executive Order 11063 https://www.federalregister.gov/executive-order/11063
Federal Register https://www.federalregister.gov
General Income and Rent Determination FAQs https://www.hud.gov
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 https://www.hud.gov

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.hud.gov
Notice PIH 2012-10, Verification of Social Security Numbers (SSNs) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Benefits; and Effective Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System's Identity Verification Report https://www.hud.gov
Notice PIH 2010-19, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System https://www.hud.gov
Notice PIH 2010-26 (HA), Nondiscrimination and Accessibility Notice http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf
OMB Circular A-133 https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010
Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions. https://www.hud.gov
VAWA Final Rule https://www.hud.gov/vawa#close
Verification FAQ https://www.hud.gov
Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1) https://www.hud.gov

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

Guidebooks, handbooks and other HUD resources may be found at the HUD Clips Web site: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/administration/hudclips.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Public Housing Agency (PHA) receives its funding for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The PHA is not a federal department or agency. A PHA is a governmental or public body, created and authorized by state law to develop and operate housing and housing programs for low-income families. The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD to administer the program requirements on behalf of HUD. The PHA 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 PHA and its programs with emphasis on the HCV program. It also contains information about the purpose, intent and use of the plan and guide.

There are three parts to this chapter:

Part I: The Public Housing Agency (PHA). This part includes a description of the PHA, 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.

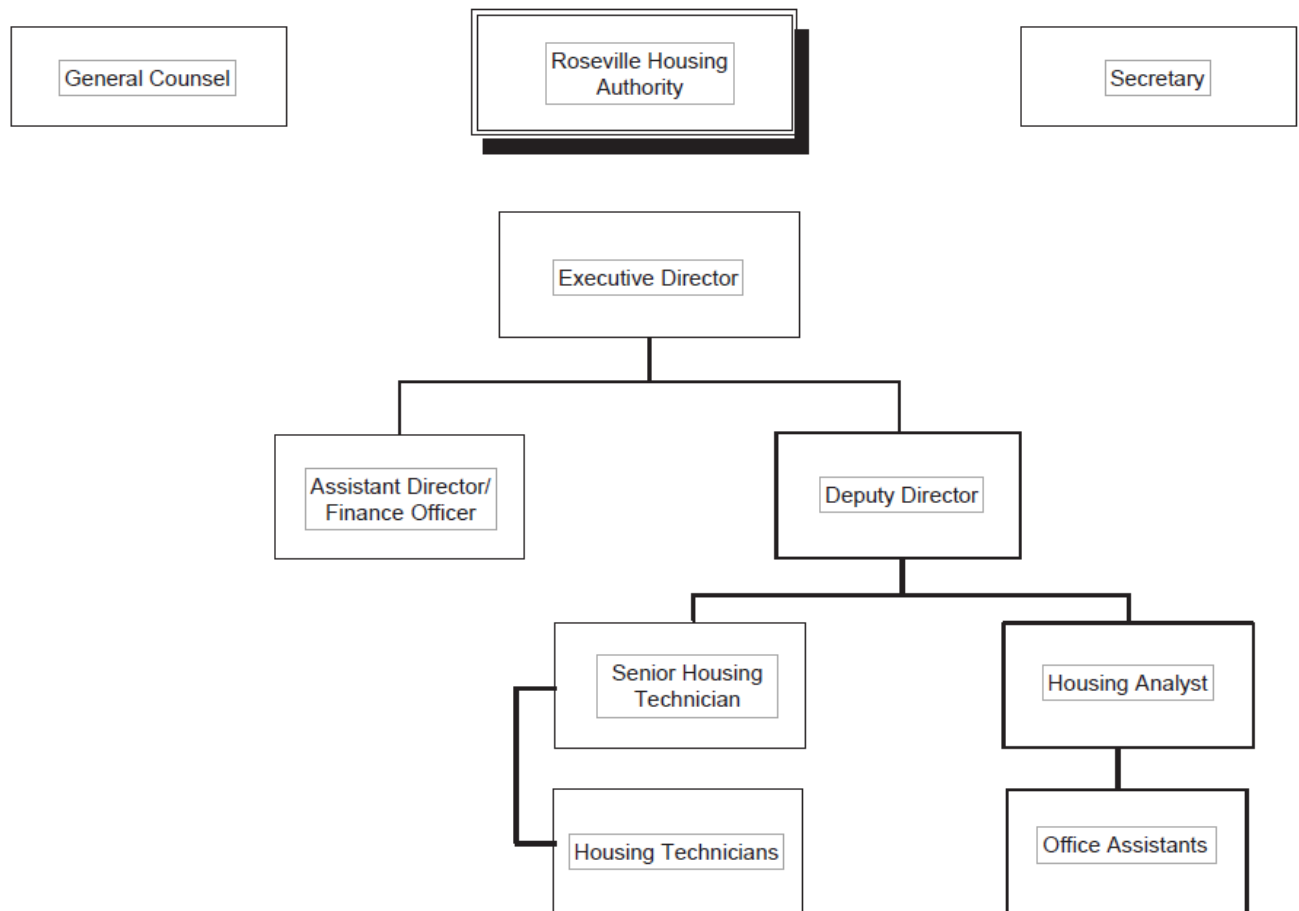
Part III: The HCV Administrative Plan. This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

PART I: THE PHA

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

The Roseville Housing Authority was formally organized in May 1980 to administer the Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance Program, as designed by the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). The Housing Authority's present organizational structure is outlined below.

Roseville Housing Authority Organizational Chart



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 **Roseville Housing Authority** for the jurisdiction of the **cities of Roseville and Rocklin, California**.

The City Council of the City of Roseville has organized itself as the Housing Authority of the City of Roseville. They ensure that policies are followed by PHA staff and that the PHA is successful in its mission.

Formal actions of the PHA are taken through written resolutions, adopted by the Housing Authority members and entered into the official records of the PHA.

The principal staff member of the PHA is the Executive Director. The Executive Director is directly responsible for carrying out the established policies and is responsible for ensuring compliance with federal and state laws.

1-I.C. PHA MISSION

The mission of the Roseville Housing Authority is to enhance the quality of life to Roseville and Rocklin's low-income families and individuals by:

- Effectively administering Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance funds
- Assisting families with opportunities for safe, decent and affordable housing
- Delivering a high level of customer service
- Guiding families and individuals towards self-sufficiency

The mission shall be accomplished by a fiscally responsible, creative organization committed to excellence in public service.

1-I.D. THE PHA'S PROGRAMS

The following programs are included under this Administrative Plan:

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA's Administrative Plan is applicable to the operation of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program which includes the allocation of non-elderly, disabled, Mainstream Vouchers, Emergency Housing Voucher, Foster Youth Initiative Vouchers and Project-Based Vouchers (PBV). Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers are also covered except where VASH regulations supersede RHA's Administrative Plan. HCV policies also pertain to families who participate in the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program. However, there is 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 PHA is committed to providing excellent service to HCV program participants, owners, and to the community. The PHA’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
- Assist with decent, safe, and affordable housing – in compliance with program housing quality standards – for very low-income families while ensuring that family rents are reasonable and affordable
- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families
- 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
- 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 PHA’s support systems and a high level of commitment to our employees and their development

The PHA 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.

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 PHA is afforded choices in the operation of the program which are included in the PHA's administrative plan, a document approved by the Housing Authority of the PHA.

The HCV program offers mobility to eligible families because they may search for suitable housing anywhere in the PHA'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 PHA issues the family a housing voucher. When the family finds a suitable housing unit and funding is available, the PHA 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 PHA continues to make payments to the owner as long as the family is eligible, the housing unit continues to qualify under the program and funding is available.

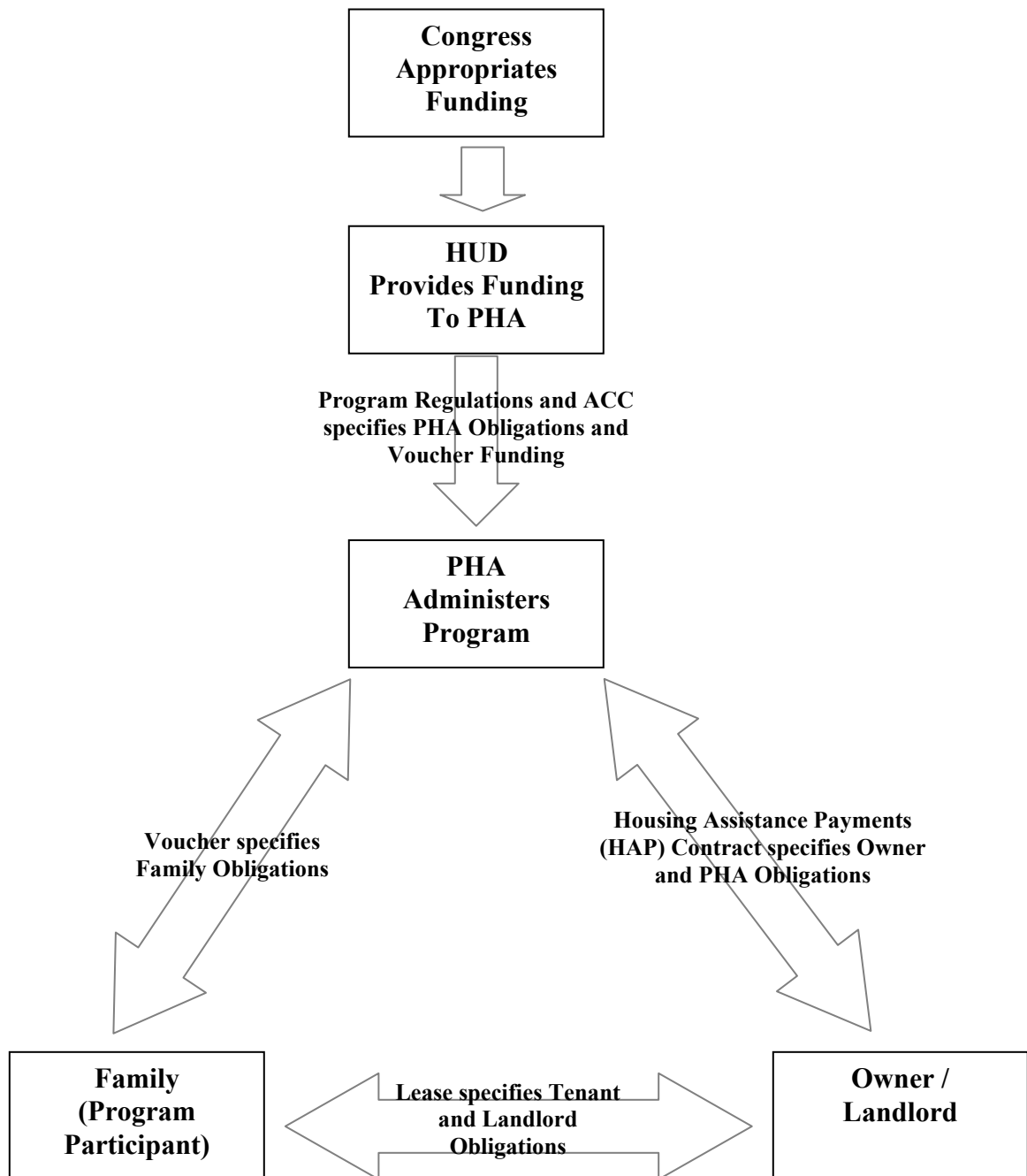
1-II.C. THE HCV PARTNERSHIPS

To administer the HCV program, the PHA enters into a contractual relationship with HUD (Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract). The PHA 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 PHA, 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:



What Does HUD Do?

HUD has the following major responsibilities:

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

What Does the PHA Do?

The PHA 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 a list of available rental units
- Conduct outreach to owners as needed
- Approve the rental unit (including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and rent reasonableness), the owner, and the tenancy
- Make housing assistance payments to the owner in a timely manner
- Recertify families for continued eligibility under the program, ensure that owners and families comply with their contractual obligations
- Provide families and owners with prompt, professional service
- Comply with all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the Annual Contributions Contract, HUD-approved applications for funding, the PHA'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 PHA 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 PHA
- Comply with all applicable fair housing laws and not discriminate against anyone
- Maintain the housing unit in accordance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) 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 PHA with complete and accurate information, determined by the PHA 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 PHA
- Allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice
- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of housing quality standards caused by the family
- Comply with the terms of the lease with the owner
- Comply with the family obligations of the voucher
- Not commit serious or repeated violations of the lease
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity
- Notify the PHA 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 PHA 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 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 PHA's agency plan. This administrative plan is a supporting document to the PHA agency plan and is available for public review as required by CFR 24 Part 903.

This administrative plan is set forth to define the PHA'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 PHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to the HCV program. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will have precedence.

Administration of the HCV program and the functions and responsibilities of PHA staff shall be in compliance with the PHA'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 PHA waiting list, including any PHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the PHA waiting list (Chapter 4)
- Issuing or denying vouchers, including PHA policy governing the voucher term and any extensions of the voucher term. If the PHA decides to allow extensions of the voucher term, the PHA administrative plan must describe how the PHA determines whether to grant extensions, and how the PHA determines the length of any extension (Chapter 5 and 10)
- Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to the PHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families (Chapter 4)
- Occupancy policies, including definition of what group of persons may qualify as a 'family', definition of when a family is considered to be 'continuously assisted'; standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity or alcohol abuse in accordance with 982.553 (Chapters 3 and 12)
- Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration (Chapter 13)
- Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit (Chapter 2)

- Providing information about a family to prospective owners (Chapters 3 and 9)
- Disapproval of owners (Chapter 13)
- Subsidy standards (Chapter 5)
- Family absence from the dwelling unit (Chapter 12)
- How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up (Chapter 3)
- Informal review procedures for applicants (Chapter 16)
- Informal hearing procedures for participants (Chapter 16)
- The process for establishing and revising voucher payment standards (Chapter 16)
- 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 PHA of amounts the family owes the PHA (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 Housing Authority 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)
- PHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy (Chapter 3)

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 PHA discretion. The PHA'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 PHA 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 Housing Authority, the pertinent sections included in the Agency Plan, and a copy provided to HUD.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will review the Administrative Plan annually to determine if there are needed updates to reflect changes in regulations, RHA operations, or when needed to ensure staff consistency in operation.

Chapter 2

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Part I: Nondiscrimination. This part presents the body of laws and regulations governing the responsibilities of the PHA 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 PHA to ensure meaningful access to the HCV program and its activities by persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). This part incorporates the Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons published January 22, 2007, in the *Federal Register*.

PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

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

The PHA shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, disability, national origin, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or marital status.

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

The PHA will not 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
- 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/participant toward or away from a particular area based any of these factors
- Deny anyone access to the same level of services
- Deny anyone the opportunity to participate in a planning or advisory group that is an integral part of the housing program
- Discriminate in the provision of residential real estate transactions
- Discriminate against someone because they are related to or associated with a member of a protected class
- Publish or cause to be published an advertisement or notice indicating the availability of housing that prefers or excludes persons who are members of a protected class.

Providing Information to Families and Owners

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

Discrimination Complaints

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

In addition, RHA will provide a copy of a discrimination complaint form to the complainant and provide them with information on how to complete and submit the form to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).

RHA will attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against RHA.

PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

2-II.B. DEFINITION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

A person with a disability may require certain types of accommodation in order to have equal access to the HCV program. The types of reasonable accommodations the PHA can provide include changes, exceptions, or adjustments to a rule, policy, practice, or service.

Federal regulations stipulate that requests for accommodations will be considered reasonable if they do not create an "undue financial and administrative burden" for the PHA, 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 PHA 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 PHA range) if the PHA 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 PHA staff

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 PHA 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 PHA's programs and services.

If the need for the accommodation is not readily apparent or known to the PHA, 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will encourage the family to make its request in writing using a "Reasonable Accommodation Request" form. However, RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA's programs and services.

If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known to the PHA, 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 PHA, the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must request only information that is necessary to evaluate the disability-related need for the accommodation. The PHA 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 PHA 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.
- The requested accommodation is reasonable, meaning it would not impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the PHA, or fundamentally alter the nature of the PHA'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 PHA'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 PHA 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 PHA may verify the need for the requested accommodation.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

If RHA denies a request because it is not reasonable (it would impose an undue financial and administrative burden or fundamentally alter the nature of RHA's operations) RHA will provide a written response. If RHA identified an alternative accommodation that 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, it will be included in their response.

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 versions of key program documents will be made available, upon request.

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

2-II.G. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

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

- This plan describes the key policies that govern the PHA's responsibilities with regard to physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH 2010-26 summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to non-discrimination and accessibility in federally funded housing programs.
- The PHA 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 PHA will include a current list of available accessible units known to the PHA 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

A PHA'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 PHA's informal review process and their right to request a review. In addition, the notice must inform applicants with disabilities of their right to request reasonable accommodations as part of the informal review process.

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

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

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 PHA 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.

In order to determine the level of access needed by LEP persons, the PHA 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 PHA and costs. Balancing these four factors will ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to critical services while not imposing undue burdens on the PHA.

2-III.B. ORAL INTERPRETATION

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will analyze the 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.

When available, RHA will utilize AT&T's Language Line services through conference calls or with a speaker phone during face-to-face meetings.

Where feasible, RHA will train and hire bilingual staff to be available to act as interpreters and translators.

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 RHA. The interpreter may be a family member or friend.

2-III.C. WRITTEN TRANSLATION

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In order to comply with written-translation obligations, RHA will comply with the LEP guidelines.

2-III.D. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

If the PHA 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 PHA's Housing Choice Voucher program and services.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA has developed a written LEP plan, with the following five steps:

- (1) Identifying LEP individuals who need language assistance**
- (2) Identifying language assistance measures**
- (3) Training staff**
- (4) Providing notice to LEP persons**
- (5) Monitoring and updating the LEP plan**

As new census data becomes available the written LEP plan will be updated. The LEP plan will be updated when census data reveals new or increasing need to address various languages that present themselves in substantial number to warrant language assistance services.

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

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

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

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

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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA
 - 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 PHA's collection and use of family information as provided for in PHA-provided consent forms
 - Not currently receiving duplicate subsidy
 - Meet net asset and property ownership restriction requirements
- The PHA must determine that the current or past behavior of household members does not include activities that are prohibited by HUD or the PHA

This chapter contains three parts:

Part I: Definitions of Family and Household Members. This part contains HUD and PHA 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 PHA to deny assistance as well as the asset limitation for HCV.

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 5.403; 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. *Family* as defined by HUD includes, but is not limited to the following, regardless actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, a single person, who may be an elderly person, 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 PHA has the discretion to determine if any other group of persons qualifies as a family.

Gender Identity means actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

Sexual orientation means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

A family is defined as a single person or a group of two or more persons with or without children who maintain an interdependent relationship and whose income and resources are available to meet the family's needs. Families must show evidence of a stable family relationship or have a history as a family unit.

Definition of interdependent relationship:

Evidence will be considered in determining whether emotional and financial commitment and interdependence exists. This evidence may include, without limitation, the factors listed below:

- **Relationship by blood, marriage, adoption**
- **Longevity of the relationship**

- Sharing of or relying upon each other for payment of household or family expenses, and/or other common necessities of life
- Intermingling of finances as evidenced by, among other things, joint ownership of bank accounts, personal and real property, credit cards, loan obligations, sharing a household budget for purposes of receiving government benefits
- Formalizing of legal obligations, intentions and responsibilities to each other
- Regularly performing family functions, such as caring for each other or each other's extended family members, and/or relying upon each other for daily family services
- Engaging in other patterns of behavior or other action, which evidences the intention of creating a long-term, emotionally committed relationship

Each family must identify the individuals to be included in the family at the time of application and must notify RHA if this information if the family's composition changes through birth, adoption or court order. Addition of family members requires approval of the RHA prior to joining the household.

- For applicants adding Household Members after being invited to a Housing Choice Voucher briefing:
 - they must show proof that the requested addition to household has previously been part of the household; or
 - they must request a reasonable accommodation due to a disability related need
- Otherwise, no additional adult family members may be added within the first six months of rental assistance

Household

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

3-I.C. FAMILY BREAK-UP AND REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY

Family Break-up [24 CFR 982.315]

Except under the following conditions, the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

In the absence of a judicial decision, or an agreement among the original family members, RHA will determine which family will retain their placement on the waiting list or continue to receive assistance. In making its determination, the PHA 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; and (5) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]

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

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family may designate any family member as the head of household that has the legal capacity to enter into a lease under state and local law. A minor who is emancipated under state law may be designated as head of household.

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

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The term “spouse” does not apply to friends, roommates, or significant others who are not marriage partners.

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Other adult means a family member, other than the head, spouse, or co-head, who is 18 years of age or older. Foster adults, live-in aides and family members of 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/cohead, 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 the following persons can never be dependent: the head of household, spouse, cohead, foster children/adults, live-in aides and their families. Identifying each dependent in the family is important because each dependent qualifies the family for a deduction from annual income as described in Chapter 6.

Joint Custody of Dependents

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

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

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

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

3-I.H. ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND ELDERLY FAMILY [24 CFR 5.100 and 5.403]

Elderly Persons/Family

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

An elderly family is one whose head (including co-head), spouse or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age.

Identifying elderly families is important because elderly families qualify for the elderly family allowance as described in Chapter 6, as well as qualifying for a preference category under the waiting list as described in Chapter 4.

Near Elderly Persons/Family

A near elderly person is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62.

A near elderly family means a family whose head (including co-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.

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

Persons with Disabilities

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

As discussed in Chapter 2, the PHA 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 means a family in which the head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability. It may include two or more persons with disabilities living together, or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides. 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 PHA 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 express or implied authority to so consent.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

A guest may not remain in an assisted unit for any period of time that is in violation of their lease, but for no longer than 14 consecutive days. The total nights per calendar year that guests may be permitted to stay in an assisted unit is 28 days.

With written consent of the property owner or manager, 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 or an adult child that is away at college and visiting during school breaks). An exception will not be made unless the family can identify and provide documentation of the residence to which the guest will return.

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

3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS [24 CFR 5.603]

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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 HQS space standards according to 24 CFR 982.401.

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

3-I.L. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS

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

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Temporarily Absent Family members: for definition see section 6-I.B. Household Composition and Income.

Permanently Absent Family members: 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Absent Head, Spouse, or Co-head

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, RHA will request verification of this from a responsible medical professional. If a medical professional cannot provide verification, the person generally will be considered temporarily absent. If the family certifies that the family member is confined on a permanent basis, they may present, and RHA may consider, any additional documentation or evidence.

Return of Permanently Absent Family Members

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family must request RHA approval for the return of any adult family members that RHA 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 PHA 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 the tenant family.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

A family's request for a live-in aide must be made in writing. Written verification will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional, such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker, that the live-in aide is essential for the care and well-being of the elderly, near elderly, or disabled family member.

To determine if a live-in aide is essential to the care and well-being of the person requesting a live-in aide, the verification of need for the live-in aide will request the certifying professional's opinion if the person's needs may be met by a part-time caregiver visiting the home. If a part-time caregiver is all that is required, the need for a live-in aide will not have been substantiated.

When a live-in aide is approved, the 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. They will also certify that the assisted unit will be their permanent residence, the date they will be moving into the unit and that they will notify RHA if they no longer live in the unit.

RHA will consider rotating caregivers on a case-by-case basis. The need for rotating caregivers must be certified by a professional on the reasonable accommodation form. A schedule or other documentation must be submitted showing the rotating caregivers schedules.

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

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

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

The person 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.

RHA will not approve a particular person as a live-in aide if the requested live-in aide was previously a member of the family (while the family was receiving assistance). The requested live-in aide must have established their own residence for at least two years before they may be considered as a live-in aide.

RHA 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.

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 area 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. Income and net family assets of household members are excluded when determining income eligibility; however, household members are considered for purposes of unit size and subsidy standards. 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, 24 CFR 982.201(b)]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 issued a voucher by RHA.

- 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 that qualifies for HUD-VASH voucher assistance. Income targeting requirements of section 16(b) of the USHA of 1937, as well as 24 CFR 982.201(b)(2), do not apply for HUD-VASH families so that participating PHAs can effectively serve the eligible population specified in the Appropriations Acts; that is, homeless veterans, who may be at a variety of income levels, including low-income.

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 PHA's program during a PHA fiscal year must be extremely low-income families. HUD may approve exceptions to this requirement if the PHA 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 PHA's Limited English Proficiency Plan, the notice must be in a language that is understood by the individual if the individual is not proficient in English.

Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]

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

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Family members who declare citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless RHA 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 PHA 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 co-head (regardless of citizenship status), indicating their ineligible immigration status. The PHA 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)]

A PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA in accordance with program requirements [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

When RHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible non-citizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 10 business days of the determination. The family will be notified of their informal review rights.

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 PHA must verify status at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy, whichever comes first.

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will verify the citizenship 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 2012-10]

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. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

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

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

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

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

HUD requires that each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or cohead, regardless of age, sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, the form HUD-52675 Debts Owed to Public Housing Agencies and Terminations, 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 PHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit the consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR 5, Subparts B and F [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3) and 24 CFR 5.232(a)].

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 PHA to access financial records from financial institutions, unless the PHA establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial or termination of assistance or admission [24 CFR 5.232(c)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA has established a policy that the family's revocation of consent to allow RHA 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 and FR Notice 4/10/06]

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

In determining whether and how the new eligibility restrictions apply to a student, the PHA will rely on the following definitions [FR 4/10/06, p. 18148].

Dependent Child

In the context of the student eligibility restrictions, *dependent child* means a dependent child of a Roseville Housing Authority

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, foster adults, live-in aides and family members of live-in aides are not considered dependents.

Independent Student

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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:

- 1. The individual is of legal contract age under state law.**
- 2. 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. The individual was not claimed as a dependent by his/her parents pursuant to IRS regulations, as demonstrated on the students’ most recent tax forms.**
- 3. 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.**

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

Institution of Higher Education

The PHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 PHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Determining Student Eligibility

If a student is applying for assistance on his/her own, apart from his/her parents, the PHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For any student who is subject to the 5.612 restrictions, RHA 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; and

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

If RHA determines that the student, the student's parents (if applicable), or the student's "family" is not eligible, RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, RHA will determine the income eligibility of the student's parents as follows:

- If the student's parents are married and living together RHA will obtain a joint income declaration and certification of joint income from the parents**
- If the student's parent is widowed or single, RHA will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from that parent**
- If the student's parents are divorced or separated, RHA 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, RHA 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. RHA will then obtain an income declaration and certification of income from the parent with whom the student has been living or had contact**

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 PHA must search for all household members using the EIV Existing Tenant Search module. The PHA must review the reports for any SSA matches involving another PHA or a multifamily entity and follow up on any issues identified. The PHA 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 PHA, and a match is identified at a multifamily property, the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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. RHA 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 PHA directly in writing to dispute the information and provide any documentation that supports the dispute. If the PHA determines that the disputed information is incorrect, the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 PHA will search the Debts Owed to PHAs 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 PHA will determine if this information warrants a denial in accordance with the policies in Part III of this chapter.

Income and Income Validation Tool (IVT) Reports

For each new admission, the PHA is required to review the EIV Income and IVT Reports to confirm and validate family reported income within 120 days of the IMS/PIC submission date of the new admission. The PHA must print and maintain copies of the EIV Income and IVT reports in the tenant file and resolve any discrepancies with the family within 60 days of the EIV Income or IVT report dates.

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. A PHA 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. In this section we will discuss other situations and circumstances in which denial of assistance is mandatory for the PHA, and those in which denial of assistance is optional for the PHA.

While the regulations state that the PHA must prohibit admission for certain types of criminal activity and give the PHA 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.

When considering any denial of admission, PHAs 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

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 PHA's jurisdiction (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 PHA to deny assistance in the following cases:

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Any member of the household has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last 5 years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits, but does not require, the PHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a PHA-approved drug rehabilitation program or the circumstances which led to eviction no longer exist (e.g., the person involved in the criminal activity no longer lives in the household).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will admit an otherwise-eligible family who was evicted from federally assisted housing within the past 5 years for drug-related criminal activity, if RHA is able to verify that the household member who engaged in the criminal activity is no longer living in the household.

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

The PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In determining reasonable cause, RHA 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. RHA 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.

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 \$100,000 (adjusted annually by HUD).

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.

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; or

- 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; or

- 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 PHA must comply with all the confidentiality requirements under VAWA. The PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA defines *not sufficient for the size* of the family as being overcrowded based on RHA'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 RHA or owner); or

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.

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

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553]

HUD permits, but does not require, the PHA to deny assistance if the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If any household member 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]**

***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]**

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); or

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 RHA (including RHA employee or RHA 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.

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

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

In making its decision to deny assistance, the PHA will consider the factors discussed in Section 3-III.FE and 3-III.G. Upon consideration of such factors, the PHA 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 PHA to deny assistance based on the family's previous behavior in assisted housing.

PHAs are not permitted to deny assistance to a family because the family previously failed to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program [24 CFR 984.101(d)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will not deny assistance to an otherwise eligible family because the family previously failed to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program.

RHA will deny assistance to an applicant if:

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

The family does not provide complete and true information to RHA.

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

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

The act of reporting information or providing verifications to the Housing Authority which contradict information or verifications provided to other agencies, institutions, owners or property managers is considered fraudulent in nature and is reason for denial of assistance.

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

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

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

Any family member was part of an assisted family that had their rental assistance terminated for violations of family obligations within the past 12 months (5 years for violent or drug related activity).

A family member has intimidated, threatened or engaged in violent or abusive behavior toward RHA personnel. No family member is allowed to create a hostile work environment for RHA personnel.

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

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

Intimidating refers to compelling or deterring from some action by, or as if by, threats.

In making its decision to deny assistance, RHA will consider the factors discussed in Section 3-III.F and 3-III.G. Upon consideration of such factors, RHA 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 PHA in complying with HUD requirements and PHA policies to deny assistance to applicants who are engaging in or have engaged in certain criminal activities. In order to obtain access to the records the PHA must require every applicant family to submit a consent form signed by each adult household member [24 CFR 5.903].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Prior to briefing applicants and all other adults requesting to be added to an assisted household, RHA will perform a criminal background check

The Roseville Housing Authority will initiate the criminal background check by obtaining fingerprints from all adult household members through a Live Scan process. These fingerprints will be submitted via National Credit Reporting (NCR) to access the FBI Criminal Records database. Based on preliminary findings, the screening may be expanded to include records from the Department of Justice and other relevant law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (www.nsopw.gov) will be reviewed for all applicants and any other adults seeking to be added to the household.

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If RHA proposes to deny assistance based on a criminal record or on lifetime sex offender registration information, RHA will notify the household of the proposed action and will direct the family to the appropriate agency for additional information.

Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 982.307]

The PHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA to provide prospective owners with the family's current and prior address (as shown in PHA records) and the name and address (if known) of the owner at the family's current and prior addresses. HUD permits the PHA 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 PHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided to the PHA by the family in response to a PHA 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 [see 24 CFR 5.2007(a)(4)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 HQS inspection or before. RHA will not provide any additional information to the owner such as tenancy history or criminal history.

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

Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 PHA 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).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will consider the following factors prior to making its decision:

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

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

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, the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future

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

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

Whether criminal charges were filed

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

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

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

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

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

For other criminal activity, the PHA may permit the family to exclude the culpable family member(s) as a condition of eligibility.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 stay overnight as a guest in the assisted unit.

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for the proposed denial of assistance, RHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, RHA will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. RHA 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 PHA will notify the family in writing and schedule a tenant briefing, as discussed in Chapter 5.

If the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

If a PHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial the PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information, an applicant family appears to be ineligible RHA will notify the family in writing of the proposed denial and will direct the family to the appropriate agency for additional information. The family will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact RHA to dispute the information within that 10-day period, RHA 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.H. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Violence against Women Act (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 pertinent to notification, documentation, and confidentiality are also located.

Notification

VAWA requires PHAs 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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, a record of previous damage to an apartment, a prior arrest record) that would warrant denial under RHA’s policies.

While RHA 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 RHA that their status as a victim is directly related to the grounds for the denial. RHA will request that the applicant provide enough information to allow RHA to make an objectively reasonable determination, based on all circumstances, whether the adverse factor is a direct result of their status as a victim.

RHA 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. RHA will request in writing that an applicant wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify RHA within 14 business days.

Victim Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Perpetrator Documentation

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 stay as a guest in the assisted unit or

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 disabilities.

Individual with Disabilities [24 CFR 8.3]

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

(1) Physical or mental impairment includes:

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

(2) *Major life activities* mean functions such as caring for oneself, 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; or
- (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 PHA with the information needed to determine the family's eligibility. HUD requires the PHA to place all families that apply for assistance on a waiting list. When HCV assistance becomes available, the PHA must select families from the waiting list in accordance with HUD requirements and PHA policies as stated in the administrative plan and the annual plan.

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

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

This chapter describes HUD and PHA policies for taking applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families for HCV assistance. The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into 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 PHA will handle the applications it receives.

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

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

PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

When the Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List is open, families must apply by means of online application. The family will be able to access the online applications from any computer or mobile device with Internet access. The application process will not be restricted to business hours. The family will have the option to print a receipt for their application.

If targeted funding is received for families receiving specific services through social service agencies, applications will be forwarded directly from those agencies with certification by the agency and family that the applicant(s) meets the specific funding criteria.

4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

The PHA must take steps to ensure that the application process is accessible to those people who might have difficulty complying with the normal, standard PHA application process. The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation to the needs of individuals with disabilities. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion of the PHA's policies related to providing reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a person with disabilities is unable to access a computer to apply for the HCV Waiting List due to the nature of their disability (and is unable to have someone apply online on their behalf) they may request a reasonable accommodation for

assistance with the application process. The written request must be received by RHA during the normal business hours within the dates that online waiting list applications are being accepted. If the reasonable accommodation is not approved there will be no accommodation for applying for HCV assistance after the HCV waiting list has closed.

Limited English Proficiency

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

4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

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

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

Lottery to Limit Number of Pre-applications Added to the Waiting List

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Prior to opening the waiting list RHA may elect to limit the number of pre-applications to be added to the waiting list. All pre-applications received online will be entered into a computer-generated lottery that will factor in the preferences marked on the application when assigning random numbers. The predetermined number of pre-applications to be added the RHA waiting list.

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If RHA 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, RHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination to the applicant. 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

A computer-generated lottery will rank the applicants by the preferences marked on the application. RHA will contact the highest ranked applicants who indicated on their application that they qualify for the Targeted, Resident, Family, or Displaced

preferences and ask that they verify the preferences within 10 working days of the date of the letter.

Once the due date for verifying preferences has passed, all preferences that have not been verified are removed. A final lottery will be run for applicants that have verified their preferences, adding the predetermined number of applicants to the waiting list. Those who are chosen in this lottery will be placed on the waiting list according to the preference(s) for which they qualify. This lottery will be to place the applicants in number order.

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.

The RHA will contact applicants:

- **When updating information for the waiting list;**
- **When their names have come to the top of the waiting list; or**
- **If it appears that the family is ineligible for assistance.**

PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will maintain a single waiting list for the HCV program.

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

The waiting list cannot be opened until the PHA publishes a notice in local newspapers of general circulation, minority media, and other suitable media outlets. The notice must comply with HUD fair housing requirements and must specify who may apply and where applications will be accepted. The notice will also state the date range that the PHA will accept applications.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will announce the opening 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.

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

- RHA Website
- The Press-Tribune
- El Hispano
- Placer Herald

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

While the family is on the waiting list, the family must inform RHA of changes in contact information, including current residence and mailing address. The changes must be submitted in writing within 10 business days of the change. Mail from RHA will not be forwarded by the Post Office.

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

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

Purging the Waiting List

The decision to remove an applicant family that includes a person with disabilities from the waiting list is subject to reasonable accommodation. If the PHA determines that an applicant did

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Annually, RHA will determine if an update of the waiting list is needed, and if so, the portion of the waiting list it will update. The number of applicants to be updated will be determined by a projection of future lease-up needs.

To update the waiting list, RHA will send an update request via first class mail to each family on the waiting list to determine whether the family continues to be interested in, and to qualify for, the program. This update request will be sent to the last address that RHA 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 through AssistanceCheck (an online secure database). If the family fails to create and/or update their AssistanceCheck account within 14 days, the family will be removed from the waiting list. A letter will be sent to the last known address for the applicant explaining that they have been deleted from the list for not responding to an update. The letter will also explain how to request an informal review regarding RHA's decision (see Chapter 16) [24 CFR 982.201(f)].

If the letter is returned by the post office, 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 PHA may reinstate the family if it is determined that the lack of response was due to PHA error, or to circumstances beyond the family's control, as a result of a family member's disability, or as a direct result of status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, including an adverse factor resulting from such abuse.

Removal from the Waiting List

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If at any time an applicant family is on the waiting list, RHA 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 RHA has determined the family is not eligible for assistance, a notice will be sent to the family's address of record. The notice will state the reasons the family was removed from the waiting list and will inform the family how to request an informal review regarding RHA'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 PHA and is impacted in part by any selection preferences for which the family qualifies. The availability of targeted funding also may affect the order in which families are selected from the waiting list.

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

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 PHA may admit such families whether or not they are on the waiting list, and, if they are on the waiting list, without considering the family's position on the waiting list. These families are considered non-waiting list selections. The PHA must maintain records showing that such families were admitted with special program funding.

Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)]

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA administers the following types of targeted funding:

RHA administers HUD's Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities (NED) Program and Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, Mainstream Voucher program, Emergency Housing Vouchers, and Foster Youth Initiative Vouchers.

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 PHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

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

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources. (See page 4-14 for preferences)

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

If there are not enough extremely low-income families on the waiting list, we will conduct outreach on a non-discriminatory basis to attract extremely low-income families to reach the statutory requirement.

Order of Selection

The PHA system of preferences may select families either according to the date and time of application, or by a random selection process [24 CFR 982.207(c)]. When selecting families from the waiting list PHAs are required to use targeted funding to assist only those families who meet the specified criteria, and PHAs are 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 RHA's hierarchy of preferences, if applicable. Families will be selected from the waiting list

by a computer-generated lottery system in conjunction with local preference criteria and targeted funding where applicable.

Preferences

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

The Roseville Housing Authority will select families based on the following preferences. When pre-applications are received by the Roseville Housing Authority, staff will review the following ranking preference categories and will apply them in the following order.

Insufficient HCV Funding Termination = 50 points

RHA will offer a preference to families who have had their Housing Choice Voucher revoked/suspended due to HUD HAP funding shortfalls within the last 12 months.

Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) Tiered Preference - Housing Choice Vouchers Program

To support the transition of families from the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program into the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, the Housing Authority has adopted a tiered local preference structure. This preference is designed to prioritize EHV families who are at risk of losing assistance due to the exhaustion of EHV program funding.

Eligible applicants must be current EHV participants and meet the criteria outlined below:

Tier 1 – High Vulnerability =

Priority is given to EHV families where the head of household, spouse, or co-head meets one or more of the following:

- Are elderly (age 62 or older)
- Has a documented disability
- Is fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking
- Has dependent children under the age of 18

General EHV Preference =

Remaining EHV families who do not meet Tier 1 criteria but are:

- Are recently homeless and at high risk of housing instability
- Are at risk of homelessness due to loss of EHV assistance
- Have been continuously housed under the EHV program for at least 12 months

Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) Preference for Mainstream Vouchers =

The Housing Authority has established a local preference for families currently assisted under the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program who meet the eligibility criteria for the Mainstream Voucher program and are at risk of losing assistance due to exhaustion of EHV program funding.

To qualify for this preference, the household must:

- Be actively receiving EHV assistance through Roseville Housing Authority; and
- Be at risk of losing EHV assistance due to lack of program funding; and
- Meet the eligibility requirements for the Mainstream Voucher program, including:

- The head of household, spouse, or co-head must be a non-elderly person with a disability (age 18–61); and
- The household must be transitioning out of institutional or other segregated settings, at serious risk of institutionalization, homeless, or at risk of homelessness.

This preference will be applied to the Mainstream Voucher waiting list in accordance with 24 CFR 982.207(a)(2).

Elderly/Disabled Preference = 30 points

An elderly preference applies if the head, spouse, or co-head is a person who is age 62 or older. A disabled person preference is given if any family member receives Social Security or Supplemental Security benefits or otherwise meets the definition of disabled as defined under Section 223 of the Social Security Act.

Residency Preference = 15 points

Resident (live or work within the cities of Roseville/Rocklin, at time of application, or at any time during the applicant's term on the waiting list)

United States Veteran = 10 points

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

Involuntarily Displaced Preference = 10 points

Households that are currently involuntarily displaced or become displaced (at any time during the applicant's term on the waiting list), and are not living in standard permanent replacement housing, due to the following actions: Disaster, Government Action (such as condemnation from the Building Department), Action of Housing Owner, Inaccessibility, Property Disposition. (Re-established from a former Federal Preference Category)

- Standard permanent replacement housing is decent, safe, sanitary housing of adequate size occupied by a family under a lease or occupancy agreement.
- Standard permanent replacement housing does not include transient facilities, such as motels, hotels, or temporary shelters for homeless families or victims of domestic violence.

Not subject to involuntary displacement action.

Lease-In Place Preference = 50 points

Households who intend to lease the unit in which they are currently residing, provided the unit is located within RHA's jurisdiction and the owner agrees to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. To verify eligibility for this preference, applicants must provide:

- A copy of the current lease for the unit, which must be appropriately sized for the family, and
- Utility bills for the most recent three-month period showing the applicant's name and address to confirm residency.

Ranking of Preferences

Based on the above preferences, an applicant with a family preference (30 points) will be offered housing before an applicant with only a residency preference (15 points). The preference points accumulate, for example, an applicant, who has a family with minor children, is a Roseville resident and is involuntarily displaced would get 55 points. This applicant would get assistance before a family with minor children, is a Roseville resident, but *not* involuntarily displaced, as the second applicant would get 45 points.

The above points system is currently being used by the Roseville Housing Authority; however, the Housing Authority reserves the right to change the system as long as the system maintains the same type of ranking structure.

4-III.D. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Update application must be completed and returned.

Documents that must be provided in order to verify the preferences that were indicated on the initial waiting list application.

Due date for the required documents.

Failure to return the update application will cause the family to be removed from the waiting list.

Failure to verify preferences will result in the loss of the preference(s) and the family will be returned to the waiting list.

If the notice is returned by the post office, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Unit Offer and Refusal Policy

In accordance with 24 CFR 983.251, PHAs maintain separate waiting lists for Project-Based Voucher (PBV) units or PBV projects. Applicants will be selected from the PBV waiting list in the order of their position on the list, subject to eligibility, applicable preferences, and unit availability. PHAs may use site-based waiting lists for PBV units consistent with HUD regulations.

Applicants on the PBV waiting list will be notified when a PBV unit that matches the applicant's

household composition and eligibility becomes available. The PHA will ensure equal opportunity and nondiscrimination in selecting families for PBV assistance.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The Roseville Housing Authority will make reasonable efforts to offer eligible applicants appropriate available PBV units in accordance with 24 CFR 983.251. Applicants on the PBV waiting list will be offered units based on eligibility, preference ranking (if applicable), and unit availability.

To ensure efficient use of PBV units and timely leasing, the following policy applies to applicant refusals:

- Applicants who refuse one (1) appropriate PBV unit offer will remain on the waiting list.
- Applicants who refuse two (2) appropriate PBV unit offers without good cause will be removed from the PBV waiting list.

Applicants removed under this provision may reapply to the waiting list in accordance with RHA's standard application procedures, subject to the status of the waiting list at the time of reapplication.

Good cause for refusing a PBV unit includes, but is not limited to:

- Verified disability-related accommodation needs
- Documented medical circumstances that prevent acceptance of the unit
- Household size mismatch due to PHA error
- Condition of unit does not meet HQS at the time of offer
- Other circumstances as approved by the Housing Supervisor in compliance with reasonable accommodation requirements and fair housing law

Applicants claiming good cause must provide verification within the timeframe stated in the unit-offer notice.

4-III.E. COMPLETING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

The PHA must confirm that the family is qualified for any special admission, targeted admission, or selection preference that affected the order in which the family was selected from the waiting list.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Pending disclosure and documentation of social security numbers, RHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for 30 days. RHA will grant an additional 30-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the applicant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, death in the family or other emergency. If the applicant fails to comply with SSN disclosure and documentation requirements upon expiration of the provided time period, the PHA will deny the applicant's assistance.

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

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

If RHA determines that the family appears to be eligible to receive assistance, RHA will invite the family to attend a 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 PHA 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 PHA issues the family a voucher. The voucher includes the unit size for which the family qualifies based on the PHA's subsidy standards, as well as issue and expiration date of the voucher. The voucher is the document that authorizes the family to begin its search for a unit and limits the amount of time the family has to successfully locate an acceptable unit.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA 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 PHA'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 PHA 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 PHA's procedures, and includes instructions on how to lease a unit. This part describes how oral briefings will be conducted, specifies what written information will be provided to families, and lists the family's obligations under the program.

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

The PHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Briefings will generally be conducted in group meetings.

The head of household and all other adult household members are required to attend the briefing. If the head of household or any adult household member is unable to attend, RHA may invite the absent household members to a future briefing.

When a family member becomes an adult at the age of 18, a briefing will be scheduled to explain all family obligations under the HCV program. The head of household will also be required to attend this briefing. During the briefing, the 18-year-old household member will be required to complete and sign all necessary program forms and documents and will be provided the opportunity to ask questions regarding their rights and responsibilities under the HCV Program.

Briefings will be conducted in English. For Limited English Proficient (LEP) applicants, RHA will provide translation services in accordance with RHA's LEP plan (See Chapter 2).

Notification and Attendance

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When applicant households are invited to attend a briefing, the notice will specify who is required to attend as well as the date, time, and location of the scheduled briefing. If the notice is returned by the Post Office as undeliverable, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list.

Applicants who fail to attend a scheduled briefing without prior approval from RHA will be removed from the waiting list. However, RHA may allow applicants to reschedule a missed briefing for good cause.

If the applicant does not attend the rescheduled briefing, they will be removed from the waiting list. Applicants will be notified in writing of this action and provided their informal review rights.

RHA will notify the family of the date and time of the rescheduled (second) briefing. Applicants who fail to attend two scheduled briefings without RHA approval will be denied assistance (see Chapter 3).

Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)]

Each briefing must provide information on the following subjects:

- How the Housing Choice Voucher program works;
- Family and owner responsibilities;
- Where the family can lease a unit, including renting a unit inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction;
- An explanation of how portability works. The PHA may not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in the PHA jurisdiction or outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability, unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, regulation, PIH Notice, or court order;
- The PHA 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;
- A reminder that there are advantages of areas that do not have a high concentration of low-income families.

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 PHA's policies on any extensions. If the PHA 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 PHA determines the payment standard for a family, how the PHA determines total tenant payment for a family, and information on the payment standard and utility allowance schedule.
- An explanation of how the PHA determines the maximum allowable rent for an assisted unit.
- Where the family may lease a unit and an explanation of how portability works, including information on how portability may affect the family's assistance through screening, subsidy standards, payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
- The HUD-required tenancy addendum, which must be included in the lease.
- The form the family must use to request approval of tenancy, and a description of the procedure for requesting approval for a tenancy.
- A statement of the PHA policy on providing information about families to prospective owners.
- The PHA subsidy standards including when and how exceptions are made.

- The HUD brochure on how to select a unit.
- Materials (e.g. brochures) on how to select a unit.
- The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.
- Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form.
- A list of landlords known to the PHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family or other resources (e.g. newspapers, organizations, online search tools) known to the PHA that may assist the family in locating a unit. PHAs must ensure that the list of landlords or other resources covers outside areas of poverty or minority concentration.
- Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the family may request a list of available accessible units known to the PHA.
- The family obligations under the program.
- The grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act.
- PHA informal hearing procedures including when the PHA is required to offer a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request the hearing.

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

- Maps showing areas with housing opportunities outside areas of poverty or minority concentration including information about job opportunities, schools and services.
- An explanation of how portability works, including a list of portability contact persons for neighboring PHAs including with names, addresses, and telephone numbers.

Additional Items to Be Included in the Briefing Packet

In addition to items required by the regulations, PHAs may wish to include supplemental materials to help explain the program to both participants and owners [HCV GB p. 8-7 Notice PIH 2010-19].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will provide the following additional materials in the briefing packet:

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

Information about the protections afforded by the Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (see section 16-IX.C)

5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

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

Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required By Family Obligations

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Immediately report in writing to the Housing Authority any changes in income or assets, and if any family member no longer lives in the unit. All family composition and income changes must be reported within 15 days and MUST BE IN WRITING.

Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551]

The family obligations of the voucher are listed as follows:

- The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family must not share bank or financial accounts with anyone other than current approved household members. All deposits may be counted toward household income.

- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.
- The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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, police reports, or other credible parties with direct knowledge.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests. 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 PHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

The family must not allow anyone other than current approved household members to use the address of the assisted unit for their mailing address.

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 (i.e. roommates).

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

- The family must promptly notify the PHA when the family is absent from the unit.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family may be absent from the unit for up to 60 days. Absences exceeding 60 days will require RHA approval of a reasonable accommodation request. An authorized absence may not exceed 180 days. Any family absent for more than 60 days without authorization will be terminated from the program.

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required providing under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and PHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and PHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

PART II: SUBSIDY STANDARDS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA determines the appropriate number of bedrooms under the PHA 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 PHA determines family unit size:

- The subsidy standards must provide for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house a family without overcrowding.
- The subsidy standards must be consistent with space requirements under the housing quality standards.
- The subsidy standards must be applied consistently for all families of like size and composition.
- A child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family in determining the family unit size.
- A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two-person family.
- Any live-in aide (approved by the PHA 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 voucher size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero- or one-bedroom unit, as determined under the PHA subsidy standards.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

- **One bedroom will be assigned per two household members.**
 - **Age and gender of household members is not considered as RHA is not determining where household members will be sleeping.**
- **Approved live-in caregivers will be provided a separate bedroom.**
 - **No additional bedrooms will be provided for the caregiver's family.**
- **Additions of family members will not necessarily result in a larger voucher size.**
- **Requests for exceptions must be in writing and will be considered on a case-by-case basis.**

Consistent with Housing Quality Standards under 24 CFR 982.402 and RHA's subsidy standards, the living room may be considered an additional sleeping area when determining appropriate unit

size. Therefore, in addition to the bedrooms in a unit, the living room may be used as a sleeping area for occupancy purposes.

5-II.B.1 VOUCHER SIZE CORRECTIONS

HUD regulations do not mandate when changes to voucher size must be implemented. The PHA has discretion to establish local policies governing the timing of voucher size determinations and corrections in accordance with 24 CFR § 982.402.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will not wait until the next annual reexamination to adjust (downsize) a family's voucher size upon verified household composition changes that results in the family qualifying for a smaller voucher under RHA's subsidy standards.

The new voucher size and corresponding payment standard will be effective on the first day of the month following a 30-day written notice, unless otherwise required by HUD or federal law. Voucher size corrections may be initiated at any time based on:

- **A reported or verified change in household composition including the departure of a live-in aide.**
- **A PHA-initiated review of subsidy standards**
- **A move request**
- **A PHA audit or quality-control review**
- **Any other event indicating the family is no longer eligible for its current voucher size**

When a voucher size is reduced under this policy:

- **The payment standard will be based on the new, lower voucher size.**
- **The revised payment standard will be applied at the effective date of the voucher size change and will not be deferred to the next annual reexamination.**

5-II.B.2. Exception for Reasonable Accommodation: Live-In Aide Grace Period

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a participant has an approved reasonable accommodation for a live-in aide and the aide departs the household, RHA will allow the family up to 90 days from the date the aide vacates to secure a new eligible live-in aide before reducing the voucher size.

- **The voucher size and payment standard will remain unchanged during the 90-day grace period.**
- **If the family notifies RHA in writing that a new live-in aide has been identified and approved within the 90-day period, the voucher size will not be reduced.**

If no approved live-in aide is secured within 90 days, RHA will issue a 30-day written notice of voucher downsizing. The new, lower voucher size and corresponding payment standard will take effect on the first day of the month following the notice, consistent with 24 CFR § 982.505(c)(4).

RHA may extend the 90-day period if the family demonstrates:

- **good-faith efforts to secure a new live-in aide; and**

- continued need for the accommodation.

5-II.C. EXCEPTIONS TO SUBSIDY STANDARDS

In determining family unit size for a particular family, the PHA may grant an exception to its established subsidy standards if the PHA determines that the exception is justified by the age, sex, health, disability, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)].

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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will consider granting an exception payment standard as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

The family must request any exception to the subsidy standards in writing. The request must explain the need or justification for a larger family unit size and must include appropriate documentation. The need for the request must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source, unless the disability and the disability-related need for the requested accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known. The family's continued need for an additional bedroom due to special medical equipment must be re-verified at annual inspection.

Exception payment standards will be stated as a percent of the FMR. At annual recertifications the payment standard will be the higher of:

The current FMR x the percent stated for the exception payment standard OR the current payment standard for their voucher size (or the unit size if smaller than their voucher size).

If the current payment standard will be used since it is higher than the exception payment standard, the following note will be made in the file:

The exception payment standard ended effective [date of annual] since it longer provided a benefit as the current payment standard was a higher amount.

RHA will notify the family of its determination within 10 business days of receiving the family's fully documented request. If a participant family's request is denied, the notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing.

PHAs have had the authority to approve an exception payment standard up to 110% of the applicable fair market rent (FMR). HUD Field office approval has been required for exceptions from 111% to 120% of FMR, and HUD headquarters approval is required for exceptions above 120%. Option 4 of Notice PIH 2013-03 (extended by Notice PIH 2013-26) which is effective until March 31, 2015, temporarily eliminates the requirement for field office approval, and permits the PHA to approve exception payment standards of up to 120% of FMR in this situation. Exceptions above 120% of FMR still require approval from HUD headquarters.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

While allowed by HUD, RHA will implement Option 4 of Notice PIH 2013-03 and will comply with all HUD requirements.

When a family that includes a person with disabilities requires an exception payment standard as a reasonable accommodation, RHA will approve or deny requests for exceptions up to 120% of the applicable FMR.

Requests for exception payment standards over 120% of FMR will be forwarded to HUD headquarters, with supporting documentation as described in Notice PIH 2010-11.

RHA will maintain file documentation as required by HUD, including documentation of rent reasonableness and documentation of unit features required by the disabled family member.

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 PHA issues a Housing Choice Voucher, form HUD-52646. This chapter deals only with voucher issuance for applicants. For voucher issuance associated with moves of program participants, please refer to Chapter 10.

The voucher is the family's authorization to search for housing. It specifies the unit size for which the family qualifies and includes both the date of voucher issuance and date of expiration. It contains a brief description of how the program works and explains the family obligations under the program. The voucher is evidence that the PHA has determined the family to be eligible for the program, and that the PHA expects to have money available to subsidize the family if the family finds an approvable unit. However, the PHA 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 PHA's housing choice voucher program [Voucher, form HUD-52646]

A voucher can be issued to an applicant family only after the PHA has determined that the family is eligible for the program based on information received within the 60 days prior to issuance [24 CFR 982.201(e)] and after the family has attended an oral briefing [HCV 8-1].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Vouchers will be issued to eligible applicants once income and assets which were reported at the briefing have been verified.

The PHA should have sufficient funds to house an applicant before issuing a voucher. If funds are insufficient to house a family who has already attended an oral briefing, the PHA must wait until it has adequate funds before it calls another family from the list [HCV GB p. 8-10].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Prior to issuing any vouchers, RHA will determine whether it has sufficient funding in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16.

If the PHA determines that there is insufficient funding after a voucher has been issued, the PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The initial voucher term will be 60 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 60-day period unless the PHA grants an extension.

Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)]

The PHA 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 PHA can approve. Discretionary policies related to extension and expiration of search time must be described in the PHA's administrative plan [24 CFR 982.54].

PHAs 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 PHA's decision to approve or deny an extension. The PHA'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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA may approve up to four 30-day extensions upon receiving a request from the family with submittal of a completed Housing Search Report.

RHA will approve additional extensions 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 the PHA. Following is a list of extenuating circumstances that the PHA 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**
- **Obstacles due to employment**
- **Whether the family has already submitted requests for tenancy approval that were not approved by the PHA**
- **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. RHA may require the family to provide documentation to support the request.

All requests for extensions to the voucher term must be made in writing and submitted to RHA prior to the expiration date of the voucher (or extended term of the voucher).

RHA will decide whether to approve or deny an extension request within 10 business days of the date the request is received and will provide the family written notice of its decision.

Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)]

The PHA must provide for suspension of the initial or any extended term of the voucher 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.

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 PHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If an applicant family's voucher term or extension expires before RHA has approved a tenancy, RHA will require the family to reapply for assistance.

Chapter 6

INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

INTRODUCTION

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's payment and the PHA's subsidy. The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies and allow the PHA to adopt additional permissive deductions. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part III.

Part IV: Calculating Family Share and PHA Subsidy. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining PHA 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 by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse;
- Unearned income 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 \$50,000 (which amount HUD will adjust annually) 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 [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 6-2)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-3)
- 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 PHA 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 (both earned and unearned) is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources (both earned and unearned) is excluded [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(b)(3)]. All other sources of unearned 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 deduction is 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 RHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, RHA 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 continue to be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA may request verification from a responsible medical professional to determine if the family member is permanently confined to a nursing home or hospital. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person will be considered temporarily absent for the first 180 days and his income will be counted.

RHA may decide that a family member who is permanently confined to a hospital or nursing facility, whose assisted family will not continue to receive income on his behalf and has been removed from the lease is no longer a member of the assisted household. If the family continues to receive income for the medically confined family member (even if removed from the lease), the income will be counted, and the family will receive allowable deductions for medical expenses related to the individual's care.

Joint Custody of Dependents

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The approval of a caretaker is at the owner and RHA's discretion and subject to the owner and RHA's screening criteria. If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household receiving HCV assistance, RHA 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 90 days.**
- (3) Once 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. CALCULATING 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When RHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of temporary, sporadic, or variable employment, seasonal, on-call employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), RHA will review and analyze historical data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income and use the results of this analysis to establish annual income.

Twelve months of history will be used to calculate income. While income is sporadic or unstable, the participant family may be required to complete monthly income and expense reports and submit them monthly to RHA. Income will be re-evaluated quarterly for the current twelve months history. If the annualized income meets the threshold for interims an interim reexamination will be completed.

Anytime 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 RHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated 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 RHA annualized projected income.

Known Changes in Income

If RHA verifies an upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be projected by applying each income amount to the appropriate part of the 12-month period.

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving \$6/hour will begin to receive \$6.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the new admission or interim reexamination. In such a case the PHA would calculate annual income as follows:
 $(\$6/\text{hour} \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ weeks}) + (\$6.25 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 45 \text{ weeks}).$

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases RHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then should the change in income require RHA to conduct an interim reexamination, conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with RHA policy in Chapter 11.

Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination [24 CFR.609(c)(2); Notice PIH 2023-27]

At annual reexamination, PHAs 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 PHA 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.

Using Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) to Project Income

HUD strongly recommends the use of up-front income verification (UIV). UIV is "the verification of income, before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a large number of individuals" [VG, p. 7].

HUD allows PHAs to use UIV information in conjunction with family-provided documents to anticipate income [UIV].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA procedures for anticipating annual income will include the use of UIV methods approved by HUD in conjunction with family-provided documents dated within the last 120 days of RHA annual or interim re-exam date.

RHA will follow "HUD Guidelines for Projecting Annual Income When Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) Data Is Available" in handling differences between UIV and family-provided income data. The guidelines depend on whether a difference is substantial or not. HUD defines *substantial difference* as a difference of \$200 or more per month.

No Substantial Difference. If UIV information for a particular income source differs from the information provided by a family by less than \$200 per month, RHA will follow these guidelines:

If the UIV figure is less than the family's figure, RHA will use the family's information.

If the UIV figure is more than the family's figure, RHA will use the UIV data unless third-party verification or family provided documentation of a change in circumstances explain the discrepancy (e.g., a reduction in work hours). Upon receipt of acceptable third party and/or family-provided documentation of a change in circumstances, RHA will use this information for income calculation.

Substantial Difference. If UIV information for a particular income source differs from the information provided by a family by \$200 or more per month, RHA will follow these guidelines:

RHA will request written third-party verification from the discrepant income source in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236(b)(3)(i).

When RHA cannot readily anticipate income (e.g., in cases of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), RHA will review historical income data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income.

RHA will analyze all UIV, third-party, and family-provided data and attempt to resolve the income discrepancy.

RHA will use the most current verified income data and, if appropriate, historical income data to calculate anticipated annual income.

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)].

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].

Lump-sum Income

The full amount wages are included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)]. There is no provision to exclude wages that are received as a delayed payment or in a lump-sum.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Income that is received as a delayed payment, or in a lump-sum, and has been reported within 15 days of receipt, will be included when annualizing income.

When lump-sum income is included in annualized income, the lump-sum income will be included in income calculations for 12 months. If the end of the 12-month period does not coincide with an annual recertification, an interim recertification will be done to remove the lump-sum income.

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)].

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.

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 PHA 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 "prior income."

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA defines *prior income*, or *prequalifying income*, as the family member's last certified income prior to qualifying for the EID.

The family member's prior, or prequalifying, income remains constant throughout the period that he or she is participating in the EID.

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 maximum. 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. 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)(28); Notice PIH 2023-27]

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 may 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.”

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, RHA 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)].

Business Expansion

HUD regulations do not permit the PHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 PHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means RHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

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)].

6-I.G. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [FR Notice 2/14/23 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Introduction

Section 479B of the HEA requires that all assistance under Title IV of the HEA and Bureau of Indian Affairs student financial assistance, even assistance provided to students in excess of tuition and required fees or charges, be excluded from HUD income calculations.

For Section 8 programs only, however, for over 10 years through FY 2022, HUD appropriations have included a provision that for certain students receiving Section 8 assistance, any amounts received in excess of tuition and any other required fees and charges are considered income (with the exception of students who lived with their parents or who were over the age of 23 with a dependent child).

While the language in various consolidated appropriations acts is limited to federal fiscal year covered by the act, this does not rule out the possibility that similar language will be included in future years' appropriations bills.

- For any funds from a year where HUD's appropriations acts include this limitation, it will apply with respect to Section 8 participants. The PHA will follow the pre-HOTMA Section 8 student financial assistance limitation 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 as included/excluded income for all Section 8 students defaults to the methodology described for the public housing program and listed below.

Pre-HOTMA Section 8 Student Financial Assistance Limitation [FR 4/10/06; Notice PIH 2015-21]

In 2005, Congress passed a law (for Section 8 programs only) requiring that certain student financial assistance be included in annual income. Prior to that, the full amount of student financial assistance was excluded. For some students, the full exclusion still applies.

The regulation requiring the inclusion of certain student financial assistance applies only to students who satisfy all of the following conditions:

- They are enrolled in an institution of higher education, as defined under the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965.
- They are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance on their own—that is, apart from their parents—through the HCV program, the project-based voucher program, or the moderate rehabilitation program.
- They are under 24 years of age OR they have no dependent children.

For students who satisfy these three conditions, any financial assistance in excess of tuition and any other required fees and charges received: (1) under the 1965 HEA, (2) from a private source, or (3) from an institution of higher education, as defined under the 1965 HEA, must be included in annual income.

To determine annual income in accordance with the above requirements, the PHA will use the definitions of *dependent child*, *institution of higher education*, and *parents* in Chapter 3, along with the following definitions [FR 4/10/06, pp. 18148-18150]:

- *Assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965* includes Pell Grants, Federal Supplement Educational Opportunity Grants, Academic Achievement Incentive Scholarships, State Assistance under the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program, the Robert G. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, and Federal Work Study programs.
- *Assistance from private sources* means assistance from nongovernmental sources, including parents, guardians, and other persons not residing with the student in an HCV assisted unit.

- *Tuition and fees* are defined in the same manner in which the Department of Education defines *tuition and fees* [Notice PIH 2015-21].
 - This is the amount of tuition and required fees covering a full academic year most frequently charged to students.
 - The amount represents what a typical student would be charged and may not be the same for all students at an institution.
 - If tuition is charged on a per-credit-hour basis, the average full-time credit hour load for an academic year is used to estimate average tuition.
 - Required fees include all fixed-sum charges that are required of a large proportion of all students. Examples include, but are not limited to, writing and science lab fees and fees specific to the student's major or program (i.e., nursing program).
 - Expenses related to attending an institution of higher education must not be included as tuition. Examples include, but are not limited to, room and board, books, supplies, meal plans, transportation and parking, student health insurance plans, and other non-fixed-sum charges.

Any student financial assistance not subject to inclusion under the regulations is fully excluded from annual income, whether it is paid directly to the student or to the educational institution the student is attending. This includes any financial assistance received by:

- Students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance
- Students who are enrolled in an educational institution that does not meet the 1965 HEA definition of *institution of higher education*
- Students who are over 23 AND have at least one dependent child, as defined in section 3-II.E
- Students who are receiving financial assistance through a governmental program not authorized under the 1965 HEA.

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.

Types of Assistance

Any assistance to students under section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Title IV of the HEA) 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

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 excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)]. *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]

The formula for calculating the amount of other student financial assistance that is excluded from income 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a student only receives financial assistance under Title IV of the HEA and does not receive any other student financial assistance, RHA will exclude the full amount of the assistance received under Title IV from the family's annual income. RHA 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, RHA will first calculate the actual covered costs to the student in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(ii). RHA will then subtract the total amount of the student's financial assistance from the student's actual covered costs. RHA 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, RHA 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, RHA 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. HUD regulations specify periodic payments that are not included in annual income. Regulations do not specify which types of periodic payments are included in 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. 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) for a period of greater than one year that can be extended. 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.

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. 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 for workers' compensation are included in annual income. Payments received in lieu of wages for worker's compensation are excluded, even if paid in periodic payments, if the income will last for a period of less than one year.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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.

Loans vs. Regular Contributions: All regular contributions will be counted as income unless:

- **Both parties (contributor and recipient) certify under penalty of perjury that the regular contributions are loans.**
- **One or both parties provide a written repayment agreement and documentation that payments are actually being made.**

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA is processing an annual reexamination, RHA 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 RHA is processing an annual reexamination, then RHA will consider whether the amount meets the threshold to conduct an interim reexamination. If so, RHA will conduct an interim in accordance with RHA policies in Chapter 11. If not, RHA 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 [Notice PIH 2018-24]

The PHA 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, PHAs 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, RHA 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, RHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will count all regular payments of alimony or child support awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

RHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless the family certifies and the PHA verifies that the payments are not being made.

In order to verify that payments are not being made, RHA will review child support payments over the last three months.

If payments are being made regularly, RHA 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 RHA 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 RHA 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 RHA 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 RHA 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.

If no payments have been made in the past three months and there are no lump sums, RHA will not include alimony or child support in 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 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) for a period of greater than one year that can be extended.

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 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.
- 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 PHA 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 6-3. 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 PHA must include in annual income “imputed” welfare income. The PHA must request that the welfare agency provide the reason for the reduction of benefits and the amount of the reduction of benefits. The imputed welfare income is the amount that the benefits were reduced as a result of the sanction.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied

with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

Offsets

The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income the family begins to receive after the sanction is imposed. When the additional income equals or exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed income is reduced to zero [24 CFR 5.615(c)(4)].

6-I.K. 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 \$50,000 (as annually adjusted by an inflationary factor), 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.M. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)]

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(b) 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 for workers' compensation 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)].
- 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 income in HUD programs that adopt the definitions of *annual income* in 24 CFR 5.609, the Census Long Form, and the IRS Form 1040, including the programs affected by Notice PIH 2023-27.

- 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 e.g., special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(i)(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 PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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].

RHA 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, RHA 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 RHA'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(b)(20)].
- 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 May 20, 2014. It includes:

- (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))
- (b) Benefits under Section 1780 of the School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including WIC
- (c) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- (d) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))
- (e) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)
- (f) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))
- (g) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)
- (h) Deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs, whether received as a lump sum or in monthly prospective amounts
- (i) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04)
- (j) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b))
- (k) A lump sum or periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the United States District Court case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010
- (l) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)
- (m) Benefits under the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (only applies to Native

American housing programs)

(n) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))

(o) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in *In Re Agent Orange* product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)

(p) Payments received under 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spinal bifida, children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects, and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spinal bifida

(q) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)

(r) The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q)

(s) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))

(t) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433)

(u) Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965j, including awards under federal work-study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu). For Section 8 programs, the exception found in § 237 of Public Law 109–249 applies and requires that the amount of financial assistance in excess of tuition and mandatory fees shall be considered income in accordance with the provisions codified at 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), except for those persons with disabilities as defined by 42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(3)(E) (Pub. L. 109–249) (See Section 6-I.L. for exceptions.)

(v) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))

(w) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602)

(x) Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002

(y) Payments made from the proceeds of Indian tribal trust cases as described in Notice PIH 2013–30, "Exclusion from Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements" (25 U.S.C. 117b(a))

(z) Major disaster and emergency assistance received under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations

(aa) Distributions from an ABLE account, and actual or imputed interest on the ABLE account balance [See also Notice PIH 2019-09]

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 Chapter 3.

Income from assets is always anticipated, irrespective of the income examination type.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. RHA 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) RHA 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, RHA 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 RHA 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 PHA to set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

Asset 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].

Family Declaration

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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. RHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to RHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

6-II.C. ASSET INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

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 \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, 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 \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, 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.

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 \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, financial investments such as stocks and bonds are considered part of net family assets. In this case, the value of the family's 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 \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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, RHA will use the value of the account on the most recent investment report.

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 \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD). When the combined value of all non-necessary personal property does not exceed \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, all non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In determining the value of non-necessary personal property, RHA will use the family's estimate of the value. RHA 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.

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 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 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 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 PHA 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 following types of trust distributions are excluded from annual income:

- Distributions of the principal or corpus of the trust; and
- Distributions of income from the trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor.

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. Irrevocable trusts not under the control of any member of the family or household are not assets. Typically, special needs trusts are considered irrevocable. The value of the trust is not included in 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)]. 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. If the value of the trust is not considered part of the family's net 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.

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.

The value of revocable trusts that are not under the control of the family are 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. If this is the case, 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.

Revocable trusts under the control of the family or household (e.g., the grantor is a member of the assisted family or household) are considered assets and must be included in net family assets.

If the value of the trust is considered part of the family's net assets, then distributions from the trust are not considered income to the family. The PHA must count all actual returns (e.g., interest earned) from the trust as income or, if the trust has no actual returns (e.g., if the trust is comprised of farmland that is not in use) and the total value of the combined net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (as that amount is updated for inflation), as imputed returns, as applicable.

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 the account in which the federal tax refund or refundable tax credits were deposited. When the subtraction results in a negative number, then the balance of the asset is considered \$0.

If the tax refund or refundable tax credit is deposited into another excluded asset, such as a retirement account or a Coverdell Education Savings Account, then the deposit will have no effect on the balance of the asset (i.e., there is no need for the PHA to subtract the amount of the deposit from the value of the excluded asset).

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 PHA 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 PHA may determine the net assets of a family based on a self-certification by the family that the net family assets do not exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD), 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 PHA may not calculate or include any imputed income from assets when net family assets total \$50,000 or less [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 \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD), the PHA may not rely on self-certification. If actual returns can be calculated, the PHA 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 PHA 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). If the PHA can compute actual income from some but not all assets, the PHA 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 PHAs to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies and allow the PHA to deduct other permissive deductions in accordance with PHA 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 multiple of \$25);
- (2) \$525 for any elderly family or disabled family (adjusted annually by HUD, rounded to the next lowest multiple 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; and
- (4) Any reasonable childcare 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Generally, RHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., childcare during school and non-school periods and cyclical medical expenses), RHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, RHA 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. The PHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

When calculating health and medical care expenses, the PHA 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 PHA 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 medical expense deduction, the medical expenses of all family members are counted.

Definition of *Medical Expenses*

HUD regulations define *health and medical care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) 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.” Medical insurance premiums continue to be eligible health and medical care expenses. Health and medical care expenses may be deducted from annual income only if they are eligible and not otherwise reimbursed and may only be deducted for elderly or disabled families.

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 with IRS Publication 502 for determining which expenses are included in HUD’s mandatory deduction for health and medical care expenses. PHAs must review each expense to determine whether it is eligible in accordance with HUD’s definition of *health and medical care expenses*.

Families That Qualify for Both Health and Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, the RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, the PHA 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 the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, RHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and RHA 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

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, RHA 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 (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 childcare. In the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.”

Clarifying the Meaning of *Child* for This Deduction

Childcare expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family’s household [VG, p. 26]. However, childcare expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family’s household are included when determining the family’s child care expenses [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 childcare deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family’s request, RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member’s efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member’s job search efforts are not commensurate with the childcare expense being allowed by RHA.

Furthering Education

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further their education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the childcare claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member’s employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work

activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction

When a family member looks for work or furthers their education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for childcare – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when childcare enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by “the amount of employment income that is included in annual income” [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

When the person who is enabled to work is a person with disabilities who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above \$480 is excluded, childcare costs related to enabling a family member to work may not exceed the portion of the person’s earned income that actually is included in annual income. For example, if a family member who qualifies for the EID makes \$15,000 but because of the EID only \$5,000 is included in annual income, childcare expenses are limited to \$5,000.

The PHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of childcare. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member’s income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one family member works during a given period, RHA generally will limit allowable childcare expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

Eligible Child Care Expenses

The type of care to be provided is determined by the assisted family. RHA may not refuse to give a family the childcare expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide child care [VG, p. 26].

Allowable Child Care Activities

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of childcare.

The costs of general housekeeping and personal services are not eligible. Likewise, childcare expenses paid to a family member who lives in the family’s unit are not eligible; however, payments for childcare to relatives who do not live in the unit are eligible.

If a childcare provider also renders other services to a family or childcare is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, RHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is

attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the childcare provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

Childcare expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further their education, and (2) the family certifies, and the childcare provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Childcare expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For childcare that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of childcare costs, RHA will use the schedule of childcare costs from a qualified local entity that either subsidizes child care costs or licenses child care providers. Families may present, and RHA 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. 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 PHA will need to process another transaction one year later to move the family along to the next phase. The transaction can be either an interim reexamination if triggered, or a non-interim reexamination transaction.

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 public housing unit at the same PHA. 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 PHA 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 PHA. When a family moves with continued assistance or ports to a new PHA, the family must continue to receive the phased-in relief. The family must receive the remaining calendar months of the percentage phase-in. The PHA must use the existing phase-in documentation to determine the remaining calendar months and the percentage phase-in.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must obtain third-party verification of the hardship or must document in the file the reason third-party verification was not available. PHAs must attempt to obtain third-party

verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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. RHA 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 reexam in accordance with RHA 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; or**
- **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 RHA.**

The family must provide third-party verification of the hardship with the request. If third-party verification is not available, the PHA 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 PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA denies the hardship exemption request, RHA notice will also state that if the family does not agree with RHA's determination, the family may request a hearing.

If the family qualifies for an exemption, RHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family may request an extension either orally or in writing prior to the end of the hardship exemption period. RHA will extend relief for an additional 90-days if the family demonstrates to RHA's satisfaction that the family continues to qualify for the hardship exemption based on circumstances described above. RHA 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, RHA may terminate the hardship exemption if RHA 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 childcare expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue receiving the deduction. If the family demonstrates to the PHA'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 PHA must recalculate the family's adjusted income and continue the child care deduction.

The PHA must develop a policy to define what constitutes a hardship, which includes the family's inability to pay rent. The PHA must obtain third-party verification of the hardship or must document in the file the reason third-party verification was not available. PHAs must attempt to obtain third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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. RHA defines this hardship as a potential decrease in income or increase in other expenses that would result from the loss of the childcare 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 childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering their education. RHA 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, RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA denies the request, the notice must specifically state the reason for the denial. PHAs must provide families 30 days' notice of any increase in rent.

If the PHA 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 PHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA denies the hardship exemption request, RHA's notice will also state that if the family does not agree with RHA's determination, the family may request an informal hearing.

If the family qualifies for an exemption, RHA 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 PHA may, at its discretion, extend the hardship exemptions for additional 90-day periods based on family circumstances and as stated in PHA policies. PHAs 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family may request an extension either orally or in writing prior to the end of the hardship exemption period. RHA will extend relief for an additional 90-days if the family demonstrates to RHA's satisfaction that the family continues to qualify for the hardship exemption. RHA 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, RHA may terminate the hardship exemption if RHA determines that the family no longer qualifies for the exemption.

6-III.H. PERMISSIVE DEDUCTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(b)(1)(ii)]

The PHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA has opted not to use permissive deductions.

PART IV: CALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND PHA 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 PHA

The PHA 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]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is \$50.

Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)]

If a family chooses a unit with a gross rent (rent to owner plus an allowance for tenant-paid utilities) that exceeds the PHA's applicable payment standard: (1) the family will pay more than the TTP, and (2) at initial occupancy the PHA 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-IV.C.)

PHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)]

The PHA 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 PHA subsidy for a family exceeds the rent to owner, the family is due a utility reimbursement. HUD permits the PHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will make utility reimbursements to the family.

The PHA may make all utility reimbursement payments to qualifying families on a monthly basis or may make quarterly payments when the monthly reimbursement amount is \$15.00 or less. 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 PHA must also adopt hardship policies for families for whom receiving quarterly reimbursement would create a financial hardship.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will issue all utility reimbursements monthly.

6-IV.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The financial hardship rules described below do not apply in this jurisdiction because the PHA has established a minimum rent of \$50.

Overview

If the PHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the PHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 PHA.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, the PHA must suspend the minimum rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family's request.

The PHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 PHA has established a minimum rent of \$50.			
Family Share – No Hardship		Family Share – With Hardship	
\$0	30% of monthly adjusted income	\$0	30% of monthly adjusted income
\$15		\$15	
N/A	10% of monthly gross income	N/A	10% of monthly gross income
\$50	Welfare rent	\$50	Welfare rent
	Minimum rent		Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies.		Hardship exemption granted.	

TTP = \$50	TTP = \$15

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

RHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

No Financial Hardship

If the PHA determines there is no financial hardship, the PHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar days of the RHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

Temporary Hardship

If the PHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, the PHA 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 PHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires the PHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by the PHA. The PHA also may determine that circumstances have changed, and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the procedures found in Chapter 16 of this plan.

Long-Term Hardship

If the PHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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; 982.503(b)]

Overview

The PHA's schedule of payment standards is used to calculate housing assistance payments for HCV families. This section covers the application of the PHA's payment standards. The establishment and revision of the PHA'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 PHA'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 PHA 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 PHA must use the appropriate payment standard for the exception area.

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 a PHA changes its payment standard schedule, resulting in a lower payment standard amount, during the term of a HAP contract, the PHA 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 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 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 PHA may either reduce the payment standard to the current amount in effect on the PHA'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 PHA may also establish different policies for designated areas within their jurisdiction (e.g., different zip code areas).

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Step 1: At the first regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard, RHA will determine the payment standard for the family using the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family.

Step 2: RHA will compare the payment standard from step 1 to the payment standard last used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family. The payment standard used by RHA at the first regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard will be the higher of these two payment standards. RHA will advise the family that the application of the lower payment standard will be deferred until the second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard.

Step 3: At the second regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard, the lower payment standard will be used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family unless RHA has subsequently increased the payment standard, in which case the payment standard will be determined in accordance with procedures for increases in payment standards described below.

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 (Voucher Size)

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

Reasonable Accommodation

If a family requires a higher payment standard as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities, the PHA is allowed to establish a higher payment standard for the family up to 110% of the applicable FMR.

6-IV.D. APPLYING UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]

Overview

A PHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and PHA subsidy. A family's utility allowance is determined by the size of the dwelling unit leased by the family or the voucher unit size for which the family qualifies using PHA subsidy standards, whichever is the lowest of the two [FR Notice 06/25/14]. See Chapter 5 for information on the PHA's subsidy standards.

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

Reasonable Accommodation

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

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

Utility Allowance Revisions

At reexamination, the PHA must use the PHA current utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 982.517(d)(2)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination or interim 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 PHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The PHA 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 PHA subsidy for a family is calculated at \$500 and two of four family members are ineligible, the PHA subsidy would be reduced to \$250.

EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS

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 \$50,000 (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 \$50,000 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 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 6-2: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(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 or owners, as applicable, must include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives consideration not measurable in dollar terms. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the owner from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

(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 unnecessary items of personal property if the combined total value does not exceed \$50,000 (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 PHA 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 PHA, the welfare agency will inform the PHA 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 PHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The PHA 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 PHA'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 PHA 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 PHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not

an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) Review of PHA decision.

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that 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

VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2010-19]

INTRODUCTION

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

The PHA 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 PHA policies.

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

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

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516; 982.551; CFR 5.230; and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Consent Forms

The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to PHA verification of that information [24 CFR 982.551]. All adult family members must sign consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. While PHAs must use form HUD-9886, this form does not release all the information necessary to the administration of the program. The PHA must also develop its own release forms to cover all other necessary information.

Form HUD-9886 [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, 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 at admission. Participants, prior to January 1, 2024, signed and submitted Form HUD-9886 at each annual reexamination. HOTMA eliminated this requirement and instead required that the Form HUD-9886 be signed only once. On or after January 1, 2024 (regardless of the PHA's HOTMA compliance date), current program participants must sign and submit a new Form HUD-9886 at their next interim or annual reexamination. This form will only be signed once. Another Form HUD-9886 will not be submitted to the PHA 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 PHA in administrative instructions.**

The PHA has the discretion to establish policies around when family members must sign consent forms when they turn 18. PHAs must establish these policies stating when family members will be required to sign consent forms at intervals other than at reexamination.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 at the family's next annual or interim reexamination, whichever is earlier.

The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the PHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA).

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must deny admission to applicants and terminate assistance of participants. The family may request an informal review (applicants) or informal hearing (participants) in accordance with PHA procedures.

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 PHA to access financial records from financial institutions, unless the PHA establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial or termination of assistance or admission [24 CFR 5.232(c)]. PHAs may not process interim or annual reexaminations of income without the family's executed consent forms.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA policy.

In order for a family to revoke their consent, the family must provide written notice to RHA.

Within 10 business days of the date the family provides written notice, RHA 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, RHA 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]

PHAs 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. PHAs are not required to accept or use determinations of income from other federal means-tested forms of assistance. If the PHA adopts a policy to accept this type of verification, the PHA must establish in policy when they will accept Safe Harbor income determinations and from which programs. PHAs 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 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 PHA 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, PHAs 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 PHA:

- 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 PHAs are 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 PHA. PHAs are not permitted to mix and match Safe Harbor income determinations and other income verifications.

If the PHA is unable to obtain Safe Harbor documentation or if the family disputes the other program's income determination, the PHA must calculate the family's annual income using traditional methods as outlined in Notice PIH 2023-27 and this chapter.

If the PHA 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. PHAs are therefore required to obtain third-party verification of the applicable employment income and cap the respective expense deductions accordingly.

7-I.C. VERIFICATION HIERARCHY [Notice PIH 2023-27]

When the PHA does not use a streamlined determination of income or an income determination from a means-tested federal assistance program, HUD requires the PHA to obtain third-party verification of:

- Reported family annual income;
- The value of net family assets when the net value exceeds \$50,000 (as adjusted annually);
- 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 PHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the PHA uses a lesser form of verification.

HUD developed a hierarchy that described verification documentation from most acceptable to least acceptable. The PHA 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
- Low: Level 1: Self-certification (not third-party verification)

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

File Documentation

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

7-I.D. LEVEL 5 AND 6 VERIFICATION: UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the PHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits for a number of individuals. PHAs may use UIV sources before or during a family reexamination.

UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to the PHA.

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

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

PHAs must use HUD's EIV system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify tenant employment and income information during annual and streamlined reexaminations of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and Notice PIH 2023-27.

HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families.

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.

The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

EIV Income and IVT Reports

PHAs are required to obtain an EIV Income and IVT report for each family any time the PHA conducts an annual reexamination. However, PHAs are not required to use the EIV Income and IVT reports:

- At annual reexamination if the PHA used Safe Harbor verification from another means-test federal assistance program to determine the family's income; or
- During any interim reexaminations.

The EIV Income and IVT Reports are 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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.

PHAs must review this information at annual reexamination except when the PHA 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 PHA requires an interim for increases in earned income after an interim decrease, then the PHA must review the report quarterly after the family's interim **decrease**.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

***In accordance with RHA policies in Chapter 11, RHA does not process interim reexaminations for families who have increases of less than 10% in earned income.**

**This rule will take effect when HOTMA is authorized by HUD*

No Income Reported by HHS or SSA Report

This report is a tool for PHAs 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. PHAs obtain written, third-party verification of any income reported by the participant. The PHA must identify in its policies and procedures when this report will be pulled [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The PHA will generate the No Income Reported by HHS or SSA Report quarterly and will retain the report.

The PHA will re-verify the status of participants identified on the report quarterly. Based on the information provided by the family and in EIV, the PHA may require that family members provide verifications or sign release forms in order to obtain additional verification.

When the PHA 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.

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

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 PHA is required to review the report at least quarterly.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The PHA will review the Deceased Tenants Report on a monthly basis.

When the Deceased Tenants Report identifies an individual as being deceased, PHAs 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 PHA must notify the owner in writing of the deceased head of household.

PHAs 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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.

7-I.E. 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 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

At annual reexamination, if RHA is unable to use a determination of income from a means-tested federal assistance program or an upfront verification such as The Work Number and if there are no reported changes to an income source, RHA will use EIV + self-certification as verification of employment income, provided the family agrees with the amounts listed in EIV.

RHA will use an average of the last two quarters of income listed in EIV to determine income from employment. RHA 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 the amount in EIV, the amount is not reflective of current income, or if less than two quarters are available in EIV, RHA will use written third-party verification from the source as outlined below.

RHA 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 PHA. For fixed-income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation. 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA uses written third-party verification.

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In general, RHA will use third-party verification from the source in the following circumstances:

At annual reexamination when EIV + self-certification is not used; and

For all new admissions; and

For all interim reexaminations.

RHA will not use this method if RHA is able to use an income determination from a means-tested federal assistance program, an upfront verification system or if RHA 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 RHA. However, for fixed-income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation.

RHA 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 RHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, RHA 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, RHA will obtain one statement that reflects the current balance of the account.

When pay stubs are used, RHA will require the family to provide the two most current, consecutive pay stubs. At RHA's discretion, if additional paystubs are needed due to the family's circumstances (e.g., sporadic income, fluctuating schedule, etc.), RHA may request additional paystubs or a payroll record.

7-I.F. LEVEL 3 VERIFICATION: WRITTEN, THIRD-PARTY FORM [Notice PIH 2023 -27]

This type of verification is a form developed by the PHA 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 PHA-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 PHA may use this method when higher forms are unavailable or are rejected by the PHA or when the family is unable to provide acceptable verification. The PHA may skip this level of verification and may instead substitute oral third-party verification before moving to self-certification.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Program participants are responsible for providing RHA requested documentation, however on a case-by-case basis RHA 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 PHA may choose to obtain oral third-party verification without first attempting, and in lieu of, a written-third party verification form.

7.I.G. LEVEL 2: ORAL THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION [Notice PIH 2023-27]

For third-party oral verification, PHAs 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 forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

PHAs 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In general, RHA 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, RHA will accept attempt to obtain oral third-party verification.

IF RHA chooses to obtain oral third-party verification, RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

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

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

Primary Documents

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

Imputed Assets

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, RHA 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.

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

7-I.H. LEVEL 1: NON-THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION TECHNIQUE: 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 PHA 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 total \$50,000 or less and the PHA 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 states that they have non-recurring income that will not be repeated in the coming year; and/or
- The PHA has adopted a policy to implement streamlined annual recertifications for fixed sources of income (See Chapter 11)

When the PHA was required to obtain third-party verification but instead relies 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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to RHA

RHA 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 RHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 government employer identification card with picture	Certificate of birth Adoption papers Custody agreement Health and Human Services ID Certified school records

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

If none of these documents can be provided and at RHA'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 RHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

Legal identity will be verified for all applicants at the time of eligibility determination and in cases where RHA has reason to doubt the identity of a person representing themselves 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 their declaration for the purpose of avoiding compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance with these requirements. Nor may the head of household opt to remove a household member from the family composition for this purpose.

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

number:

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

While PHAs 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 PHA has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the required documentation. If verifying an individual's SSN using this method, the PHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

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

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA 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 RHA within 30 days with extensions given when through no fault of their own they could not obtain the documents within 30 days.

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

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

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

If an applicant family includes a child under 6 years of age who joined the household within the 6 months prior to the date of voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and the family must provide documentation of the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. A 90-day extension will be granted if the PHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA 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 the participant requests to add a new household member, 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy RHA

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

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, RHA 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), in addition to providing, 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Family relationships are verified *only* to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships.

Marriage

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If RHA has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, RHA will require the family to document the marriage.

If verification of marriage is required, a marriage certificate is generally accepted.

Separation or Divorce

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Certification by the head of household is acceptable as supplemental verification but will not be used as sole verification. RHA will require the family to provide documentation of the divorce or separation using one of the following:

- 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family (e.g., documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill).

Foster Children and Foster Adults

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

General Requirements

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

- **The family reports full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or co-head.**
- **The family reports childcare expenses to enable a family member to further his or her education.**
- **The family includes a student enrolled in an *institution of higher education*.**

Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education

This section applies only to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents. It does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in Section 7-1.B, the PHA 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 RHA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, RHA 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, RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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.

Written certification may be requested 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.

7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

The PHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. The PHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the PHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will the PHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability benefits from the SSA, and for adult family members less than 62 years of age receiving SS and/or SSI benefits,

RHA 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, RHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), RHA 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 RHA.

Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.403.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive disability benefits from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition of disability.

Developmental disability will be verified one-time – there is no need to reverify this 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 discussion of eligibility requirements is in the Eligibility chapter. This verifications chapter discusses HUD and PHA 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 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 by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

The PHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Eligible Immigrants

Documents Required

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same

manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

PHA Verification [HCV GB, pp. 5-3 and 5-7]

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this plan. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, the PHA must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The PHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

The PHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determined placement on the waiting list.

PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6, Part I of this plan describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides PHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

Wages

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For wages other than tips, the family must provide originals of the two most current, consecutive pay stubs.

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

- **An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted, and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.**
- **All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year. RHA may require copies of receipts to support business deductions. Deductions will be allowed to the extent they are verifiable and in accord with IRS regulations.**
- **Transportation expenses for self-employment will be calculated using actual miles to and from work appointments and the standard business mileage rate instead of actual expenses for gas and oil.**

For self-employed individuals who claim they do not to file tax returns, The PHA 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 PHA will provide a format for the individual to declare their income and expenses. The PHA 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.

The PHA will provide a format for any person who is unable to provide such a statement to record income and expenses for the coming year. The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations. At any reexamination the PHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, the PHA 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 the PHA 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 [Notice PIH 2023-27]

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 PHA must ask applicants to provide a copy of their current SS and/or SSI benefit letter (dated within the last 120 calendar days) for each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must use the EIV-reported gross benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security. PHAs 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 PHA 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 PHA must request a current SSA benefit verification letter (dated within the last 120 calendar days) from each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the PHA 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 PHA 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.

7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the family declares that it *receives regular, irregular, or no payments*, verification will be sought in the following order.

- RHA will ask the family to provide a 12 Months Payment History printout from www.childsupport.ca.gov. If the family does not have access to the internet RHA staff will schedule an appointment to allow the family use RHA's computer to print their Child Support payment history.
 - Third-party verification form from the state or local child support agency with a request for a record of payments for the past 12 months and any known information about the likelihood of future payments.
 - Third-party verification from the person paying the support
 - Copy of the latest check and/or payment stubs.
 - 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. PHAs may accept a self-certification from the family stating that the income will not be repeated in the coming year.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA will require third-party verification that income sources will not be repeated in the coming year.

7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Net Family Assets [24 CFR 5.603]

At admission and reexam, for families with net assets totaling \$50,000 or less (adjusted annually), the PHA may, but is not required to, accept the family's self-certification that the family's assets do not exceed \$50,000 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 \$50,000), may generate asset income. PHAs 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 PHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets, regardless of the amount, at least once every three years.

PHAs 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 \$50,000, the PHA may not rely on the family's self-certification. Third-party verification of assets is required when net family assets exceed \$50,000, adjusted annually by HUD.

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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Families are to provide one month of verification of assets for annual recertification. In some cases, additional months may be requested.

When verification is required, in determining the value of checking or savings accounts, RHA 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, RHA 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)]

The PHA 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 3 and 12. At admission and reexam, the PHA may accept a self-certification from the family that the family does not have any present ownership in any real property that is suitable for occupancy. If the family declares they have present ownership in real property, the PHA must obtain third-party verification.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

If the family declares they have a present ownership in real property, RHA 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, or stalking, RHA will comply with confidentiality requirements under 24 CFR 5.2007 and will accept a self-certification.

Both at admission and reexam, RHA may request self-certification from the family that the family does not have any present ownership in any real property. The certification will state that the family does not have any present ownership interest in any real property and must be signed by all family members 18 years of age and older. The PHA reserves the right to require additional verification in situations where the accuracy of the declaration is in question.

7-III.F. 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 PHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

- **RHA 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.

7-III.G. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family must provide both of the following:

- 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, RHA 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 equal to or below \$50,000 (adjusted annually for inflation), even in years when full verification of assets is required or if the PHA does not accept self-certification of assets. PHAs must verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credits if the family's net assets are greater than \$50,000.

7-III.I. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will accept written third-party documents provided 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, RHA 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, RHA 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, RHA 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.

If the family does not have documentation of retirement accounts RHA will send third-party verification forms to the source of the retirement account.

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 PHA **is not** required to follow the verification hierarchy, document why third-party verification is not available, or report the income on the 50058. Fully excluded income is defined as income that is entirely excluded from the annual income determination (for example, food stamps, earned income of a minor, or foster care funds) [Notice PIH 2013-04].

PHAs may accept a family's signed application or reexamination form as self-certification of fully excluded income. They do not have to require additional documentation. However, if there is any doubt that a source of income qualifies for full exclusion; PHAs have the option of requiring additional verification.

For partially excluded income, the PHA 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).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will accept the family's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. RHA may request additional documentation if necessary to document the income source.

RHA will verify the source and amount of partially excluded income as described in Part 1 of this chapter.

7-III.K. ZERO INCOME STATUS REVIEWS [Notice PIH 2023-27]

A zero-income review is an assessment, sometimes periodic, performed by the PHA of the income of a family who claims that they do not receive income from any source, including from assets. During such reviews, it is common for PHAs to request that families complete and sign a worksheet explaining how they pay for the household's expenses. HUD does not require PHAs to conduct periodic zero income reviews. In calculating annual income, PHAs 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 5, 24 CFR 982.551, and 24 CFR 982.552, the Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) will utilize all available Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) methods, including HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system when applicable, and may obtain independent third-party verification to confirm the accuracy and completeness of all income information reported by program participants. This includes, but is not limited to, verification of unemployment benefits, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Social Security (SS), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Households reporting zero annual income, or households whose reported income and/or assets that do not reasonable support disclosed recurring expenses,, will be required to disclose, certify, and provide documentation of all sources of financial support and all recurring monthly expenses. This requirement is consistent with family obligations under 24 CFR 982.551(b) to supply complete and accurate information necessary for RHA to administer the program.

RHA retains sole discretion to request additional documentation, conduct follow-up reviews, or require supplemental verification whenever reported

information is incomplete, inconsistent, contradictory, unverifiable, or otherwise insufficient for RHA to make an eligibility determination.

RHA will schedule an in-office appointment to review income, expenses, and any documentation RHA deems necessary to determine eligibility or continued assistance. All adult household members will be required to attend, unless RHA approves an alternative method of participation as a reasonable accommodation under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and HUD nondiscrimination regulations.

If the household fails to attend the scheduled appointment, RHA will allow one opportunity to reschedule. Failure to attend the second appointment, without good cause, constitutes a violation of family obligations under 24 CFR 982.551 and may result in denial or termination of assistance under 24 CFR 982.552. Any termination action will be subject to the family's right to an informal hearing under 24 CFR 982.555.

For purposes of this policy, RHA defines good cause as a circumstance beyond the household's reasonable control that prevents attendance at a required appointment or timely submission of documentation. Good cause may include, but is not limited to:

- Serious illness, hospitalization, or medical emergency of a household member
- Death of an immediate family member
- Verified lack of necessary transportation
- A court appearance or legal obligation requiring attendance
- Severe weather or natural disaster preventing safe travel
- Circumstances requiring reasonable accommodation under Section 504

- **Other unforeseeable circumstances that RHA, in its sole discretion, determines to be legitimate and unavoidable**

Documentation supporting a good-cause claim may be required. Failure to provide requested evidence may result in denial of the good-cause request.

7-III.L. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]

Any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that a person attending an institution of higher education receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965, from private sources, or from an institution of higher education must be considered income unless the student is over the age of 23 with dependent children or is residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) and FR 4/10/06].

For students over the age of 23 with dependent children or students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance, the full amount of student financial assistance is excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]. The full amount of student financial assistance is also excluded for students attending schools that do not qualify as institutions of higher education (as defined in Exhibit 3-2). Excluded amounts are verified only if, without verification, the PHA would not be able to determine whether or to what extent the income is to be excluded (see Section 7-III.H).

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

For a student subject to having a portion of his/her student financial assistance included in annual income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), RHA will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested, as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

In addition, RHA will request written verification of the student's tuition amount.

If RHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, RHA will pursue other forms of verification following the verification hierarchy in Section 7-I.B.

*The regulations under HOTMA distinguish between two categories of student financial assistance paid to both full-time and part-time students. Any assistance to students under section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Title IV of the HEA) must be excluded from the family's annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i)]. Any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institution of higher education not otherwise excluded by the federally mandated income exclusions are excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)].

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA 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, RHA 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 RHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, RHA 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 in accordance with PHA policy [24 CFR 5.612 and FR 4/10/06, p. 18146].

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If RHA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, RHA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in Section 3-II.E). RHA will send the request directly to the parents, who will be required to certify to their income under penalty of perjury. The parents will be required to submit the information directly to RHA. The required information must be submitted (postmarked) within 10 business days of the date of RHA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by RHA.

RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse, or co-head of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person 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 PHA must verify that the head, spouse, or co-head 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 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must redact all personally identifiable information [FR Notice 2/14/23].

Amount of Expense

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA cannot request information to verify medical expenses due to privacy laws.

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts, receipts and copies of cancelled checks used to make medical expense payments. RHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. RHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the PHA will redact all personally identifiable information.

If the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA include an applicant's or resident's medical records in the file [Notice PIH 2010-26].

In addition, the PHA 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 medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or co-head is at least 62, or a person with disabilities. The PHA 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 (6-II.D.) for the PHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

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

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, RHA will verify:

- **the anticipated repayment schedule; and**
- **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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must redact all personally identifiable information [FR Notice 2/14/23].

Amount of Expense

Attendant Care

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.

If family-provided documents are not available, RHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, when possible

Auxiliary Apparatus

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy Expenses

for auxiliary apparatus will be verified.

In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

Family Member is a Person with Disabilities

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. The PHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

The PHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will request that the family provide third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables another family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.).

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to childcare 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 PHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 or younger).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of childcare.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the childcare deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The PHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the childcare deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family (and the care provider) will be required to certify that the childcare expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Pursuing an Eligible Activity

The PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Information to be Gathered

RHA 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, RHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases the PHA will request verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to RHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, RHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. RHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

RHA will ask that the academic or vocational educational institution verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the childcare is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered.

Gainful Employment

RHA may seek verification from the employer of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the childcare. 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.

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will verify that the type of childcare selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II.F).

RHA will verify that the fees paid to the childcare 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).

RHA will verify that the childcare provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable childcare costs can be deducted.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with RHA'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, RHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

**EXHIBIT 7-1: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR NONCITIZENS [HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10]**

• All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the PHA. • Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form • Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.	
Elderly Noncitizens • A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old age benefits.	
All other Noncitizens • Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.	
• Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens) • Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following: • “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207” • “Section 208” or “Asylum” • “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General” • “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”	• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by: • A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken); • A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90); • A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or • A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).
• Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.	• Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.
• A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or • Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the <i>Federal Register</i>	

Chapter 8

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507]

INTRODUCTION

HUD requires that all units occupied by families receiving Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and permits the PHA to establish additional requirements. The use of the term "HQS" in this plan refers to the combination of both HUD and PHA-established requirements.

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. Effective July 1, 2014, PHAs may establish a policy for performing unit inspections biennially rather than annually. This policy could apply to all or some assisted units. PHAs still have the option to inspect every unit annually. See Section 8-II.G for further details.

HUD also requires PHAs to determine that rents for units under the program are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

This chapter explains HUD and PHA requirements related to housing quality and rent reasonableness as follows:

Part I. Physical Standards. This part discusses the physical standards required of units occupied by HCV-assisted families and identifies decisions about the acceptability of the unit that may be made by the family based upon the family's preference. It also identifies life-threatening conditions that must be addressed on an expedited basis.

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

Part III. Rent Reasonableness Determinations. This part discusses the policies the PHA will use to make rent reasonableness determinations.

Special HQS requirements for manufactured homes and other special housing types are discussed in Chapter 15 to the extent that they apply in this jurisdiction.

PART I: PHYSICAL STANDARDS

8-I.A. GENERAL HUD REQUIREMENTS

HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards

HUD's performance and acceptability standards for HCV-assisted housing are provided in 24 CFR 982.401. These standards cover the following areas:

- Sanitary facilities
- Food preparation and refuse disposal
- Space and Security
- Thermal Environment
- Illumination and electricity
- Structure and materials
- Interior Air Quality
- Water Supply
- Lead-based paint
- Access
- Site and neighborhood
- Sanitary condition
- Smoke Detectors

A summary of HUD performance criteria is provided in Exhibit 8-1 at the end of this section. Additional guidance on these requirements is found in the following HUD resources:

- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)
- HUD Notice 2003-31, Accessibility Notice: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

Tenant Preference Items

HUD requires the PHA to enforce minimum HQS but also recognizes that certain judgments about the acceptability of the unit are left to the family. For example, the PHA 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 at the end of this section 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 Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (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.

8-I.B. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The PHA may impose variations for 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 choice. 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

1. Performance Requirement

The unit must have and be capable of maintaining a thermal environment healthy for the human body.

2. Acceptability Criteria

- a. There must be a safe system for heating the dwelling unit (and a safe cooling system, where present). The system must be in proper operating condition. The system must be able to provide adequate heat (and cooling, if applicable), either directly or indirectly, to each room.**
- b. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil or kerosene. Electric space heaters are acceptable.**

Clarifications of HUD Requirements

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

As permitted by HUD, RHA has adopted the following specific requirements that elaborate on HUD standards.

Walls

In areas where plaster or drywall is severely sagging, cracked, or otherwise damaged, it must be repaired or replaced.

Windows

Unit windows located on the first floor, at the basement level, on a fire

escape, porch, or other outside space that can be reached from the ground and that are designed to be opened must have a locking device.

Windows with sills less than six feet off the ground are considered accessible.

It is a tenant preference to determine the acceptability of the types of locks provided on windows except for chain locks.

- A window that is nailed shut is acceptable unless:
 - It is needed as an alternate means of exit in case of fire
 - It seriously decreases air circulation within the unit
 - It is required to be openable for sleeping room purposes.

Windows must be weather-stripped as needed to prevent serious drafts.

Doors

All exterior doors must be weather-stripped as needed to prevent serious drafts, be lockable (no dual key locks), have no holes, have all trim intact, and have a threshold.

All interior doors must have no large holes and be operable without dual key locks.

Floors

All wood floors must have a smooth surface. Any loose or warped boards must be re-secured and made level. If they cannot be leveled, they must be replaced.

Toilets

Toilets must flush in the manner that they were designed, and they must be securely attached to the floor. All 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.

Water Heater

Water heaters in living areas (ex. kitchen, bathrooms, living rooms, and laundry rooms within the unit) must have a temperature/pressure relief valve with a drainpipe to the outside of the unit.

Water heaters that are not in living areas (ex. porches, garages, and basements) are required to have a temperature/pressure relief valve with a drainpipe installed and directed between 6 to 24 inches of the floor.

Acceptable materials for the drainpipe are copper, galvanized steel or CPVC pipe.

8-I.C. LIFE-THREATENING CONDITIONS [24 CFR 982.404(a)]

HUD requires the PHA 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 PHA notification.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The following are considered life threatening conditions:

- **Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit**
- **Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling**
- **Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks**
- **Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire**
- **Absence of a working heating system**
- **Utilities not in service, including no running or hot water**
- **Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury**
- **Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit**
- **Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit**
- **Inoperable smoke detectors**

If an owner fails to correct life-threatening conditions as required by RHA, the RHA 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 RHA, RHA will enforce the family obligations. See 8-II.H.

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector unless RHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours.

8-I.D. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404]

Family Responsibilities

The family is responsible for correcting the following HQS deficiencies:

- **Tenant-paid utilities not in service**
- **Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family**
- **Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond normal wear and tear. "Normal wear and tear" is defined as items which could not be charged against the tenant's security deposit under state law or court practice.**

Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for all HQS violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the

family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

8-I.E. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13]

If a PHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider, or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than 6 years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level, the PHA must complete a risk assessment of the dwelling unit. The risk assessment must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the risk assessment 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 risk assessment report from the PHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations [24 CFR 35.1325 and 35.1330]. If the owner does not complete the “hazard reduction” as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of HQS and the PHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

PHA reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities related to children with an environmental intervention 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 a 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 working condition (permanent overhead or wall mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets)

If the PHA determines that a unit is overcrowded because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the PHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The Roseville Housing Authority will issue an initial mover’s voucher for 60 days. The family will need to submit a Housing Search Report to receive extensions in increments of 30 days with a maximum of up to 180 total days for the term of the voucher.

PART II: THE INSPECTION PROCESS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.405]

Types of Inspections

The PHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections.* The PHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program. The unit must pass the HQS inspection before the effective date of the HAP Contract.
- *Annual/Biennial Inspections.* HUD requires the PHA to inspect each unit under lease at least annually or biennially, depending on PHA 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.
- *Special Inspections.* A special inspection may be requested by the owner, the family, or a third party as a result of problems identified with a unit between annual inspections.
- *Quality Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be inspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to evaluate the work of the inspectors 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. A PHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by the PHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by the PHA). The independent agency 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).

Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05]

The PHA may not charge the family for unit inspections or reinspections [24 CFR 982.405(e)]. In the case of inspections of PHA-owned units, the PHA may compensate the independent agency from ongoing administrative fee for inspections performed. The PHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the inspection [24 CFR.982.352(b)].

The PHA may not charge the owner for the inspection of the unit prior to the initial term of the lease or for a first inspection during assisted occupancy of the unit. However, the PHA may charge a reasonable fee to owners for reinspections in two situations: when the owner notifies the PHA that a repair has been made but the deficiency has not been corrected, and when the time for repairs has elapsed and the deficiency has not been corrected. Fees may not be imposed for tenant-caused damages, for cases in which the inspector could not gain access to the unit, or for new deficiencies discovered during a reinspection.

The owner may not pass the cost of a reinspection fee to the family. Reinspection fees must be added to the PHA's administrative fee reserves and may only be used for activities related to the provision of tenant-based assistance.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

The PHA will not charge a fee for failed reinspections.

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

As an alternative to some or all on-site inspections, the PHA may, but is not required to, perform HQS inspections from a remote location using video streaming technology and a proxy at the inspection site. Since there may be some circumstances in which the application of technology provides insufficient information or evidence to allow the PHA to make appropriate determinations about whether a condition violates HQS, Notice PIH 2020-31 requires that if a PHA chooses to implement RVIs, the PHA should have policies and procedures in place to address such limitations.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

The PHA will not conduct any HQS inspection using RVI.

Notice and Scheduling

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

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Both the family and the owner will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. RHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection if the inspectors are refused entrance at the time of a scheduled inspection. This will result in proposal of termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12

Except in the case of a life-threatening emergency, reasonable notice is considered to be not less than 48 hours. Inspections will be conducted on business days only. In the case of a life-threatening emergency, RHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits the PHA to set policy regarding family and owner presence at the time of inspection [HCV GB p. 10-27].

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection an adult must be present for the inspection unless the participant provides written permission to allow the owner or owner representative into the unit for the inspection.

At initial inspection of a vacant unit, RHA will inspect the unit only when the owner or owner's representative is on site. The presence of a family representative is permitted but is not required.

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

Initial Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17]

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

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

The unit must pass the HQS inspection on or before the effective date of the HAP contract.

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

Timing of Initial Inspections

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). For PHAs with 1,250 or more budgeted units, to the extent practicable such inspection and determination must be completed within 15 days. The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection [982.305(b)(2)].

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 calendar days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) if the unit is available for inspection during that time period.

Inspection Results and Reinspections

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 RHA for good cause. RHA will schedule a reinspection of the unit when the owner notifies RHA that the required corrections have been made.

If the time period for correcting the deficiencies (or any RHA-approved extension) has elapsed, or the unit fails HQS at the time of the reinspection, RHA will notify the owner and the family that the unit has been denied and that the family must search for another unit. RHA 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 for the unit if the family has not found another unit by the time the owner completes all repairs and the family continues to wish to live in the unit, providing the voucher has not expired.

Utilities

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.

Appliances [Form HUD-52580]

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, RHA will allow the stove and refrigerator to be placed in the unit after the unit has met all other HQS requirements. Once the appliance is in place, the family must notify their case manager and provide certification of the date the tenant provided appliance was put in place, that it is in proper working order and that it meets the needs of the family. RHA will reserve the right to inspect the unit to confirm appliances are in place and working. The required appliances must be in place before the HAP contract is executed by RHA.

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

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected biennially within 24 months of the last full HQS inspection. RHA reserves the right to require annual or special inspections of any unit or owner at any time.

The PHA will not rely on alternative inspection standards.

Scheduling the Inspection

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected within 24 months of the last full HQS inspection.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Inspections will be scheduled within 24 months of the last full HQS inspection. Since RHA schedules inspections by area, inspections may be scheduled at a greater frequency than 24 months. Units should be maintained to be in compliance with inspection standards at all times.

The family must arrange for an adult to be present for the inspection or arrange for the property owner/manager to be present for the inspection. If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without obtaining a new inspection date, RHA will automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections without RHA approval, RHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This will result in proposal of termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.D. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS [HCV GB, p. 10-30]

The PHA will conduct a special inspection if the family or another source, other than the property owner, reports HQS violations in the unit. If the reported condition is not life-threatening (i.e., the PHA would require the owner to make the repair within no more than 30 calendar days), then the PHA must inspect the unit within 15 days of when the PHA received the complaint.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

8-II.E. QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b); 24 CFR 985.3(e); HCV GB, p. 10-32] HUD requires a PHA 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

Notification of Corrective Actions

The family will be notified in writing of the results of inspections only if they were not present at the inspection. Owners must check their AssistanceCheck account to view the results of an inspection that has passed. When an inspection identifies HQS failures, the PHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life-threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When life threatening conditions are identified, RHA 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 RHA's notice.

When failures that are not life threatening are identified, RHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within 5 business days of the inspection. The written notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation, and the time frame within which the failure must be corrected. No more than 30 days from the date of the inspection and reinspection will be allowed for the correction. Self-certification forms will be offered as an alternative to physical reinspection of the failed items that are not considered to be life- threatening.

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 RHA-approved extension), the Housing Assistance Payment will be abated in accordance with RHA 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 RHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with RHA policy (see Chapter 12).

Extensions

For conditions that are life-threatening, the PHA cannot grant an extension to the 24-hour corrective action period. For conditions that are not life-threatening, the PHA may grant an exception to the required time frames for correcting the violation, if the PHA determines that an extension is appropriate [24 CFR 982.404].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Request for extensions must be in writing and turned in before the original due date for repairs. The request must include documentation of the efforts that have been made to correct the deficiency.

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

- **A repair cannot be completed because required parts or services are not available.**
- **A repair cannot be completed because of weather conditions.**
- **A reasonable accommodation is needed because the family includes a person with disabilities.**

The length of the extension will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but will not exceed 60 days, except in the case of delays caused by weather conditions. In the case of weather conditions, extensions may be continued until the weather has improved sufficiently to make repairs possible. The necessary repairs must be made within 15 calendar days, once the weather conditions have improved.

Reinspections

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For life-threatening items, RHA will schedule a reinspection once the family or property owner notifies RHA that the repairs have been made. Self-certification forms will be offered as an alternative to physical reinspection of the failed items that are not considered to be life-threatening.

If the deficiencies have not been corrected by the end of the 30-day period, RHA will send a notice of abatement to the owner, or in the case of family caused violations, a notice of termination to the family, in accordance with RHA policies. If RHA does not receive an acceptable self-certification of repairs and is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled reinspection, RHA 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 PHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations.

HAP Abatement

If an owner fails to correct HQS deficiencies by the time specified by the PHA, HUD requires the PHA to abate housing assistance payments (HAP) 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's responsibility.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will make all HAP abatements effective as close as possible to the first day after the 30-day correction period. Time will be allotted for any approved extensions. If necessary, the abated amounts will be recouped from HAP payments that are made at a later date.

RHA will inspect abated units within 5 business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection.

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent. The owner must not seek payment from the family for abated amounts and may not use the abatement as cause for eviction.

HAP Contract Termination

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The maximum length of time that HAP may be abated is 90 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies the PHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, RHA 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 RHA is 30 days.

8-II.H. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE WITH HQS [24 CFR 982.404(b)]

Families are responsible for correcting any HQS 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.

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 PHA 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 assisted and unrestricted market rate 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

- **New unit is being leased on the program**
- **Rent increase for an existing unit**
- **A 5% decrease in the Fair Market Rent that goes into effect at least 60 days before the contract anniversary**
- **If directed by HUD**
- **If the Roseville Housing Authority determines one is necessary**

Owner-initiated Rent Determinations

The PHA 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 PHA will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy the PHA 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, the family, and any existing Affordable Housing Development/Regulatory Agreements.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the lease. For rent increase requests after initial lease-up, RHA 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 RHA will consider unit size and amenities in the other units.

RHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 30 calendar days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

All rent adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after RHA'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 PHA 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 PHA to make a determination at any other time. The PHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In addition to the instances described above, RHA will make a determination of rent reasonableness at any time after the initial occupancy period if: (1) RHA determines that the initial rent reasonableness determination was in error or (2) RHA determines that the information provided by the owner about the unit or other units on the same premises was incorrect.

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

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

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

8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

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

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

Units that Must Not be Used as Comparables

Comparable units must represent unrestricted market rents. Therefore, units that receive some form of federal, state, or local assistance that imposes rent restrictions cannot be considered comparable units. These include units assisted by HUD through any of the following programs: Section 8 project-based assistance, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) projects, HOME or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program-assisted units in which the rents are subsidized; units subsidized through federal, state, or local tax credits; units subsidized by the Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, and units that are rent-controlled by local ordinance [Notice PIH 2002-22, Notice PIH 2005-20, and Notice PIH 2020-19].

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

Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises

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

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

8-III.D. PHA RENT REASONABLENESS METHODOLOGY

How Market Data is Collected

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will collect and maintain data on market rents in RHA's jurisdiction. Information sources include newspapers, realtors, market surveys, inquiries of owners and other available resources. The data is maintained in a computer database and a hardcopy made available for HUD auditing purposes. The data will be updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 12 months old will be inactivated from the database.

How Rents Are Determined

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The rent for a unit proposed for a tenant receiving assistance will be compared to the rent charged for comparable units in the same market area. RHA will develop a range of prices for comparable units by bedroom size and unit type within defined market areas. Units will be compared to the units within this rent range. Because units may be similar, but not exactly like the proposed unit, RHA may make adjustments to the range of rents 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 add more value).

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).

The following rules apply when determining if a proposed rent is rent reasonable:

Situation 1:

Proposed rent is greater than the rents of all three of the comparable units.

PROPOSED RENT IS NOT RENT REASONABLE

Situation 2:

Proposed rent is greater than the rents of two of the comparable units.

PROPOSED RENT IS NOT RENT REASONABLE

Situation 3:

Proposed rent is less than or equal to the rents of all three comparable units.

PROPOSED RENT IS RENT REASONABLE

Situation 4:

Proposed rent is less than or equal to the rent of two of the comparable units.

PROPOSED RENT IS RENT REASONABLE IF IT IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE AVERAGE OF THE RENTS OF THE THREE COMPARABLE UNITS.

Example:

Proposed Rent \$1000

Comp #1 \$1000

Comp #2 \$1100

Comp #3 \$ 900

$\$3000/3=\$1000$ Rent is considered Reasonable

RHA will notify the owner of the rent RHA can approve based upon its analysis of rents for comparable units. The owner may submit information about other comparable units in the market area. RHA will confirm the accuracy of the information provided and consider this additional information when making rent determinations. The owner must submit any additional information within 5 business days of RHA'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

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,
- Stabilize deteriorated painted surfaces and conduct hazard reduction activities when identified by the PHA
- Notify tenants each time such an activity is performed
- Conduct all work in accordance with HUD safe practices
- As part of ongoing maintenance ask each family to report deteriorated paint.

For units occupied by environmental intervention blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, a risk assessment must be conducted (paid for by the PHA). If lead hazards are identified during the risk assessment, the owner must complete hazard reduction activities.

The Roseville Housing Authority will provide the “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home” booklet. At initial briefings and unit changes.

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, excessive trash or vermin, or other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

Sanitary Condition

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition and free of vermin and rodent infestation. The unit must have adequate barriers to prevent infestation.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards). If the dwelling unit is occupied by any person with a hearing impairment, smoke detectors must have an appropriate alarm system as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

Hazards and Health/Safety

The unit, interior and exterior common areas accessible to the family, the site, and the surrounding neighborhood must be free of hazards to the family's health and safety.

EXHIBIT 8-2: SUMMARY OF TENANT PREFERENCE AREAS RELATED TO HOUSING QUALITY

Note: This document provides an overview of unit and site characteristics and conditions for which the family determines acceptability. For more detailed information see the following:

- 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 & room locations. The family is also responsible for deciding the acceptability of the type of window locks.
- *Energy conservation items.* The family may determine whether the amount of insulation, presence or 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, are acceptable. Infestations of vermin and rodents are not 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.

EXHIBIT 8-3: INSPECTION FORM (HUD-52580-A)

Inspection Form

Housing Choice Voucher Program

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing

OMB Approval No. 2577-0169
(exp. 9/30/2010)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.25 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number. This collection of information is authorized under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f). The information is used to determine if a unit meets the housing quality standards of the section 8 rental assistance program.

PHA	Tenant ID Number	Date of Request (mm/dd/yyyy)
Inspector	Date Last Inspection (mm/dd/yyyy)	Date of Inspection (mm/dd/yyyy)
Neighborhood/Census Tract	Type of Inspection ☐ Initial ☐ Special ☐ Reinspection	Project Number

A. General Information

Street Address of Inspected Unit

City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name of Family _____ Current Telephone of Family _____

Current Street Address of Family _____

City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip _____

Number of Children in Family Under 6 _____

Name of Owner or Agent Authorized to Lease Unit Inspected _____ Telephone of Owner or Agent _____

Address of Owner or Agent _____

Housing Type (check as appropriate)

- ☐ Single Family Detached
- ☐ Duplex or Two Family
- ☐ Row House or Town House
- ☐ Low Rise: 3,4 Stories, Including Garden Apartment
- ☐ High Rise: 5 or More Stories
- ☐ Manufactured Home
- ☐ Congregate
- ☐ Cooperative
- ☐ Independent Group Residence
- ☐ Single Room Occupancy
- ☐ Shared Housing
- ☐ Other:(Specify)

B. Summary Decision on the Unit

(to be completed after the form has been filled in)

Housing Quality Standard Pass or Fail

☐ 1. **Fail** If there are any checks under the column headed "Fail" the unit fails the minimum housing quality standards. Discuss with the owner the repairs noted that would be necessary to bring the unit up to the standard.

☐ 2. **Inconclusive** If there are no checks under the column headed "Fail" and there are checks under the column headed "Inconclusive," obtain additional information necessary for a decision (question owner or tenant as indicated in the item instructions given in this checklist). Once additional information is obtained, change the rating for the item and record the date of verification at the far right of the form.

☐ 3. **Pass** If neither (1) nor (2) above is checked, the unit passes the minimum housing quality standards. Any additional conditions described in the right hand column of the form should serve to (a) establish the precondition of the unit, (b) indicate possible additional areas to negotiate with the owner, (c) aid in assessing the reasonableness of the rent of the unit, and (d) aid the tenant in deciding among possible units to be rented. The tenant is responsible for deciding whether he or she finds these conditions acceptable.

Unit Size: Count the number of bedrooms for purposes of the FMR or Payment Standard. Record in the box provided.

Year Constructed: Enter from Line 5 of the Request for Tenancy Approval form. Record in the box provided.

Number of Sleeping Rooms: Count the number of rooms which could be used for sleeping, as identified on the checklist. Record in the box provided.

C. How to Fill Out This Checklist

Complete the checklist on the unit to be occupied (or currently occupied) by the tenant. Proceed through the inspection as follows:

Area	Checklist Category
room by room	1. Living Room
	2. Kitchen
	3. Bathroom
	4. All Other Rooms Used for Living
basement or utility room	5. All Secondary Rooms Not Used for Living
outside	6. Heating & Plumbing
	7. Building Exterior
overall	8. General Health & Safety

Each part of the checklist will be accompanied by an explanation of the item to be inspected.

Important: For each item numbered on the checklist, **check one box only** (e.g., check one box only for item 1.4 "Security," in the Living Room.)

In the space to the right of the description of the item, if the decision on the item is: "Fail" write what repairs are necessary; if "Inconclusive" write in details.

Also, if "Pass" but there are some conditions present that need to be brought to the attention of the owner or the tenant, write these in the space to the right.

If it is an annual inspection, record to the right of the form any repairs made since the last inspection. If possible, record reason for repair (e.g., ordinary maintenance, tenant damage).

If it is a complaint inspection, fill out only those checklist items for which complaint is lodged. Determine, if possible, tenant or owner cause.

Once the checklist has been completed, return to Part B (Summary Decision on the Unit).

1. Living Room

1.1 Living Room Present

Note: If the unit is an efficiency apartment, consider the living room present.

1.2 Electricity

In order to qualify, the outlets must be present and properly installed in the baseboard, wall or floor of the room. Do not count a single duplex receptacle as two outlets, i.e., there must be two of these in the room, or one of these plus a permanently installed ceiling or wall light fixture.

Both the outlets and/or the light must be working. Usually, a room will have sufficient lights or electrical appliances plugged into outlets to determine workability. Be sure light fixture does not fail just because the bulb is burned out.

Do not count any of the following items or fixtures as outlets/fixtures: Table or floor lamps (these are not permanent light fixtures); ceiling lamps plugged into socket; extension cords.

If the electric service to the unit has been temporarily turned off check "Inconclusive." Contact owner or manager after inspection to verify that electricity functions properly when service is turned on. Record this information on the checklist.

1.3 Electrical Hazards

Examples of what this means: broken wiring; noninsulated wiring; frayed wiring; improper types of wiring, connections or insulation; wires lying in or located near standing water or other unsafe places; light fixture hanging from electric wiring without other firm support or fixture; missing cover plates on switches or outlets; badly cracked outlets; exposed fuse box connections; overloaded circuits evidenced by frequently "blown" fuses (ask the tenant).

Check "Inconclusive" if you are uncertain about severity of the problem and seek expert advice.

1.4 Security

"Accessible to outside" means: doors open to the outside or to a common public hall; windows accessible from the outside (e.g. basement and first floor); windows or doors leading onto a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground.

"Lockable" means: the window or door has a properly working lock, or is nailed shut, or the window is not designed to be opened. A storm window lock that is working properly is acceptable. Windows that are nailed shut are acceptable only if these windows are not needed for ventilation or as an alternate exit in case of fire.

1.5 Window Condition

Rate the windows in the room (including windows in doors).

"Severe deterioration" means that the window no longer has the capacity to keep out the wind and the rain or is a cutting hazard. Examples are: missing or broken-out panes; dangerously loose cracked panes; windows that will not close; windows that, when closed, do not form a reasonably tight seal.

If more than one window in the room is in this condition, give details in the space provided on the right of the form.

If there is only "moderate deterioration" of the windows the item should "Pass." "Moderate deterioration" means windows which are reasonably weather-tight, but show evidence of some aging, abuse, or lack of repair. Signs of deterioration are: minor crack in window pane; splintered sill; signs of some minor rotting in the window frame or the window itself; window panes loose because of missing window putty. Also for deteriorated and peeling paint see 1.9. If more than one window is in this condition, give details in the space provided on the right of the form.

1.6 Ceiling Condition

"Unsound or hazardous" means the presence of such serious defects that either a potential exists for structural collapse or that large cracks or holes allow significant drafts to enter the unit. The condition includes: severe bulging or buckling; large holes; missing parts; falling or in danger of falling loose surface materials (other than paper or paint).

Pass ceilings that are basically sound but have some nonhazardous defects, including: small holes or cracks; missing or broken ceiling tiles; water stains; soiled surfaces; unpainted surfaces; peeling paint (for peeling paint see item 1.9).

1.7 Wall Condition

"Unsound or hazardous" includes: serious defects such that the structural safety of the building is threatened, such as severe buckling, bulging or leaning; damaged or loose structural members; large holes; air infiltration.

Pass walls that are basically sound but have some nonhazardous defects, including: small or shallow holes; cracks; loose or missing parts; unpainted surfaces; peeling paint (for peeling paint see item 1.9).

1.8 Floor Condition

"Unsound or hazardous" means the presence of such serious defects that a potential exists for structural collapse or other threats to safety (e.g., tripping) or large cracks or holes allow substantial drafts from below the floor. The condition includes: severe buckling or major movements under walking stress; damaged or missing parts.

Pass floors that are basically sound but have some nonhazardous defects, including: heavily worn or damaged floor surface (for example, scratches or gouges in surface, missing portions of tile or linoleum, previous water damage). If there is a floor covering, also note the condition, especially if badly worn or soiled. If there is a floor covering, including paint or sealant, also note the conditions, especially if badly worn, soiled or peeling (for peeling paint, see 1.9).

1.9 Lead-Based Paint

Housing Choice Voucher Units If the unit was built January 1, 1978, or after, no child under age six will occupy or currently occupies it, is a 0-BR, elderly or handicapped unit with no children under age six on the lease or expected, has been certified lead-based paint free by a certified lead-based paint inspector (no lead-based paint present or no lead-based paint present after removal of lead-based paint.), check NA and do not inspect painted surfaces.

This requirement applies to all painted surfaces (building components) within the unit. (Do not include tenant belongings). Surfaces to receive a visual assessment for deteriorated paint include walls, floors, ceilings, built in cabinets (sink bases), baseboards, doors, door frames, windows systems including mullions, sills, or frames and any other painted building component within the unit. Deteriorated paint includes any painted surface that is peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, damaged or otherwise separated from the substrate.

All deteriorated paint surfaces more than 2 sq. ft. in any one interior room or space, or more than 10% of the total surface area of an interior type of component with a small surface area (i.e., window sills, baseboards, and trim) must be stabilized (corrected) in accordance with all safe work practice requirements and clearance is required. If the deteriorated painted surface is less than 2 sq. ft. or less than 10% of the component, only stabilization is required. Clearance testing is not required. Stabilization means removal of deteriorated paint, repair of the substrate, and application of a new protective coating or paint. Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification is required following stabilization activities, except for *de minimis* level repairs.

1. Living Room

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
1.1	Living Room Present Is there a living room?	☐	☐			
1.2	Electricity Are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working light fixture?	☐	☐	☐		
1.3	Electrical Hazards Is the room free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
1.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
1.5	Window Condition Is there at least one window, and are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken out panes?	☐	☐			
1.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
1.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
1.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
1.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint?	☐	☐			
	If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	☐	☐	☐ Not Applicable		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Kitchen

2.1 Kitchen Area Present

Note: A kitchen is an area used for preparation of meals. It may be either a separate room or an area of a larger room (for example, a kitchen area in an efficiency apartment).

2.2 - 2.9 Explanation for these items is the same as that provided for "Living Room" with the following modifications:

2.2 Electricity

Note: The requirement is that at least one outlet and one permanent light fixture are present and working.

2.5 Window Condition

Note: The absence of a window does not fail this item in the kitchen. If there is no window, check "Pass."

2.10 Stove or Range with Oven

Both an oven and a stove (or range) with top burners must be present and working. If either is missing and you know that the owner is responsible for supplying these appliances, check "Fail." Put check in "Inconclusive" column if the tenant is responsible for supplying the appliances and he or she has not yet moved in. Contact tenant or prospective tenant to gain verification that facility will be supplied and is in working condition. Hot plates are not acceptable substitutes for these facilities.

An oven is not working if it will not heat up. To be working a stove or range must have all burners working and knobs to turn them off and on. Under "working condition," also look for hazardous gas hook-ups evidenced by strong gas smells; these should fail. (Be sure that this condition is not confused with an unlit pilot light - a condition that should be noted, but does not fail.)

If both an oven and a stove or range are present, but the gas or electricity are turned off, check "Inconclusive." Contact owner or manager to get verification that facility works when gas is turned on. If both an oven and a stove or range are present and working, but defects exist, check "Pass" and note these to the right of the form. Possible defects are marked, dented, or scratched surfaces; cracked burner ring; limited size relative to family needs.

A microwave oven may be substituted for a tenant-supplied oven and stove (or range).

A microwave oven may be substituted for an owner-supplied oven and stove (or range) if the tenant agrees and microwave ovens are furnished instead of ovens and stoves (or ranges) to both subsidized and unsubsidized tenants in the building or premises.

2.11 Refrigerator

If no refrigerator is present, use the same criteria for marking either "Fail" or "Inconclusive" as were used for the oven and stove or range.

A refrigerator is not working if it will not maintain a temperature low enough to keep food from spoiling over a reasonable period of time. If the electricity is turned off, mark "Inconclusive." Contact owner (or tenant if unit is occupied) to get verification of working condition.

If the refrigerator is present and working but defects exist, note these to the right of the form. Possible minor defects include: broken or missing interior shelving; dented or scratched interior or exterior surfaces; minor deterioration of door seal; loose door handle.

2.12 Sink

If a permanently attached kitchen sink is not present in the kitchen or kitchen area, mark "Fail." A sink in a bathroom or a portable basin will not satisfy this requirement. A sink is not working unless it has running hot and cold water from the faucets and a properly connected and properly working drain (with a "gas trap"). In a vacant apartment, the hot water may have been turned off and there will be no hot water. Mark this "Inconclusive." Check with owner or manager to verify that hot water is available when service is turned on.

If a working sink has defects, note this to the right of the item. Possible minor defects include: dripping faucet; marked, dented, or scratched surface; slow drain; missing or broken drain stopper.

2.13 Space for Storage, Preparation, and Serving of Food

Some space must be available for the storage, preparation, and serving of food. If there is no built-in space for food storage and preparation, a table used for food preparation and a portable storage cabinet will satisfy the requirement. If there is no built-in space, and no room for a table and portable cabinet, check "Inconclusive" and discuss with the tenant. The tenant makes the final determination as to whether or not this space is acceptable.

If there are some minor defects, check "Pass" and make notes to the right. Possible defects include: marked, dented, or scratched surfaces; broken shelving or cabinet doors; broken drawers or cabinet hardware; limited size relative to family needs.

2. Kitchen

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
2.1	Kitchen Area Present Is there a kitchen?	☐	☐			
2.2	Electricity Are there at least one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture?	☐	☐	☐		
2.3	Electrical Hazards Is the kitchen free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
2.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
2.5	Window Condition Are all windows free of signs of deterioration or missing or broken out panes?	☐	☐			
2.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
2.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
2.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
2.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or less than 10% of a component?	☐	☐	☐	☐ Not Applicable	
2.10	Stove or Range with Oven Is there a working oven, and a stove (or range) with top burners that work? If no oven and stove (or range) are present, is there a microwave oven and, if microwave is owner-supplied, do other tenants have microwaves instead of an oven and stove (or range)?	☐	☐	☐		
2.11	Refrigerator Is there a refrigerator that works and maintains a temperature low enough so that food does not spoil over a reasonable period of time?	☐	☐	☐		
2.12	Sink Is there a kitchen sink that works with hot and cold running water?	☐	☐	☐		
2.13	Space for Storage, Preparation, and Serving of Food Is there space to store, prepare, and serve food?	☐	☐	☐		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

3. Bathroom

3.1 Bathroom Present

Most units have easily identifiable bathrooms (i.e., a separate room with toilet, washbasin and tub or shower). In some cases, however, you will encounter units with scattered bathroom facilities (i.e., toilet, washbasin and tub or shower located in separate parts of the unit). At a minimum, there must be an enclosure around the toilet. In this case, count the enclosure around the toilet as the bathroom and proceed with 3.2-3.9 below, with respect to this enclosure. If there is more than one bathroom that is normally used, rate the one that is in best condition for Part 3. If there is a second bathroom that is also used, complete Part 4 of the checklist for this room. (See Inspection Manual for additional notes on rating the second bathroom.)

3.2 - 3.9 Explanation for these items is the same as that provided for "Living Room" with the following modifications:

3.2 Electricity

Note: The requirement is that at least one permanent light fixture is present and working

3.3 Electrical Hazards

Note: In addition to the previously mentioned hazards, outlets that are located where water might splash or collect are considered an electrical hazard.

3.5 Window Condition

Note: The absence of a window does not fail this item in the bathroom (see item 3.13, Ventilation, for relevance of window with respect to ventilation). If there is no window, but a working vent system is present, check "Pass."

3.7 Wall Condition

Note: Include under nonhazardous defects (that would pass, but should be noted) the following: broken or loose tile; deteriorated grouting at tub/wall and tub/floor joints, or tiled surfaces; water stains.

3.8 Floor Condition

Note: Include under nonhazardous defects (that would pass, but should be noted) the following: missing floor tiles; water stains.

3.10 Flush Toilet in Enclosed Room in Unit

The toilet must be contained within the unit, be in proper operating condition, and be available for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit (i.e., outhouses or facilities shared by occupants of other units are not acceptable). It must allow for privacy.

Not working means: the toilet is not connected to a water supply; it is not connected to a sewer drain; it is clogged; it does not have a trap; the connections, vents or traps are faulty to the extent that severe leakage of water or escape of gases occurs; the flushing mechanism does not function properly. If the water to the unit has been turned off, check "Inconclusive." Obtain verification from owner or manager that facility works properly when water is turned on.

Comment to the right of the form if the toilet is "present, exclusive, and working," but has the following types of defects: constant running; chipped or broken porcelain; slow draining.

If drain blockage is more serious and occurs further in the sewer line, causing backup, check item 7.6, "Fail," under the plumbing and heating part of the checklist. A sign of serious sewer blockage is the presence of numerous backed-up drains.

3.11 Fixed Wash Basin or Lavatory in Unit

The wash basin must be permanently installed (i.e., a portable wash basin does not satisfy the requirement). Also, a kitchen sink used to pass the requirements under Part 2 of the checklist (kitchen facilities) cannot also serve as the bathroom wash basin. The wash basin may be located separate from the other bathroom facilities (e.g., in a hallway).

Not working means: the wash basin is not connected to a system that will deliver hot and cold running water; it is not connected to a properly operating drain; the connectors (or vents or traps) are faulty to the extent that severe leakage of water or escape of sewer gases occurs. If the water to the unit or the hot water unit has been turned off, check "Inconclusive." Obtain verification from owner or manager that the system is in working condition.

Comment to the right of the form if the wash basin is "present and working," but has the following types of minor defects: insufficient water pressure; dripping faucets; minor leaks; cracked or chipped porcelain; slow drain (see discussion above under 3.10).

3.12 Tub or Shower in Unit

Not present means that neither a tub nor shower is present in the unit. Again, these facilities need not be in the same room with the rest of the bathroom facilities. They must, however, be private.

Not working covers the same requirements detailed above for wash basin (3.11).

Comment to the right of the form if the tub or shower is present and working, but has the following types of defects: dripping faucet; minor leaks; cracked porcelain; slow drain (see discussion under 3.10); absent or broken support rod for shower curtain.

3.13 Ventilation

Working vent systems include: ventilation shafts (non-mechanical vents) and electric fans. Electric vent fans must function when switch is turned on. (Make sure that any malfunctions are not due to the fan not being plugged in.) If electric current to the unit has not been turned on (and there is no openable window), check "Inconclusive." Obtain verification from owner or manager that system works. Note: exhaust vents must be vented to the outside, attic, or crawlspace.

3. Bathroom

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
3.1	Bathroom Present (See description) Is there a bathroom?	☐	☐			
3.2	Electricity Is there at least one permanently installed light fixture?	☐	☐	☐		
3.3	Electrical Hazards Is the bathroom free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
3.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
3.5	Window Condition Are all windows free of signs of deterioration or missing or broken out panes?	☐	☐			
3.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
3.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
3.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
3.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	☐	☐		☐ Not Applicable	
3.10	Flush Toilet in Enclosed Room in Unit Is there a working toilet in the unit for the exclusive private use of the tenant?	☐	☐	☐		
3.11	Fixed Wash Basin or Lavatory in Unit Is there a working, permanently installed wash basin with hot and cold running water in the unit?	☐	☐	☐		
3.12	Tub or Shower Is there a working tub or shower with hot and cold running water in the unit?	☐	☐	☐		
3.13	Ventilation Are there openable windows or a working vent system?	☐	☐	☐		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Other Room Used for Living and Halls

Complete an "Other Room" checklist for as many "other rooms used for living" as are present in the unit and not already noted in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of the checklist. See the discussion below for definition of "used for living." Also complete an "Other Room" checklist for all entrance halls, corridors, and staircases that are located within the unit and are part of the area used for living. If a hall, entry and/or stairway are contiguous, rate them as a whole (i.e., as part of one space).

Additional forms for rating "Other Rooms" are provided in the checklist.

Definition of "used for living." Rooms "used for living" are areas of the unit that are walked through or lived in on a regular basis. Do not include rooms or other areas that have been permanently, or near permanently, closed off or areas that are infrequently entered. For example, do not include a utility room, attached shed, attached closed-in porch, basement, or garage if they are closed off from the main living area or are infrequently entered. Do include any of these areas if they are frequently used (e.g., a finished basement/playroom, a closed-in porch that is used as a bedroom during summer months). Occasional use of a washer or dryer in an otherwise unused room does not constitute regular use.

If the unit is vacant and you do not know the eventual use of a particular room, complete an "Other Room" checklist if there is any chance that the room will be used on a regular basis. If there is no chance that the room will be used on a regular basis, do not include it (e.g., an unfinished basement) since it will be checked under Part 5, All Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living).

4.1 Room Code and Room Location

Enter the appropriate room code given below:

Room Codes:

- 1 = Bedroom or any other room used for sleeping (regardless of type of room)
- 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
- 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other

Room Location: Write on the line provided the location of the room with respect to the unit's width, length and floor level as if you were standing outside the unit facing the entrance to the unit:

right/left/center: record whether the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.

front/rear/center: record whether the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.

floor level: identify the floor level on which the room is located.

If the unit is vacant, you may have some difficulty predicting the eventual use of a room. Before giving any room a code of 1 (bedroom), the room must meet all of the requirements for a "room used for sleeping" (see items 4. 2 and 4.5).

4.2 - 4.9 Explanations of these items are the same as those provided for "Living Room" with the following modifications:

4.2 Electricity/Illumination

If the room code is not a "1," the room must have a means of natural or artificial illumination such as a permanent light fixture, wall outlet present, or light from a window in the room or near the room. If any required item is missing, check "Fail." If the electricity is turned off, check "Inconclusive."

4.5 Window Condition

Any room used for sleeping must have at least one window. If the windows in sleeping rooms are designed to be opened, at least one window must be openable. The minimum standards do not require a window in "other rooms." Therefore, if there is no window in another room not used for sleeping, check "Pass," and note "no window" in the area for comments.

4.6 Smoke Detectors

At least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector must be present and working on each level of the unit, including the basement, but not the crawl spaces and unfinished attic.

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 hearing-impaired person, smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

If the unit was under HAP contract prior to April 24, 1993, owners who installed battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detectors in compliance with HUD's smoke detector requirements, including the regulations published on July 30, 1992 (57 FR 33846), will not be required subsequently to comply with any additional requirements mandated by NFPA 74 (i.e. the owner would not be required to install a smoke detector in a basement not used for living purposes, nor would the owner be required to change the location of the smoke detectors that have already been installed on the other floors of the unit). In this case, check "Pass" and note under comments.

Additional Notes

For staircases, the adequacy of light and condition of the stair rails and railings is covered under Part 8 of the checklist (General Health and Safety)

4. Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

_____ right/left/center: the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.
 _____ front/rear/center: the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.
 _____ floor level: the floor level on which the room is located.

Room Code

1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2	Electricity/Illumination If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	☐	☐	☐		
4.3	Electrical Hazards Is the room free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
4.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
4.5	Window Condition If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	☐	☐	☐		
4.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	☐	☐	☐	☐ Not Applicable	
4.10	Smoke Detectors Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	☐	☐	☐		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Supplemental for Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

- _____ right/left/center: the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.
- _____ front/rear/center: the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.
- _____ floor level: the floor level on which the room is located.

Room Code

- 1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
- 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
- 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2	Electricity/Illumination If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	☐	☐	☐		
4.3	Electrical Hazards Is the room free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
4.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
4.5	Window Condition If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	☐	☐	☐		
4.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	☐	☐	☐	☐ Not Applicable	
4.10	Smoke Detectors Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	☐	☐	☐		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Supplemental for Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls

For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

- _____ right/left/center: the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.
 _____ front/rear/center: the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.
 _____ floor level: the floor level on which the room is located.

Room Code

- 1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2	Electricity/Illumination If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	☐	☐	☐		
4.3	Electrical Hazards Is the room free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
4.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
4.5	Window Condition If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	☐	☐	☐		
4.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	☐	☐	☐	☐ Not Applicable	
4.10	Smoke Detectors Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	☐	☐	☐		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Supplemental for Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

- _____ right/left/center: the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.
- _____ front/rear/center: the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.
- _____ floor level: the floor level on which the room is located.

Room Code ☐

- 1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
- 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
- 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2	Electricity/Illumination If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	☐	☐	☐		
4.3	Electrical Hazards Is the room free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
4.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
4.5	Window Condition If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	☐	☐	☐		
4.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	☐	☐			
4.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	☐	☐	☐	☐ Not Applicable	
4.10	Smoke Detectors Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	☐	☐	☐		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

5. All Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living)

5. Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living)

If any room in the unit did not meet the requirements for "other room used for living" in Part 4, it is to be considered a "secondary room (not used for living)." Rate all of these rooms together (i.e., a single Part 5 checklist for all secondary rooms in the unit).

Inspection is required of the following two items since hazardous defects under these items could jeopardize the rest of the unit, even if present in rooms not used for living: 5.2 Security, 5.3 Electrical Hazards. Also, be observant of any other potentially hazardous features in these rooms and record under 5.4

5.1 None

If there are no "Secondary Rooms (rooms not used for living)," check "None" and go on to Part 6.

5.2 - 5.4 Explanations of these items is the same as those provided for "Living Room"

Additional Note

In recording "other potentially hazardous features," note (in the space provided) the means of access to the room with the hazard and check the box under "Inconclusive." Discuss the hazard with the HA inspection supervisor to determine "Pass" or "Fail." Include defects like: large holes in floor, walls or ceilings; evidence of structural collapse; windows in condition of severe deterioration; and deteriorated paint surfaces.

6. Building Exterior

6.1 Condition of Foundation

"Unsound or hazardous" means foundations with severe structural defects indicating the potential for structural collapse; or foundations that allow significant entry of ground water (for example, evidenced by flooding of basement).

6.2 Condition of Stairs, Rails, and Porches

"Unsound or hazardous" means: stairs, porches, balconies, or decks with severe structural defects; broken, rotting, or missing steps; absence of a handrail when there are extended lengths of steps (generally four or more consecutive steps); absence of or insecure railings around a porch or balcony which is approximately 30 inches or more above the ground.

6.3 Condition of Roof and Gutters

"Unsound and hazardous" means: The roof has serious defects such as serious buckling or sagging, indicating the potential of structural collapse; large holes or other defects that would result in significant air or water infiltration (in most cases severe exterior defects will be reflected in equally serious surface defects within the unit, e.g., buckling, water damage). The gutters, downspouts and soffits (area under the eaves) show serious decay and have allowed the entry of significant air or water into the interior of the structure. Gutters and downspouts are, however, not required to pass. If the roof is not observable and there is no sign of interior water damage, check "Pass."

6.4 Condition of Exterior Surfaces

See definition above for roof, item 6.3.

6.5 Condition of Chimney

The chimney should not be seriously leaning or showing evidence of significant disintegration (i.e., many missing bricks).

6.6 Lead-Based Paint: Exterior Surfaces

Housing Choice Voucher Units If the unit was built January 1, 1978 or after, no child under age six will occupy or currently occupies, is a 0-BR, elderly or handicapped unit with no children under age six on the lease or expected, has been certified lead-based paint free by a certified lead-based paint inspector (no lead-based paint present or no lead-based paint present after removal of lead), check NA and do not inspect painted surfaces. Visual assessment for deteriorated paint applies to all exterior painted surfaces (building components) associated with the assisted unit including windows, window sills, exterior walls, floors, porches, railings, doors, decks, stairs, play areas, garages, fences or other areas if frequented by children under age six. All deteriorated paint surfaces more than 20 sq. ft. on exterior surfaces must be stabilized (corrected) in accordance with all safe work practice requirements. If the painted surface is less than 20 sq. ft., only stabilization is required. Clearance testing is not required. Stabilization means removal of deteriorated paint, repair of the substrate, and application of a new protective coating or paint. Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification is required following stabilization activities except for *de minimis level* repairs.

6.7 Manufactured Homes: Tie Downs

Manufactured homes must be placed on a site in a stable manner and be free from hazards such as sliding and wind damage. Manufactured homes must be securely anchored by a tiedown device which distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors so as to resist wind overturning and sliding, unless a variation has been approved by the HUD Field Office.

5. All Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living) For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
5.1	None ☐ Go to Part 6					
5.2	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	☐	☐			
5.3	Electrical Hazards Are all these rooms free from electrical hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
5.4	Other Potentially Hazardous Features Are all of these rooms free of any other potentially hazardous features? For each room with an "other potentially hazardous feature," explain the hazard and the means of control of interior access to the room.	☐	☐	☐		
6.0 Building Exterior						
6.1	Condition of Foundation Is the foundation sound and free from hazards?	☐	☐			
6.2	Condition of Stairs, Rails, and Porches Are all the exterior stairs, rails, and porches sound and free from hazards?	☐	☐			
6.3	Condition of Roof and Gutters Are the roof, gutters, and downspouts sound and free from hazards?	☐	☐			
6.4	Condition of Exterior Surfaces Are exterior surfaces sound and free from hazards?	☐	☐			
6.5	Condition of Chimney Is the chimney sound and free from hazards?	☐	☐			
6.6	Lead-Based Paint: Exterior Surfaces Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed 20 sq. ft. of total exterior surface area?	☐	☐		☐ Not Applicable	
6.7	Manufactured Homes: Tie Downs If the unit is a manufactured home, is it properly placed and tied down? If not a manufactured home, check "Not Applicable."	☐	☐		☐ Not Applicable	

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

Previous editions are obsolete

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7. Heating and Plumbing

7.1 Adequacy of Heating Equipment

"Adequate heat" means that the heating system is capable of delivering enough heat to assure a healthy environment in the unit (appropriate to the climate). The HA is responsible for defining what constitutes a healthy living environment in the area of the country in which it operates. Local codes (city or state codes) should be instructive in arriving at a reasonable local definition. For example, for heat adequacy, local codes often require that the unit's heating facility be capable of maintaining a given temperature level during a designated time period. Portable electric room heaters or kitchen stoves or ranges with a built-in heat unit are not acceptable as a primary source of heat for units located in areas where climate conditions require regular heating.

"Directly or indirectly to all rooms used for living" means:

"directly" means that each room used for living has a heat source (e.g., working radiator; working hot air register; baseboard heat)

"indirectly" means that, if there is no heat source present in the room, heat can enter the room easily from a heated adjacent room (e.g. a dining room may not have a radiator, but would receive heat from the heated living room through a large open archway).

If the heating system in the unit works, but there is some question whether a room without a heat source would receive adequate indirect heat, check "Inconclusive" and verify adequacy from tenant or owner (e.g., unheated bedroom at the end of a long hallway).

How to determine the capability of the heating system: If the unit is occupied, usually the quickest way to determine the capability of the heating system over time is to question the tenant. If the unit is not occupied, or the tenant has not lived in the unit during the months when heat would be needed, check "Inclusive." It will be necessary to question the owner on this point after the inspection has been completed and, if possible, to question other tenants (if it is a multi-unit structure) about the adequacy of heat provided. Under some circumstances, the adequacy of heat can be determined by a simple comparison of the size of the heating system to the area to be heated. For example, a small permanently installed space heater in a living room is probably inadequate for heating anything larger than a relatively small apartment.

7.2 Safety of Heating Equipment

Examples of "unvented fuel burning space heaters" are: portable kerosene units; unvented open flame portable units.

"Other unsafe conditions" include: breakage or damage to heating system such that there is a potential for fire or other threats to safety; improper connection of flues allowing exhaust gases to enter the living area; improper installation of equipment (e.g., proximity of fuel tank to heat source, absence of safety devices); indications of improper use of equipment (e.g., evidence of heavy build-up of soot, creosote, or other substance in the chimney); disintegrating equipment; combustible materials near heat source or flue. See Inspection Manual for a more detailed discussion of the inspection of safety aspects of the heating systems.

If you are unable to gain access to the primary heating system in the unit check "Inconclusive." Contact the owner or manager for verification of safety of the system. If the system has passed a recent local inspection, check "Pass." This applies especially to units in which heat is provided by a large scale, complex central heating system that serves multiple units (e.g., a boiler in the basement of a large apartment building). In most cases, a large scale heating system for a multi-unit building will be subject to periodic safety inspections by a local public agency. Check with the owner or manager to determine the date and outcome of the last such inspection, or look for an inspection certificate posted on the heating system.

7.3 Ventilation and Adequacy of Cooling

If the tenant is present and has occupied the unit during the summer months, inquire about the adequacy of air flow. If the tenant is not present or has not occupied the unit during the summer months, test a sample of windows to see that they open (see Inspection Manual for instruction).

"Working cooling equipment" includes: central (fan) ventilation system; evaporative cooling system; room or central air conditioning.

Check "Inconclusive" if there are no openable windows and it is impossible, or inappropriate, to test whether a cooling system works. Check with other tenants in the building (in a multi-unit structure) and with the owner or manager for verification of the adequacy of ventilation and cooling.

7.4 Water Heater

"Location presents hazard" means that the gas or oil water heater is located in living areas or closets where safety hazards may exist (e.g., water heater located in very cluttered closet with cloth and paper items stacked against it). Gas water heaters in bedrooms or other living areas must have safety dividers or shields.

Water heaters must have a temperature-pressure relief valve and discharge line (directed toward the floor or outside of the living area) as a safeguard against build up of steam if the water heater malfunctions. If not, they are not properly equipped and shall fail.

To pass, gas or oil fired water heaters must be vented into a properly installed chimney or flue leading outside. Electric water heaters do not require venting.

If it is impossible to view the water heater, check "Inconclusive." Obtain verification of safety of system from owner or manager.

Check "Pass" if the water heater has passed a local inspection. This applies primarily to hot water that is supplied by a large scale complex water heating system that serves multiple units (e.g., water heating system in large apartment building). Check in the same manner described for heating system safety, item 7.2, above.

7.5 Water Supply

If the structure is connected to a city or town water system, check "Pass." If the structure has a private water supply (usually in rural areas) inquire into the nature of the supply (probably from the owner) and whether it is approvable by an appropriate public agency.

General note: If items 7.5, 7.6, or 7.7 are checked "Inconclusive," check with owner or manager for verification of adequacy.

7.6 Plumbing

"Major leaks" means that main water drain and feed pipes (often located in the basement) are seriously leaking. (Leaks present at specific facilities have already been evaluated under the checklist items for "Bathroom" and "Kitchen.")

"Corrosion" (causing serious and persistent levels of rust or contamination in the drinking water) can be determined by observing the color of the drinking water at several taps. Badly corroded pipes will produce noticeably brownish water. If the tenant is currently occupying the unit, he or she should be able to provide information about the persistence of this condition. (Make sure that the "rusty water" is not a temporary condition caused by city or town maintenance of main water lines.) See general note under 7.5.

7.7 Sewer Connection

If the structure is connected to the city or town sewer system, check "Pass." If the structure has its own private disposal system (e.g., septic field), inquire into the nature of the system and determine whether this type of system can meet appropriate health and safety regulations.

The following conditions constitute "evidence of sewer back up": strong sewer gas smell in the basement or outside of unit; numerous clogged or very slow drains; marshy areas outside of unit above septic field. See general note under 7.5.

7. Heating and Plumbing

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
7.1	Adequacy of Heating Equipment Is the heating equipment capable of providing adequate heat (either directly or indirectly) to all rooms used for living?	☐	☐	☐		
7.2	Safety of Heating Equipment Is the unit free from unvented fuel burning space heaters or any other types of unsafe heating conditions?	☐	☐	☐		
7.3	Ventilation and Adequacy of Cooling Does the unit have adequate ventilation and cooling by means of openable windows or a working cooling system?	☐	☐	☐		
7.4	Water Heater Is the water heater located, equipped, and installed in a safe manner?	☐	☐	☐		
7.5	Water Supply Is the unit served by an approvable public or private sanitary water supply?	☐	☐	☐		
7.6	Plumbing Is plumbing free from major leaks or corrosion that causes serious and persistent levels of rust or contamination of the drinking water?	☐	☐	☐		
7.7	Sewer Connection Is plumbing connected to an approvable public or private disposal system, and is it free from sewer back-up?	☐	☐	☐		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

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8. General Health and Safety

8.1 Access to Unit

"Through another unit" means that access to the unit is only possible by means of passage through another dwelling unit.

8.2 Exits

"Acceptable fire exit" means that the building must have an alternative means of exit that meets local or State regulations in case of fire; this could include:

An openable window if the unit is on the first floor or second floor or easily accessible to the ground.

A back door opening on to a porch with a stairway leading to the ground.

Fire escape, fire ladder, or fire stairs.

"Blocked" means that the exit is not useable due to conditions such as debris, storage, door or window nailed shut, broken lock.

Important note: The HA has the final responsibility for deciding whether the type of emergency exit is acceptable, although the tenant should assist in making the decision.

8.3 Evidence of Infestation

"Presence of rats, or severe infestation by mice or vermin" (such as roaches) is evidenced by: rat holes; droppings; rat runs; numerous settings of rat poison. If the unit is occupied, ask the tenant.

8.4 Garbage and Debris

"Heavy accumulation" means large piles of trash and garbage, discarded furniture, and other debris (not temporarily stored awaiting removal) that might harbor rodents. This may occur inside the unit, in common areas, or outside. It usually means a level of accumulation beyond the capacity of an individual to pick up within an hour or two.

8.5 Refuse Disposal

"Adequate covered facilities" includes: trash cans with covers, garbage chutes, "dumpsters" (i.e., large scale refuse boxes with lids); trash bags (if approvable by local public agency). "Approvable by local public agency" means that the local Health and Sanitation Department (city, town or county) approves the type of facility in use. Note: During the period when the HA is setting up its inspection program, it will check with the local health and sanitation department to determine which types of facilities are acceptable and include this in the inspection requirements.

If the unit is vacant and there are no adequate covered facilities present, check "Inconclusive." Contact the owner or manager for verification of facilities provided when the unit is occupied.

8.6 Interior Stairs and Common Halls

"Loose, broken, or missing steps" should fail if they present a serious risk of tripping or falling.

A handrail is required on extended sections of stairs (generally four or more consecutive steps). A railing is required on unprotected heights such as around stairwells.

"Other hazards" would be conditions such as bare electrical wires and tripping hazards.

Housing Choice Voucher Units If the unit was built January 1, 1978, or after, no child under six will occupy or currently occupies it, is a 0-BR, elderly or handicapped unit with no children under six on the lease or expected, has been certified lead-based paint free by a certified lead-based paint inspector (no lead-based paint present or no lead-based paint present after removal of lead-based paint.), check NA and do not inspect painted surfaces.

This requirement applies to all painted surfaces (building components) within the unit. (Do not include tenant belongings). Surfaces to receive a visual assessment for deteriorated paint include walls, floors, ceilings, built in cabinets (sink bases), baseboards, doors, door frames, windows systems including

mullions, sills, or frames and any other painted building component within the unit. Deteriorated paint includes any painted surface that is peeling, chipping, cracking, damaged or otherwise separated from the substrate.

All deteriorated paint surfaces more than 2 sq. ft. in any one interior room or space, or more than 10% of the total surface area of an interior type of component with a small surface area (i.e., window sills, baseboards, and trim) must be stabilized (corrected) in accordance with all safe work practice requirements and clearance is required. If the deteriorated painted surface is less than 2 sq. ft. or less than 10% of the component, only stabilization is required. Clearance testing is not required. Stabilization means removal of deteriorated paint, repair of the substrate, and application of a new protective coating or paint. Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification is required following stabilization activities, except for *de minimis* level repairs.

8.7 Other Interior Hazards

Examples of other hazards might be: a broken bathroom fixture with a sharp edge in a location where it represents a hazard; a protruding nail in a doorway.

8.8 Elevators

Note: At the time the HA is setting up its inspection program, it will determine local licensing practices for elevators. Inspectors should then be aware of these practices in evaluating this item (e.g., check inspection date). If no elevator check "Not Applicable."

8.9 Interior Air Quality

If the inspector has any questions about whether an existing poor air quality condition should be considered dangerous, he or she should check with the local Health and Safety Department (city, town or county).

8.10 Site and Neighborhood Conditions

Examples of conditions that would "seriously and continuously endanger the health or safety of the residents" are:

other buildings on, or near the property, that pose serious hazards (e.g., dilapidated shed or garage with potential for structural collapse),
evidence of flooding or major drainage problems,
evidence of mud slides or large land settlement or collapse,
proximity to open sewage,
unprotected heights (cliffs, quarries, mines, sandpits),
fire hazards,
abnormal air pollution or smoke which continues throughout the year and is determined to seriously endanger health, and
continuous or excessive vibration of vehicular traffic (if the unit is occupied, ask the tenant).

8.11 Lead-Based Paint: Owner Certification

If the owner is required to correct any lead-based paint hazards at the property including deteriorated paint or other hazards identified by a visual assessor, a certified lead-based paint risk assessor, or certified lead-based paint inspector, the PHA must obtain certification that the work has been done in accordance with all applicable requirements of 24 CFR Part 35. The Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification must be received by the PHA before the execution of the HAP contract or within the time period stated by the PHA in the owner HQS violation notice. Receipt of the completed and signed Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification signifies that all HQS lead-based paint requirements have been met and no re-inspection by the HQS inspector is required.

8. General Health and Safety

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
8.1	Access to Unit Can the unit be entered without having to go through another unit?	☐	☐			
8.2	Exits Is there an acceptable fire exit from this building that is not blocked?	☐	☐			
8.3	Evidence of Infestation Is the unit free from rats or severe infestation by mice or vermin?	☐	☐			
8.4	Garbage and Debris Is the unit free from heavy accumulation of garbage or debris inside and outside?	☐	☐			
8.5	Refuse Disposal Are there adequate covered facilities for temporary storage and disposal of food wastes, and are they approvable by a local agency?	☐	☐	☐		
8.6	Interior Stairs and Common Halls Are interior stairs and common halls free from hazards to the occupant because of loose, broken, or missing steps on stairways; absent or insecure railings; inadequate lighting; or other hazards?	☐	☐	☐		
8.7	Other Interior Hazards Is the interior of the unit free from any other hazard not specifically identified previously?	☐	☐			
8.8	Elevators Where local practice requires, do all elevators have a current inspection certificate? If local practice does not require this, are they working and safe?	☐	☐	☐	☐ Not Applicable	
8.9	Interior Air Quality Is the unit free from abnormally high levels of air pollution from vehicular exhaust, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, or other pollutants?	☐	☐			
8.10	Site and Neighborhood Conditions Are the site and immediate neighborhood free from conditions which would seriously and continuously endanger the health or safety of the residents?	☐	☐			
8.11	Lead-Based Paint: Owner Certification If the owner of the unit is required to correct any deteriorated paint or lead-based paint hazards at the property, has the Lead-Based Paint Owner's Certification been completed, and received by the PHA? If the owner was not required to correct any deteriorated paint or lead-based paint hazards, check NA.	☐	☐		☐ Not Applicable	

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes ☐ No ☐

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Special Amenities (Optional)

This Section is for optional use of the HA. It is designed to collect additional information about other positive features of the unit that may be present. Although the features listed below are not included in the Housing Quality Standards, the tenant and HA may wish to take them into consideration in decisions about renting the unit and the reasonableness of the rent.
Check/list any positive features found in relation to the unit.

1. Living Room

- ☐ High quality floors or wall coverings
- ☐ Working fireplace or stove
- ☐ Balcony, patio, deck, porch
- ☐ Special windows or doors
- ☐ Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- ☐ Other: (Specify) _____

2. Kitchen

- ☐ Dishwasher
- ☐ Separate freezer
- ☐ Garbage disposal
- ☐ Eating counter/breakfast nook
- ☐ Pantry or abundant shelving or cabinets
- ☐ Double oven/self cleaning oven, microwave
- ☐ Double sink
- ☐ High quality cabinets
- ☐ Abundant counter-top space
- ☐ Modern appliance(s)
- ☐ Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- ☐ Other: (Specify) _____

3. Other Rooms Used for Living

- ☐ High quality floors or wall coverings
- ☐ Working fireplace or stove
- ☐ Balcony, patio, deck, porch
- ☐ Special windows or doors
- ☐ Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- ☐ Other: (Specify) _____

4. Bath

- ☐ Special feature shower head
- ☐ Built-in heat lamp
- ☐ Large mirrors
- ☐ Glass door on shower/tub
- ☐ Separate dressing room
- ☐ Double sink or special lavatory
- ☐ Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- ☐ Other: (Specify) _____

5. Overall Characteristics

- ☐ Storm windows and doors
- ☐ Other forms of weatherization (e.g., insulation, weather stripping)
- ☐ Screen doors or windows
- ☐ Good upkeep of grounds (i.e., site cleanliness, landscaping, condition of lawn)
- ☐ Garage or parking facilities
- ☐ Driveway
- ☐ Large yard
- ☐ Good maintenance of building exterior
- ☐ Other: (Specify) _____

6. Disabled Accessibility

Unit is accessible to a particular disability. ☐ Yes ☐ No
Disability _____

D. Questions to ask the Tenant (Optional)

1. Does the owner make repairs when asked? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. How many people live there? _____
3. How much money do you pay to the owner/agent for rent? \$ _____
4. Do you pay for anything else? (specify) _____
5. Who owns the range and refrigerator? (insert O = Owner or T = Tenant) Range _____ Refrigerator _____ Microwave _____
6. Is there anything else you want to tell us? (specify) _____

Chapter 9

GENERAL LEASING POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 9 covers the lease-up process from the family's submission of a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) to execution of the HAP contract.

In order for the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA and meet the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The lease must include the required Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The rent to be charged by the owner for the unit must be reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The owner must be an eligible owner, approvable by the PHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]
- For families initially leasing a unit only: Where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family cannot exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]

9-I.A. TENANT SCREENING

The PHA 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 owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. At or before PHA approval of the tenancy, the PHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner [24 CFR 982.307(a)(2)]. The PHA must also inform the owner or manager of his or her rights and obligations under the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(2)].

The PHA must provide the owner with the family's current and prior address (as shown in the PHA records); and the name and address (if known to the PHA) of the landlord at the family's current and prior address. [24 CFR 982.307 (b)(1)].

The PHA'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, or stalking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation. [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will not screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy.

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

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

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

- Completed Request for Tenancy Approval (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 PHA to determine whether to approve the assisted tenancy in this unit.

Owners of complexes with 4 or more units must certify to the most recent amount of rent charged for the unit and provide an explanation for any difference between the prior rent and the proposed rent.

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

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

The family may not submit, and RHA will not process, more than one (1) RFTA at a time.

When the family submits the RFTA, RHA will review the RFTA for completeness.

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

Missing information and/or missing documents will be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by fax or by email. RHA can also accept missing information over the phone and followed up in writing.

When the family submits the RFTA and proposed lease, RHA 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, RHA will notify the family and the owner of the discrepancies.

Corrections to the terms of the RFTA and/or the proposed lease will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by fax or by email. RHA can also accept missing information over the phone and followed up in writing.

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

RFTAs that are not acted on by Tenant and/or Owner within 60 days will be denied by RHA. This may include the unit not being ready or not being made available for a move-in inspection and/or an Owner not returning the required paperwork.

9-I.C. OWNER PARTICIPATION

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

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

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 PHA's jurisdiction. This includes the dwelling unit they are currently occupying.

Ineligible Units [24 CFR 982.352(a)]

The PHA 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 PHA 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) and cooperative housing. See

Chapter 15 for specific information and policies on any of these housing types that the PHA has chosen to allow.

The regulations do require the PHA to permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

Duplicative Assistance [24 CFR 982.352(c)]

A family may not receive the benefit of HCV tenant-based assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

- Public or Indian housing assistance;
- Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
- Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
- Section 101 rent supplements;
- Section 236 rental assistance payments;
- Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
- Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
- Any local or State rent subsidy;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities; (11) Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
- Any other duplicative federal, State, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, 'housing subsidy' does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.401]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be in decent, safe and sanitary condition. This determination is made using HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of the HQS standards, as well as the process for HQS 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 HQS space requirements [24 CFR 982.402(d)]. The family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with more bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family. See Chapter 5 for a full discussion of subsidy standards.

Rent Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.507]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must have a reasonable rent. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of rent reasonableness and the rent reasonableness determination process.

Rent Burden [24 CFR 982.508]

Where a family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, family share cannot exceed 40 percent of the family's adjusted monthly income. The term "family share" refers to the amount the family pays towards 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 for the assisted unit. This written lease is a contract between the tenant family and the owner; the PHA is not a party to this lease.

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 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA provides a 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 will be for at least one year, unless a shorter term is approved [24 CFR 982.309]. The initial lease term is also stated in the HAP contract.

The HUD program regulations permit the PHA to approve a shorter initial lease term if the PHA determines that:

1. Such shorter term would improve housing opportunities for the tenant; and
2. Such shorter term is the prevailing local market practice.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will not approve an initial lease term of less than six (6) months.

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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA accepts California State law governing security deposits. The law can be found at <http://www.dca.ca.gov/publications/landlordbook/index.shtml> .

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 PHA minus the PHA'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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA permits owners and families to execute separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances (other than range and refrigerator) and other items 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 termination of rental assistance 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 PHA will review the dwelling lease for compliance with all applicable requirements.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

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

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

These actions include ensuring that the unit is eligible; the unit has been inspected by the PHA and meets the Housing Quality Standards (HQS); the lease offered by the owner is approvable and includes the required Tenancy Addendum; the rent to be charged by the owner for the unit 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 PHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]; the family and the owner have executed the lease, including the Tenancy Addendum, and the lead-based paint disclosure information [24 CFR 982.305(b)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA, RHA will obtain corrected copies of the RFTA and proposed lease.

Corrections to the RFTA/proposed lease will be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by fax or by email. RHA can also accept corrections over the phone and followed up in writing.

If RHA 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. RHA will instruct the owner and family of the steps that are necessary to obtain approval of the tenancy.

Where the tenancy cannot be approved, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher.

See Chapter 5 for Suspensions of Voucher Term regarding tolling a voucher when a RFTA is submitted.

If the tenancy is not approvable due to rent affordability or rent reasonableness, RHA 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 PHA and the owner of the dwelling unit. Under the HAP contract, the PHA 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 PHA has given approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, the owner and the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must make a best effort to ensure that the HAP contract is executed before the beginning of the lease term. Regardless, the HAP contract must be executed no later than 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term.

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Owners who have not previously participated in the HCV program must meet with RHA staff and the terms of the Tenancy Addendum and the HAP contract will be explained. RHA may waive this requirement on a case-by-case basis, if it determines that the owner is sufficiently familiar with the requirements and responsibilities under the HCV program.

The owner and the assisted family will execute the dwelling lease, and the owner must provide a copy to RHA. RHA will ensure that both the owner and the assisted family receive copies of the dwelling lease.

The owner and RHA will execute the HAP contract. RHA will not execute the HAP contract until the owner has submitted IRS form W-9. RHA will ensure that the owner receives a copy of the executed HAP contract.

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 PHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including any changes, must remain in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

Generally, PHA approval of tenancy and execution of a new HAP contract are not required for changes in the lease. However, under certain circumstances the execution of a new lease and HAP contract are required. These circumstances include:

- Changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances
- Changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease
- The family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex

In these cases, if the HCV assistance is to continue, the family must submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) along with a new dwelling lease containing the proposed changes. A new tenancy must then be approved in accordance with this chapter.

Where the owner is changing the amount of the rent to owner, the owner must notify the PHA at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect [24 CFR 982.308(g)(4)]. The PHA 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 [24 CFR 982.309(a)(3)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Where the owner is requesting a rent increase, RHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 30 days of the rent increase taking affect. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

Rent increases will go into effect on the first of the month following the 60-day period after the owner notifies RHA of the rent change or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

Chapter 10

MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of housing choice is a hallmark of the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. In general, HUD regulations impose few restrictions on where families may live or move with HCV assistance. This chapter sets forth HUD regulations and PHA policies governing moves within or outside the PHA'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 PHA's HCV program, whether the family moves to another unit within the PHA's jurisdiction or to a unit outside the PHA'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 PHA's jurisdiction. This part also covers the special responsibilities that the PHA has under portability regulations and procedures.

PART I: MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

10-I.A. ALLOWABLE MOVES

HUD lists six regulatory conditions under which an assisted family is allowed to move to a new unit with continued assistance. Permission to move is subject to the restrictions set forth in section 10-I.B.

- The family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner (for the owner's breach or otherwise) and has given a notice of termination to the owner in accordance with the lease [24 CFR 982.354(b)(3)]. If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give the PHA a copy of the notice at the same time [24 CFR 982.314(d)(1)].
- The lease for the family's unit has been terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the family [24 CFR 982.354(b)(1)(ii)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the family and the owner mutually agree to terminate the lease for the family's unit, the family must give RHA a copy of the termination agreement.

- The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the family [24 CFR 982.354(b)(2)]. The family must promptly give the PHA 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, or stalking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)]. This condition applies even when the family has moved out of its unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to the PHA, 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a family requests permission to move with continued assistance 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, or stalking, the PHA will request documentation in accordance with Chapter 16 of this plan.

RHA 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 PHA will document the waiver in the family's file.

- The PHA has terminated the assisted HAP contract for the family's unit for the owner's breach [24 CFR 982.354(b)(1)(i)].
- The PHA determines that the family's current unit does not meet the HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition. In such cases, the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for the family, the PHA

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 PHA gives notice to the owner. [24 CFR 982.403(a) and (c)]

10-I.B. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVES

A family's right to move is generally contingent upon the family's compliance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.1(b)(2)]. HUD specifies two conditions under which a PHA may deny a family permission to move and two ways in which a PHA may restrict moves by a family.

Denial of Moves

HUD regulations permit the PHA to deny a family permission to move under the following conditions:

Insufficient Funding

The PHA may deny a family permission to move either within or outside the PHA's jurisdiction if the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1)]. However, Notice PIH 2012-42 significantly restricts the ability of PHAs to deny permission to move due to insufficient funding and places further requirements on PHAs regarding moves denied due to lack of funding. The requirements found in this notice are mandatory.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will deny a family permission to move on grounds that RHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance if (a) the move is initiated by the family, not the owner or RHA; (b) RHA can demonstrate that the move will, in fact, result in higher subsidy costs; and (c) RHA 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.

The PHA will create a list of families whose moves have been denied due to insufficient funding. When funds become available, the families on the list will take precedence over families on the waiting list.

The PHA 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 PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If RHA has grounds for denying or terminating a family's assistance or is in the process of termination, accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in Chapters 3 and 12, RHA will act on those grounds and deny the move. However, RHA retains the discretion to permit moves under special circumstances.

Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.354(c)]

HUD regulations permit the PHA to prohibit any elective move by a participant family during the family's initial lease term. They also permit the PHA 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, or stalking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member. (For policy on documentation of abuse, see section 10-I-A.) In addition, the PHA may not establish a policy permitting moves only at reexamination [Notice PIH 2012-42].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA's policy is to deny a family permission to make an elective move during the family's initial lease term. This policy applies to moves within RHA's jurisdiction or outside the jurisdiction (portability).

RHA's policy is to deny a family permission to make more than one elective move during any 12-month period. This policy applies to all assisted families residing in RHA's jurisdiction.

RHA may deny a family's request to move for any of the following reasons:

- **Outstanding rent or damages owed to the landlord.**
- **Unpaid repayment agreements with RHA.**
- **Accounts receivable debt owed to RHA.**
- **The family is not compliant with their family obligations under 24 CFR 982.551, including failure to supply requested information or allowing unauthorized occupants.**
- **The family has violated program requirements or is currently under investigation for a program violation.**

RHA will consider exceptions to these policies for the following reasons: to protect the health or safety of a family member (e.g., lead-based paint hazards, domestic violence, and witness protection programs), to accommodate a change in family circumstances (e.g., new employment, school attendance in a distant area), or to address an emergency situation over which a family has no control.

In addition, RHA will allow exceptions to these policies for purposes of reasonable accommodation of a family member who is a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

10-I.C. MOVING PROCESS

Notification

If a family wishes to move to a new unit, the family must give a written 30-day notice to the PHA and the owner before moving out of the old unit or terminating the lease [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2)]. If the family wishes to move to a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the notice to the PHA must specify the area where the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2), Notice PIH 2012-42]. The notices must be in writing [24 CFR 982.5].

Approval

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Upon receipt of a family's notification that it wishes to move, RHA 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. RHA will notify the family in writing of its determination within 10 business days following receipt of the family's notification.

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within RHA's jurisdiction, RHA will perform a new annual reexamination in accordance with the policies set forth in Chapter 11 of this plan. If all of the most recent annual reexamination paperwork is less than 120 days old, RHA will process an Other Change of Unit.

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

Voucher Issuance and Briefing

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within RHA's jurisdiction, RHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of RHA's approval to move. No briefing is required for these families. RHA 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 RHA approves. Otherwise, the family will lose its assistance.

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

Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)]

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

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA allows the overlap of HAP for a maximum of one day. Exceptions may be considered as a reasonable accommodation if needed for persons with disabilities.

PART II: PORTABILITY

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

Within the limitations of the regulations and this plan, a participant family or an applicant family, with portability rights, 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 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's response, the initial PHA must determine whether they will approve or deny the portability request {Notice PIH 2012-42}.

PHAs commonly act both as the initial and receiving PHA because families may move into or out of their jurisdiction under portability. Each role involves different responsibilities. The PHA 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, 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 PHA's jurisdiction under portability. HUD regulations and PHA policy determine whether a family qualifies.

Applicant Families

HUD gives the PHA 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 a PHA intends to deny a family permission to move under portability due to insufficient funding, the PHA must notify HUD within 10 business days of the determination to deny the move [24 CFR 982.355(e)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Applicant families with the residency preference that choose to move under portability to a jurisdiction with a voucher program will be permitted to transfer their voucher under portability. Applicant families without the residency preference do not have the right to move under portability until 12 months after they are admitted to the program [24 CFR 982.353(c)].

RHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2), or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.

In determining whether or not to deny an applicant family permission to move under portability because RHA lacks sufficient funding or has grounds for denying assistance to the family, the initial PHA will follow the policies established in section 10-I.B of this chapter.

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, or stalking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the unit [24CFR 982.353(b)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will determine whether a participant family may move out of RHA'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. RHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the approval policy set forth in section 10-I.C of this chapter.

A family may not exercise portability if they owe money to the Housing Authority.

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)(3)]. 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 982.355(c)(1)]. If the applicant family is not income eligible in that area, the PHA must inform the family that it may not move there and receive voucher assistance [Notice PIH 2012-42].

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.

Briefing

The regulations and policies on briefings set forth in Chapter 5 of this plan require the PHA to provide information on portability to all applicant families that qualify to lease a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under the portability procedures. Therefore, no special briefing is required for these families.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

No formal briefing will be required for a participant family wishing to move outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, the PHA 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).

The PHA will provide the name, address, and phone of the contact for the PHAs in the jurisdiction to which they wish to move. If there is more than one PHA with jurisdiction over the area to which the family wishes to move, the PHA will advise the family that the family must select the receiving PHA and notify the initial PHA of which receiving PHA was selected. The PHA 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.

The PHA will advise the family that they will be under the RHA'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 PHA will follow the regulations and procedures set forth in Chapter 5.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For families approved to move under portability, RHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of the PHA's receipt of written portability request.

The initial term of the voucher will be 90 days.

Voucher Extensions and Expiration

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will approve no extensions to a voucher issued to an applicant or participant family porting out of RHA's jurisdiction except under the following circumstances:

(a) the initial term of the voucher will expire before the portable family will be issued a voucher by the receiving PHA, (b) the family decides to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction and search for a unit there, or (c) the family decides to search for a unit in a third PHA's jurisdiction. In such cases, the policies on voucher extensions set forth in Chapter 5, section 5-II.E, of this plan will apply, including the requirement that the family apply for an extension in writing prior to the expiration of the initial voucher term.

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

Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA

Prior to approving a family's request to move under portability, the initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via e-mail or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family's voucher. Based on the receiving PHA's response, the initial PHA must determine whether it will approve or deny the move [Notice PIH 2012-42].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA

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

Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA

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

- Form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, with Part I filled out [Notice PIH 2012-42]

- A copy of the family's voucher [Notice PIH 2012-42]
- 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 2012-42]
- Copies of the income verifications backing up the form HUD-50058 including a copy of the family's current EIV data. [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2012-42]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

- **Social security numbers (SSNs)**
- **Documentation of SSNs for all nonexempt household members whose SSNs have not been verified through the EIV system**
- **HUD-52675 Debts Owed form**
- **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**

Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH 2012-42, Letter to Executive Directors, 9/15/15]

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. 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 contact the receiving PHA to determine the status of the family. If the receiving PHA reports that the family is not yet under HAP contract, the initial PHA may refuse to accept a late billing submission.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If RHA has not received an initial billing notice from the receiving PHA within 90 days of expiration of the IHA's voucher, it will contact the receiving PHA by phone, fax, or e-mail. If the PHA reports that the family is not yet under HAP contract, RHA will inform the receiving PHA that it will not honor a late billing submission and will return any subsequent billings that it receives on behalf of the family. RHA will send the receiving PHA a written confirmation of its decision by mail.

RHA will allow an exception to this policy if the family includes a person with disabilities and the late billing is a result of a reasonable accommodation granted to the family by the receiving PHA.

Monthly Billing Payments [24 CFR 982.355(e), Notice PIH 2012-42]

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 may not terminate or delay making payments under existing portability billing arrangements as a result of over leasing or funding shortfalls. The PHA must manage its tenant-based program in a manner that ensures that it has the financial ability to provide assistance for families that move out of its jurisdiction under portability and are not absorbed by receiving PHAs as well as for families that remain within its jurisdiction.

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.

Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)]

At any time, either the initial PHA or the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance with the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 24 CFR 982.553. (For PHA policies on denial and termination, see Chapters 3 and 12, respectively.)

10-II.C. RECEIVING PHA ROLE

If a family has a right to lease a unit in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA must provide assistance for the family [24 CFR 982.355(10)].

HUD may determine in certain instances that a PHA is not required to accept incoming portable families, such as a PHA in a declared disaster area. However, the PHA must have approval in writing from HUD before refusing any incoming portable families [24 CFR 982.355(b)].

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

Responding to Initial PHA's Request [24 CFR 982.355(c)] The receiving PHA must respond via 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)).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

If the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA has expired, the receiving PHA must contact the initial PHA to determine if it will extend the voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)].

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 2012-42]. (For more on this topic, see later under "Denial or Termination of Assistance.")

10-II.C.1 FAMILY COMPOSITION DURING PORT-IN

When a family ports from one Housing Authority to another jurisdiction, the PHA will review and verify the household composition listed on the HUD-52665 and the most recent HUD-50058 provided by the Initial PHA use the current family composition.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Only the individuals listed on the HUD-52665 and confirmed through the Initial PHA's most recent HUD-50058 will be recognized as the assisted household upon port-in. RHA will not add any additional household members during the port-in process except for mandatory additions under HUD regulation, which include:

- **Birth of a child**
- **Adoption**
- **Court-awarded custody**

These additions must be reported promptly and verified before RHA updates the household record. All other requests to add household members, regardless of relationship, need, or prior living arrangement, will not be approved during the port-in intake period. The family must complete the port-in process first and then follow RHA's standard policy for requesting household additions.

The family must request and obtain written approval from RHA before any person may join the household. This requirement is consistent with RHA's established family obligations language. Any person not approved by RHA is considered an unauthorized household member, subject to program violation procedures under 24 CFR 982.551(e) and (h).

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 2012-42].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will require the family to attend a portability briefing. In an individual briefing, RHA will orally inform the family about RHA's payment and subsidy

standards, procedures for requesting approval of a unit, the unit inspection process, and the leasing process.

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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

For any family moving into its jurisdiction under portability, RHA will conduct a new reexamination of family income and composition. However, RHA will not delay issuing the family a voucher for this reason. Nor will RHA delay approving a unit for the family until the reexamination process is complete unless the family is an applicant, and RHA 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, RHA will rely upon any verifications provided by the initial PHA to the extent that they accurately reflect the family's current circumstances. 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 (RFTA) to the receiving PHA during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When a family moves into its jurisdiction under portability, RHA will issue the family a voucher based on the paperwork provided by the initial PHA unless:

- 1. The family's paperwork from the initial PHA is incomplete;**
- 2. The family's voucher from the initial PHA has expired;**
- 3. The family does not comply with RHA's procedures; or**
- 4. There are reasons to deny portability due to violation of program regulations.**

RHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA's voucher will expire 30 calendar days from the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher.

Voucher Extensions [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14), Notice 2012-42]

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA generally will not extend the term of the voucher issued to an incoming portable family unless RHA 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.

RHA 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)(816)]. The receiving PHA is required to use Part II of form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, for this purpose, Notice PIH 2012-42]. (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 2012-42]

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.

PHA Policy

Unless the PHA negotiates a different amount of reimbursement with the initial PHA, the 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) (a) no later than 10 business days following the date the receiving PHA **executes** a HAP contract on behalf of the family **and** (b) in time that the notice will be **received** no later than 60 days following the expiration date of the family's voucher issued by the initial PHA

[Notice PIH 2012-42]. 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will send its initial billing notice by fax or e-mail or standard mail to meet the billing deadline.

If the receiving PHA fails to send the initial billing within 10 business days following the date the HAP contract is executed, it is required to absorb the family into its own program unless (a) the initial PHA is willing to accept the late submission or (b) HUD requires the initial PHA to honor the late submission (e.g., because the receiving PHA is over leased) [Notice PIH 2012-42].

Ongoing Notification Responsibilities [Notice PIH 2012-42, 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will send a copy of the updated HUD-50058 by regular mail to the initial PHA at the same time the family and owner are notified of the reexamination results.

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

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

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

Late Payments [Notice PIH 2012-42]

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 2012-42]

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 2012-42.

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 2012-42]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the RHA elects to deny or terminate assistance for a portable family, the initial PHA will be notified within 10 business days after the informal review or hearing if the denial or termination is upheld. RHA 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. RHA 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 PHA has funding available under its annual contributions contract (ACC) [24 CFR 982.355(d)(1), Notice PIH 2012-42].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family from the point of admission, the admission will be counted as part of 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, HUD encourages the receiving PHA to provide adequate advance notice to the initial PHA to avoid having to return an overpayment. The receiving PHA must specify the effective date of the absorption of the family. [Notice PIH 2012-42]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If RHA decides to absorb a portable family upon the execution of a HAP contract on behalf of the family, RHA 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 RHA decides to absorb a family after the original HAP contract execution, it will provide the initial PHA with 30 days' advance notice.

Following the absorption of an incoming portable family, the family is assisted with funds available under the consolidated ACC for the receiving PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(d)], and the receiving PHA becomes the initial PHA in any subsequent moves by the family under portability [24 CFR 982.355(e)(4)].

Chapter 11

REEXAMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition at least annually, and to adjust the family's level of assistance accordingly. Interim reexaminations are also needed in certain situations. This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations, and the recalculation of family share and subsidy that occurs as a result. HUD regulations and PHA policies concerning reexaminations are presented in three parts:

Part I: Annual Reexaminations. This part discusses the process for conducting annual reexaminations.

Part II: Interim Reexaminations. This part details the requirements for families to report changes in family income and composition between annual reexaminations.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount. This part discusses the recalculation of family share and subsidy amounts based on the results of annual and interim reexaminations.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this plan, apply to both annual and interim reexaminations.

PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516]

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition at least annually. This includes gathering and verifying current information about family composition, income, and expenses. Based on this updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated. This part discusses the schedule for annual reexaminations, the information to be collected and verified, and annual reexamination effective dates.

Unlike when performing an interim reexamination or at intake, at annual reexamination, the PHA must determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period, except where the PHA uses a streamlined income determination. Income from assets, however, is always anticipated, irrespective of the income examination type [Notice PIH 2023-27]. PHAs also have the option of using a "safe harbor" income verification from another federal means-tested program to verify gross annual income. Chapter 7 contains the PHA's policies related to streamlined income determinations and the use of safe harbor income verifications.

11-I.B. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The PHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual reexamination for each family is completed *within* a 12-month period and may require reexaminations more frequently [HCV GB p. 12-1].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will begin the annual reexamination process 120 days in advance of its scheduled effective date. Generally, RHA will schedule annual reexamination effective dates to coincide with the family's anniversary date.

***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).**

RHA also may schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process

The PHA is required to obtain the information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the PHA.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Notification of annual reexaminations will be sent by mail. The notification will contain the paperwork that RHA anticipates is needed for the reexamination along with instructions to provide other required documents.

In the future notification will be sent through AssistanceCheck, an online secure database, to families that have accounts.

If all required information is not readily obtained from the family by email or mail, at the discretion of RHA an annual reexamination interview may be scheduled. Notification of the annual reexamination interview will be sent by mail and will contain the date, time, and location of the interview. In addition, it will inform the

family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the interview.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact RHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. If a family does not attend the scheduled interview, RHA will send a second notification with a new interview appointment time.

If a family fails to attend two scheduled interviews without RHA approval, or if the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, a notice of termination (see Chapter 12) will be sent to the family's address of record.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the interview process. The family must execute a certification attesting to the role and assistance provided by any such third party.

11-I.C. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

As part of the annual reexamination process, families are required to provide updated information to the PHA regarding the family's income, expenses, and composition [24 CFR 982.551(b)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Families will be asked to provide all required information as described in the reexamination letter. The required information will include RHA-designated reexamination forms, two release forms, a Tenant Certification as well as supporting documentation related to the family's income, assets expenses, and family composition. Families will be asked to provide the most current statement for all financial accounts.

If all required paperwork is not provided within 10 business days, a second letter will be mailed detailing the required information.

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

If the PHA proposes to terminate assistance based on lifetime sex offender registration information, the PHA 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 PHA has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual basis. These include:

- Legal identity
- Age
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

If adding a new family member to the unit causes overcrowding according to the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) (see Chapter 8), the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the PHA must terminate the existing contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The voucher will be issued for 60 days. Extensions may be possible if requested before the voucher expires along with a detailed Housing Search Report.

11-I.D. 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 in accordance with PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

During the annual reexamination process, RHA 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 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), RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA uses a streamlined income determination as indicated in Chapter 7 of this policy. The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA's annual reexamination paperwork.

Step 2: The PHA takes into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination.

- If there was an interim reexamination performed, the PHA must use the annual income from the interim to determine the family's total annual income, provided there are no additional changes.
- If the PHA did not perform an interim or there have been changes since the last reexamination, the PHA moves to Step 3.

Step 3: If there were changes in annual income not processed by the PHA since the last reexamination, the PHA 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 PHA may use documentation of prior-year income to calculate the annual income. For example, the PHA 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 PHA, for example:
 - Year-end statements
 - Paycheck with year-to-date amounts
 - Tax forms (Form 1040, W2, 1099, etc.)

If there are reported changes by the family or the PHA notes discrepancies between EIV and what the family reports, the PHA must follow the verification hierarchy (described in Chapter 7) to document and verify income. Exhibit 11-1 provides detailed examples of how the PHA calculates income from different sources at annual reexamination using the above method.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When the family disagrees with RHA or other agency's determination of income or RHA has other reason to use third-party verification in these circumstances, then the above will apply.

11-I.F. EFFECTIVE DATES

The PHA must establish policies concerning the effective date of changes that result from an annual reexamination [24 CFR 982.516].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In general, an *increase* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

- **If 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 RHA 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 RHA but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.**
- **If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, and there is an *increase* in the family share of the rent they may not receive 30 days notice. The increase may be applied retroactively to the scheduled effective date of the annual reexamination and the family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.**

In general, a *decrease* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

- **If a family moves to a new unit, the decrease will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract.**
- **If RHA 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 RHA.**
- **If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *decreases* in the family share of the rent will be applied 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 RHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents RHA 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 PHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances must be reported, and under what circumstances the PHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit the PHA 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].

A family may request an interim determination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination. The PHA must conduct any interim reexamination within a reasonable period of time after the family request or when the PHA 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 PHA generally should conduct the interim reexamination not longer than 30 days after the PHA 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 PHA determines that an interim reexamination of income is necessary, they must ask the family to report changes in all aspects of adjusted income.

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 PHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and PHA policies describing what changes families are required to report, what changes families may choose to report, and how the PHA will process both PHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) will conduct interim reexaminations in accordance with the procedures and practices in place prior to the issuance of HUD PIH Notice 2023-27. This means that RHA will continue to follow its established interim reexamination protocols regarding income changes, household composition updates, and other relevant factors as previously outlined in our administrative plan.

RHA will implement the changes introduced in PIH Notice 2023-27 only when explicitly directed to do so by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), whether through formal guidance, mandatory implementation timelines, or other official communication.

11-II.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Reporting

PHAs must require families to report household composition changes; however, PHAs determine the timeframe in which reporting happens [Notice PIH 2023-27]. The PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

All families must report all changes in family and household composition that occur between annual reexaminations within 14 days of the change.

Prior to adding any additional household members as an occupant of the assisted unit (other than by birth, adoption or court awarded custody) the participant must obtain written approval from the Housing Authority and property owner. RHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations.

New Family Members Not Requiring PHA Approval

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require PHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify the PHA of the addition [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family must inform RHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child within 15 days, in writing.

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 PHA 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 PHA must conduct a reexamination to determine any new income or deductions associated with the additional family member, and to make appropriate adjustments in the family share of the rent and the HAP payment [24 CFR 982.516(e)].

If a change in family size causes a violation of Housing Quality Standards (HQS) space standards (see Chapter 8), the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the PHA must terminate the family's HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Families must request RHA 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 and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by RHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

RHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the

individual meets RHA's eligibility criteria and documentation requirements (see Chapter 7, Part II).

If RHA determines an individual meets RHA's eligibility criteria as defined in Chapter 3, RHA 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 another voucher and will be required to move.

If RHA determines that an individual does not meet RHA's eligibility criteria as defined and documentation requirements, RHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and the reasons for the denial.

RHA will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

When any new family member is added, the PHA must conduct a reexamination to determine any new income or deductions associated with the additional family member, and to make appropriate adjustments in the family share of the rent and the HAP payment [24 CFR 982.516(e)].

RHA will not approve the addition of a foster child or foster adult if it will cause a violation of HQS space standards.

Departure of a Family or Household Member

Families must promptly notify the PHA 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 PHA also needs to know when any live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit. The PHA must process an interim for all decreases in adjusted income when a family member permanently moves out of the unit.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a household member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform RHA within 15 days, in writing. This also applies to a family member who has been temporarily absent but is now permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform RHA within 15 days, in writing.

11-II.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Overview

Interim reexaminations for changes in income or expenses may be scheduled either because the PHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change.

The PHA 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 PHA may decline to conduct an interim reexamination if the PHA estimates the family's adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is less than 10 percent of the family's adjusted income. The PHA may set a lower threshold in PHA policy such as performing an interim for any decreases in adjusted income, although HUD prohibits the PHA from setting a dollar-figure threshold.

However, while the PHA has some discretion, HUD requires that the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will conduct an interim reexamination any time the family's adjusted income decreases.

Per Notice PIH 2023-27 RHA will conduct an interim reexamination when the family's adjusted income decreases by 10 percent or more.

Interim Increases [24 CFR 982.516(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Increases Less than 10 Percent

PHAs 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

PHAs must conduct an interim reexamination of family income when the PHA becomes aware that the family's adjusted income has changed by an amount that the PHA estimates will result in an increase of 10 percent or more in adjusted income, with the following exceptions:

- PHAs 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
- PHAs 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, a PHA has the discretion whether to consider a subsequent increase in earned income.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

Per Notice PIH 2023-27 When a family reports an increase in their earned income between annual reexaminations, RHA will conduct an interim reexamination, when the family has experienced an interim reduction since the family's last annual reexamination.

Per Notice PIH 2023-27 RHA will process an interim reexamination for any increases in unearned income of 10 percent or more in adjusted income.

The family will be required to provide monthly income and expense reports:

- 1. If the family has reported zero income;**
- 2. If housing costs are 85% or more of the family's monthly income; or**
- 3. If the family's income and assets do not appear sufficient to cover the family's living expenses.**

RHA will review monthly income and expense reports monthly as long as the family continues to report that they have no income or insufficient income to cover expenses. Based on the results of this review RHA may conduct an interim reexamination

- **If at the time of the annual reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g. seasonal or cyclic income), RHA 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 annual reexamination, tenant declarations were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, RHA will conduct an interim reexamination, if necessary.**
- **RHA 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.**

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 PHA must look at the earned and unearned income changes independently of each other to determine if an interim reexamination is performed. The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA would be required to perform an interim. If the change in earned income met the 10 percent threshold in this case, the PHA would refer to PHA 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 PHA must conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with PHA policy.

Family Reporting

The PHA 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)].

PHA policy may require families to report only changes that the family estimates meet the threshold for an interim reexamination or the PHA may establish policies requiring that families report all changes in income and household composition, and the PHA will subsequently determine if the change requires an interim reexamination [Notice PIH 2023-27].

When the PHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Families are required to report all increases in earned and unearned income, including changes in employment, within 15 days of the date the change takes effect. These changes must be reported regardless of the length of the anticipated employment.

Changes that affect allowances applied to the family income must also be reported within 15 days of the change. These include, but are not limited to, change from full-time student status, decrease in out-of-pocket childcare or medical expenses, the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a family member or if a household member has left the residence.

If the change does not result in an interim reexamination, RHA will note the information in the tenant file but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

When the family's gross monthly income increases by \$400 (\$4800 annually) RHA will conduct an interim reexamination. An interim reexamination may also be required due to changes in allowances or household composition. Actual current

income will be used if another action necessitates an interim.

All changes must be reported in writing. Proper reporting includes providing:

Completed “Report of Change in Income/Family Composition” form (incomplete forms will be returned);

Supporting documentation of change(s) being reported (ie: termination letter, notice of action, EDD check stub, etc.); and

Signed third party verification form(s).

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

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

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 PHA policies:

- For rent increases, the PHA 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 PHA policies:

- For rent increases, the PHA 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 PHA must implement the change no later than the first rent period following completion of the interim reexamination.

However, the PHA 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. PHAs 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

- The increase generally will be effective on the first of the month following 30 days' notice to the family.
- If a family fails to report a change within the required time frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, and there is an *increase* in the family share of the rent, they may not receive 30 days notice, or 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. The family's rental assistance may also be terminated if their late reporting or non-reporting is in violation of their family obligations.

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

For a decrease to be effective the first day of the month following the report of the change, the following must occur:

Changes must be reported and verified by Roseville Housing Authority by the 20th of the month.

Failure to promptly report changes will result in no change to the rent until properly verified.

PART III: RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT

11-III.A. OVERVIEW

After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA must recalculate the family share of the rent and the subsidy amount and notify the family and owner of the changes [24 CFR 982.516(d)(2), HCV 12-6 and 12-10]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

11-III.B. CHANGES IN PAYMENT STANDARDS AND UTILITY ALLOWANCES

In order to calculate the family share of the rent and HAP amount correctly, changes in payment standards, subsidy standards, or utility allowances may need to be updated and included in the PHA's calculations.

Specific policies governing how subsidy standards, payment standards, and utility allowances are applied are discussed below.

Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must use the correct payment standard for the family, taking into consideration the family voucher size, the size of unit, and the area in which the unit is located [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. See Chapter 6 for information on how to select the appropriate payment standard.

When the PHA changes its payment standards or the family's situation changes, new payment standards are applied at the following times:

- If the PHA's payment standard amount changes during the term of the HAP contract, the date on which the new standard is applied depends on whether the standard has increased or decreased:
 - If the payment standard amount has *increased*, the increased payment standard will be applied at the *first annual* reexamination following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.
 - If the payment standard amount has *decreased*, the decreased payment standard will be applied at the *second annual* reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard.
- If the family moves to a new unit, or a new HAP contract is executed due to changes in the lease (even if the family remains in place) the current payment standard applicable to the family will be used when the new HAP contract is processed.

Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)]

If there is a change in the family unit size that would apply to a family during the HAP contract term, either due to a change in family composition, or a change in the PHA's subsidy standards (see Chapter 5), the new family voucher size must be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family at the family's *first annual* reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must reflect any changes in the family's utility arrangement with the owner, or in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

When there are changes in the utility arrangement with the owner, the PHA must use the utility allowances in effect at the time the new lease and HAP contract are executed.

At reexamination, the PHA must use the PHA current utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 982.517(d)(2)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

11-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW FAMILY SHARE AND HAP AMOUNT

The PHA must notify the owner and family of any changes in the amount of the HAP payment [HUD-52641, HAP Contract]. The notice must include the following information [HCV GB, p. 12-6]:

The amount and effective date of the new HAP payment

The amount and effective date of the new family share of the rent

The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent to owner

The family must be given an opportunity for an informal hearing regarding the PHA's determination of their annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment [24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)] (see Chapter 16).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The notice to the family will include the tenant rent and the housing assistance payment. The notice also will state the procedures for requesting an informal hearing.

11-III.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the PHA may discover errors made by the PHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of subsidy are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Chapter 12

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TENANCY

HUD regulations specify the mandatory and optional grounds for which a PHA 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 the PHA.

Part II: Approach to Termination of Assistance. This part describes the policies and the process that the PHA 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 PHA may consider in lieu of termination, the criteria the PHA will use when deciding what action to take and the steps the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA.

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 PHA is reduced to zero, the family's assistance terminates automatically 180 days after the last HAP payment.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 RHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

12-I.C. FAMILY CHOOSES TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

The family may request that the PHA terminate housing assistance payments on behalf of the family at any time.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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, RHA will follow noticing requirements in Section 12-II.F.

12-I.D. MANDATORY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

HUD requires the PHA to terminate assistance in the following circumstances:

Eviction [24 CFR 982.552(b)(2), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)]

The PHA must terminate assistance whenever a family is evicted from a unit assisted under the HCV program for a serious or repeated violation of the lease. As discussed further in section 12-II.E, incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence or stalking.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

RHA 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 decisions, RHA will consider the factors described in sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

The criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests.

Failure to Provide Consent [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3)]

The PHA must terminate assistance if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form they are required to sign for a regular or interim reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

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

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

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

Failure to Disclose and Document Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.218(c)] [Notice PIH 2012-10]

The PHA must terminate assistance for the entire household if a participant family fails to disclose the complete and accurate social security numbers of each household member and the documentation necessary to verify any social security number. However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and the PHA determines that the family's failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside of the family's control, the PHA may defer the family's termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family to be noncompliant.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The PHA will defer the family's termination and provide the family with the opportunity to comply with the requirement for a period of 30 calendar days (with the possibility of an extension) for circumstances beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency, if there is a reasonable likelihood that the participant will be able to disclose an SSN by the deadline.

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

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

Lifetime Registered Sex Offenders [Notice PIH 2012-28]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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.

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

RHA 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.

RHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, police reports, any record of arrests, convictions, or eviction of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, RHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D and 12-II-E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will terminate a family's assistance if any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related or violent criminal activity during participation in the HCV program.

RHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, police reports, 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.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, RHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D and 12-II-E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, RHA 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)(1)]

HUD permits the PHA to terminate assistance under a number of other circumstances. It is left to the discretion of the PHA 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 PHAs from considering incidents of, or criminal activity directly related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as reasons for terminating the assistance of a victim of such abuse.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will terminate a family's assistance if:

- **The family has failed to comply with any family obligations under the program. See Exhibit 12-1 for a listing of family obligations and related RHA 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 act of reporting information or providing verifications to the Housing Authority which contradict information or verifications provided to other agencies, institutions, owners or property managers is considered fraudulent in nature and is reason for termination.**
- **The family currently owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing under the 1937 Act.**
- **The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with RHA.**
- **A family member has intimidated, threatened or engaged in violent or abusive behavior toward RHA personnel. No family member is allowed to create a hostile work environment for RHA personnel.**

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

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

Intimidating refers to compelling or deterring from some action by, or as if by, threats.

RHA will not terminate a family's assistance because of the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency program.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, RHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D and 12-II-E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, RHA 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. 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the family is absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive calendar days, the family's assistance will be terminated. Notice of termination will be sent in accordance with Section 12-I.E.

Insufficient Funding [24 CFR 982.454]

The PHA may terminate HAP contracts if the PHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will determine whether there is sufficient funding to pay for currently assisted families according to the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16. If RHA determines there is a shortage of funding, prior to terminating any HAP contracts, RHA will determine if any other actions can be taken to reduce program costs. Some actions that will be considered are:

- **Denying moves that will result in an increased HAP**
- **Reduce subsidy standards**
- **Reduce payment standards (PS) if current PS exceeds 90% of FMR**

In the event that RHA decides to stop issuing vouchers as a result of a funding shortfall, and RHA is not assisting the required number of NED vouchers, when RHA resumes issuing vouchers, RHA will issue vouchers first to NED families on the waiting list. Vouchers will be issued to NED families until the required number of NED vouchers has been reached or up to the number of NED vouchers that funding will support.

If, after implementing all reasonable cost cutting measures, there is not enough funding available to provide continued assistance for current participants, RHA will terminate HAP contracts as a last resort.

Prior to terminating any HAP contracts, RHA will inform the local HUD field office. RHA will terminate the minimum number needed in order to reduce HAP costs to a level within RHA's annual budget authority.

If RHA must terminate HAP contracts due to insufficient funding, RHA will do so in accordance with the following criteria and instructions:

- **Terminate contracts for non-disabled, non-elderly households without minor children which have been on the program the longest.**
- **If additional HAP contracts must be terminated, remaining non-elderly, non-disabled households with minor children that are above the very low-income limits will have their contracts terminated from the highest household income downward.**

- **Families comprising the required number of special purpose vouchers, including nonelderly disabled (NED), HUD-Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH), Mainstream (MS) and family unification program/ Foster Youth Initiative (FUP/FYI) will be the last to be terminated.**

PART II: APPROACH TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA 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 PHA the authority to either terminate the family's assistance or to take another action. This part discusses the various actions the PHA may choose to take when it has discretion and outlines the criteria the PHA will use to make its decision about whether or not to terminate assistance. It also specifies the requirements for the notification to the family of the PHA'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 PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If in-lieu of termination of assistance the offending household member is required to leave the assisted unit, 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 RHA request.

Repayment of Family Debts

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If a family owes amounts to RHA, as a condition of continued assistance, RHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from RHA 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 PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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**

Use of Criminal Conviction Records after Admission [24 CFR 5.903]

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.903 governs a PHA's access to and use of criminal conviction records obtained from a "law enforcement agency" such as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), police departments, and other law enforcement agencies that hold criminal conviction records. While the regulatory listing of permitted uses for these records includes PHA screening of applicants for admission to the HCV program, it specifically excludes the use of records for lease enforcement and eviction of HCV participants and excludes by omission a PHA's use of records to terminate assistance for participants. While a PHA has regulatory authority to use criminal conviction records for the purpose of applicant screening for admission, there is no corresponding authority to use these records to check for criminal and illegal drug activity by participants, and therefore, PHAs may not use records for this purpose. The limitations, however, do not apply to criminal conviction information searches from non-federal sources (i.e., sources other than the "law enforcement agencies" defined in 24 CFR 5.902(b)). There is no prohibition that bars a PHA from using non-federal sources to conduct criminal background checks of program participants.

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

The PHA is permitted, but not required, to consider all relevant circumstances when determining whether a family's assistance should be terminated.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA may consider the following factors when making its decision to terminate assistance:

- **If there is a repeat violation of the same family obligation**
- **The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents**
- **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, or stalking

- **The length of time since the violation occurred, the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future**
- **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**

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

- **In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the overpaid assistance and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family.**

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

If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA's decision to terminate the family's assistance is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

12-II.E. TERMINATIONS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

This section describes the protections against termination of assistance that the Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) provides for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. For general VAWA requirements, key VAWA definitions, and PHA policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality, see section 16-IX of this plan.

VAWA Protections against Termination

VAWA provides four specific protections against termination of HCV assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. (*Note: The second, third, and fourth protections also apply to terminations of tenancy or occupancy by owners participating in the HCV program, as do the limitations discussed under the next heading.*)

- 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 PHA 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 PHA, 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 they were imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they 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 [see 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, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking [see 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(2)].

Fourth, it gives PHAs the authority to terminate assistance to any tenant or lawful occupant who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others without terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing, the 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA to terminate the assistance of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking if the PHA 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, the PHA must have objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators. Even when a victim poses an actual and imminent threat, however, HUD regulations authorize a PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In determining whether a program participant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, the PHA 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, or stalking

Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat

Whether the threat is likely to happen within a short period of time

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 the PHA'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 [CFR 5.2007]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When an individual facing termination of assistance for reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking claims protection under VAWA, RHA will request that the individual provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with the policies in section 16-IX.D of this plan.

RHA 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 RHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must follow the same rules when terminating assistance to an individual as it would when

terminating the assistance of an entire family [FR Notice 3/16/07].

If the perpetrator remains in the unit, the PHA continues to pay the owner until the PHA terminates the perpetrator from the program. The PHA must not stop paying HAP until 30 days after the owner bifurcates the lease to evict the perpetrator. The PHA 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, the PHA will provide any remaining participant a chance to establish eligibility for the program. If the remaining participant cannot do so, the PHA will provide them with 30 days to establish eligibility for another housing program prior to termination of the HAP contract.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When the actions of a participant or other family member result in a RHA decision to terminate the family's assistance and another family member claims that the actions involve criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others, RHA will request that the victim submit the required certification or supporting documentation in accordance with the stated time frame (see Chapter 16). If the certification or supporting documentation is submitted within the required time frame, or any approved extension period, RHA will terminate the perpetrator's assistance by removing them from the assisted household. If the victim does not provide the certification and supporting documentation, as required, RHA will proceed with termination of the family's assistance.

If RHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if the participant's tenancy is not terminated, RHA will bypass the standard process and proceed with the immediate termination of the family's assistance.

12-II.F. TERMINATION NOTICE

HUD regulations require PHAs to provide written notice of termination of assistance to a family only when the family is entitled to an informal hearing. However, since the family's HAP contract and lease will also terminate when the family's assistance terminates [form HUD-

52641], it is a good business practice to provide written notification to both owner and family anytime assistance will be terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Whenever a family's assistance will be terminated, RHA will send a written notice of termination to the family and to the owner. The notice will state the date on which the termination will become effective. This date generally will be at least 30 calendar days following the date of the termination notice, but exceptions will be made whenever HUD rules, other PHA policies, or the circumstances surrounding the termination require.

When the PHA notifies an owner that a family's assistance will be terminated, the PHA 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 PHA sends to the family must meet the additional HUD and PHA notice requirements discussed in section 16-III.C of this plan. VAWA requires PHAs to provide notice of VAWA rights and the HUD 5382 form when a PHA terminates a household's housing benefits.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Whenever RHA decides to terminate a family's assistance because of the family's action or failure to act, RHA will include in its termination notice the VAWA information.

Still other notice requirements apply in two situations:

- If a criminal record is the basis of a family's termination, the PHA must provide a copy of the record to the subject of the record and the tenant so that they have an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the record [24 CFR 982.553(d)(2)].
- If immigration status is the basis of a family's termination, as discussed in section 12-I.D, the special notice requirements in section 16-III.D must be followed.

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 PHA 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, and 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 PHA'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, the case of criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the tenant or an affiliated individual is the 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 has engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of whether the covered person has been arrested or convicted for such activity and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction. This is the case except in certain incidents where the criminal activity directly relates to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, 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.

If a property is subject to foreclosure, 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. See Section 13-II.G for a discussion of PHA policies relating to units in foreclosure.

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 notices 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 PHA a copy of any eviction notices at the same time the owner notifies the family. The family is also required to give the PHA a copy of any eviction notice (see Chapter 5).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If an owner would like to continue to receive HAP during the eviction process, the owner must provide RHA with documentation related to the eviction, including notice of the eviction date, as soon as possible, but no later than 2 weeks following the court-ordered eviction.

If the owner has begun eviction proceedings, provided RHA with the required documentation and the family continues to occupy the unit, RHA will continue to make payments until the owner obtains a judgment or the family moves out.

12-III.D. DECIDING WHETHER TO TERMINATE TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310(h), 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4)]

An owner who has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision. These might include:

- The nature of the offending action
- The seriousness of the offending action;
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of the owner's failure to terminate the tenancy;
- The extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action;
- The effect of termination of tenancy on household members not involved in the offending activity;
- The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities;
- The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action;
- The effect of the owner's action on the integrity of the program.

The owner may require a family to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

In determining whether to terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the owner may consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully (42 U.S.C. 13661). For this purpose, the owner may require the tenant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

The owner's termination of tenancy actions must be consistent with the fair housing and equal opportunity provisions in 24 CFR 5.105.

An owner's decision to terminate tenancy for incidents related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is limited by the Violence against Women Act of 2013 (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 PHA has no other grounds for termination of assistance, the PHA may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance (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 PHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.
- The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 and or utilities, 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 PHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

- The family must promptly give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.
- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA. The family must promptly notify the PHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded

custody of a child. The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 RHA at the start of the extended absence.

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and PHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and PHA policies related to alcohol abuse.

- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

Chapter 13

OWNERS

INTRODUCTION

Owners play a major role in the HCV program by supplying housing for participating families.

The term “owner” refers to any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4(b)]. The term “owner” includes a principal or other interested party [24 CFR 982.453; 24 CFR 982.306(f)], such as a designated agent of the owner.

Owners have numerous responsibilities under the program, including screening and leasing to families, maintaining the dwelling unit, enforcing the lease, and complying with various contractual obligations.

The Chapter is organized in two parts:

Part I: Owners in the HCV Program. This part discusses the role of an owner in the PHA’s HCV program and highlights key owner rights and responsibilities.

Part II: HAP Contracts. This part explains provisions of the HAP contract and the relationship between the PHA, and the owner as expressed in the HAP contract.

For detailed information about HCV program responsibilities and processes, including PHA policies in key areas, owners will need to refer to several other chapter in this plan. Where appropriate, Chapter 13 will reference the other chapters.

PART I. OWNERS IN THE HCV PROGRAM

13-I.A. OWNER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION [HCV GB, pp. 2-4 to 2-6]

Recruitment

PHAs are responsible for ensuring that very low-income families have access to all types and ranges of affordable housing in the PHA's jurisdiction, particularly housing outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. A critical element in fulfilling this responsibility is for the PHA to ensure that a sufficient number of owners, representing all types and ranges of affordable housing in the PHA's jurisdiction, are willing to participate in the HCV program.

To accomplish this objective, PHAs must identify and recruit new owners to participate in the program.

If the PHA will be conducting outreach events, the PHA must ensure that notices and communications during outreach events are provided in a manner that is effective for persons with hearing, visual, and other communications-related disabilities. PHAs must also take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to programs to persons with limited English proficiency.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When needed, RHA will conduct owner outreach to ensure that owners are familiar with the program and its advantages. RHA will actively recruit property owners with property located outside areas of poverty and minority concentration. These outreach strategies may 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**
- **Developing working relationships with owners and real estate brokers associations**

Outreach strategies will be monitored for effectiveness and adapted accordingly.

The following census tracts have been identified as areas of poverty and minority concentration within RHA's jurisdiction: 209.01 and 211.03

Retention

In addition to recruiting owners to participate in the HCV program, the PHA must also provide the kind of customer service that will encourage participating owners to remain active in the program.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

All RHA 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.

RHA will provide owners with a packet that explains the program, including HUD and RHA policies and procedures, in easy-to-understand language.

RHA will give special attention to helping new owners succeed through activities such as:

- **Providing the owner with a designated RHA contact person.**
- **Coordinating inspection and leasing activities between RHA, the owner, and the**

family.

- **Initiating telephone contact with the owner to explain the inspection process and provide 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 PHA to assist families in their housing search by providing the family with a list of landlords or other parties known to the PHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family, or to help the family find a unit. Although the PHA cannot maintain a list of owners that are pre-qualified to participate in the program, owners may indicate to the PHA 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)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Owners that wish to indicate their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family or to help the HCV family find a unit must notify RHA. RHA will maintain a listing of such owners and provide this listing to the HCV family as part of the informational briefing packet.

When a family approaches an owner to apply for tenancy, the owner is responsible for screening the family and deciding whether to lease to the family, just as the owner would with any potential unassisted tenant. The PHA 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 documents the owner's willingness to lease to the family and to follow the program's requirements. When submitted to the PHA, this document is the first step in the process of obtaining approval for the family to receive the financial assistance it will need in order to occupy the unit. Also submitted with the RFTA should be a copy of the owner's proposed dwelling lease. 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 meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. The PHA will inspect the owner's dwelling unit at least annually to ensure that the unit continues to meet HQS requirements. See

Chapter 8 for a discussion of the HQS standards, and policies for HQS inspections at initial lease-up and throughout the family's tenancy.

The PHA 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. Exceptions may be made according to HUD regulations; an example may be Tax Credit Units. 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 PHA must ensure that the family does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of the calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

The dwelling lease must comply with all program requirements [24 CFR 982.308]. Owners may choose to use their standard leases when renting to an assisted family. The HUD Tenancy Addendum includes the HUD requirements governing the tenancy and must be added word-for-word to the owner's lease. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of the dwelling lease and tenancy addendum, including lease terms and provisions.

The PHA and the owner must execute a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract (Form HUD-52641). The HAP contract format is prescribed by HUD. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of the HUD requirements for execution of the HAP contract.

13-I.C. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.452]

The basic owner responsibilities in the HCV program are outlined in the regulations as follows:

- Complying with all of the owner's obligations under the housing assistance payments (HAP) contract and the lease
- Performing all management and rental functions for the assisted unit, including selecting a voucher-holder to lease the unit, and deciding if the family is suitable for tenancy of the unit
- Maintaining the unit in accordance with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS), including performance of maintenance as needed
- Complying with equal opportunity requirements
- Preparing and furnishing to the PHA information required under the HAP contract
- Collecting and 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 person with disabilities [24 CFR 100.203]
- Complying with the Violence against Women Act (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); 24 CFR 982.452(b)(1); and FR Notice 1/4/23].

13-I.D. OWNER QUALIFICATIONS

The PHA does not formally approve an owner to participate in the HCV program. No owner has a right to participate in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.306(e)]. The PHA reserves the right to prohibit an owner from participating in the HCV program at its sole discretion due to past owner behavior, conflict of interest, or other owner-related issues. The PHA's decision to prohibit an owner from participating in the HCV program shall be final and an owner shall not be entitled to an administrative hearing to challenge the decision.

Owners Barred from Participation [24 CFR 982.306(a) and (b)]

The PHA must not approve the assisted tenancy if the PHA has been informed that the owner has been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR part 2424. HUD may direct the PHA 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 PHA must not approve tenancy if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family. The PHA 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. Contracts, currently in place when this regulation was put into effect, on behalf of owners and families that are related may continue. 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 PHA 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 PHA (except a participant commissioner)
- Any employee of the PHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the PHA, 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 PHA must submit a waiver request to the appropriate HUD Field Office for determination.

Any waiver request submitted by the PHA 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 PHA, 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 PHA or assistance under the HCV program for an eligible PHA 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 PHA, description of the nature of the investment, including disclosure/divestiture plans.

Where the PHA has requested a conflict-of-interest waiver, the PHA may not execute the HAP contract until HUD has made a decision on the waiver request.

Owner Actions That May Result in Disapproval of a Tenancy Request [24 CFR 982.306(c)]

HUD regulations permit the PHA to disapprove a request for tenancy for various actions and inactions of the owner.

If the PHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will refuse to approve a request for tenancy if RHA becomes aware that any of the following are true:

- **The owner has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f);**
- **The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;**
- **The owner has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;**
- **The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with the 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 RHA, 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) has a history of drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.
- The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes; or
- The owner has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessment.

In considering whether to disapprove owners for any of the discretionary reasons listed above, RHA 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, RHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose to approve an owner.

Legal Ownership of Unit

The following represents Roseville Housing Authority Policy on legal ownership of a dwelling unit to be assisted under the HCV program.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will enter into a contractual relationship with the legal owner of a qualified unit. No tenancy will be approved without acceptable documentation of legal ownership (e.g., deed of trust or proof of taxes for most recent year, etc.). If a corporation, LLC (Limited Liability Company) or other legal entity owns the property, verification of the legal signatory(s) must be provided. If the owner chooses to appoint a representative to act on his behalf, a written management agreement signed by both the owner and appointed management representative will be required.

Owners must agree to sign all Owner Documents in front of RHA Staff and present their photo ID to be copied. If the landlord cannot appear before Housing Staff, they must have their signature notarized on the Landlord Certification.

13-I.E. NON-DISCRIMINATION [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641]

The owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability, in connection with any actions or responsibilities under the HCV program and the HAP contract with the PHA.

The owner must cooperate with the PHA 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 PHA.

See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity requirements in the HCV program.

PART II. HAP CONTRACTS

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAP contract represents a written agreement between the PHA, and the owner of the dwelling unit occupied by an HCV assisted family. The contract spells out the owner's responsibilities under the program, as well as the PHA's obligations. Under the HAP contract, the PHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of the family approved by the PHA to occupy the unit.

The HAP contract is used for all HCV program tenancies except for 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 PHA's HCV program.

When the PHA has determined that the unit meets program requirements and the tenancy is approvable, the PHA 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 PHA representative and owner [HCV Guidebook, pp 11-10 and 11-11].

In general, the HAP contract cannot be modified. However, PHAs do have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract which prohibits the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practices or in excess of amounts charged to unassisted tenants. Roseville Housing Authority Policy on the amount of security deposit an owner may collect is found in Chapter 9.

PHAs also have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract that defines when the housing assistance payment by the PHA is deemed received by the owner (e.g., upon mailing by the PHA or actual receipt by the owner).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA has not adopted a policy that defines when the housing assistance payment by RHA is deemed received by the owner. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

Part B is the body of the contract. It describes in detail program requirements affecting the owner and owner roles and responsibilities under the HCV program. Most of the requirements contained in Part B of the HAP contract are outlined elsewhere in this plan. Topics addressed in Part B include:

- Lease of Contract Unit
- Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services
- Term of HAP Contract
- Provision and Payment of Utilities and Appliances
- Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent
- PHA Payment to Owner
- Prohibition of Discrimination
- Owner's Breach of HAP Contract
- PHA and HUD Access to Premises and Owner's Records
- Exclusion of Third-Party Rights
- Conflict of Interest
- Assignment of the HAP Contract
- Written Notices
- Entire Agreement Interpretation

Part C of the contract includes the Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). The addendum sets forth the tenancy requirements for the program and the composition of the household, as approved by the PHA. 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 PHA 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 Housing Authority will prorate partial month HAP using the actual amount of days for the month that the HAP is prorated.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

All Housing Assistance Payments will be made by direct deposit. AssistanceCheck, an online secure database, will be available for owners to view the payment detail for each direct deposit HAP.

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 PHA 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 for the time the family is residing in the unit.

The monthly HAP payment by the PHA 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 PHA 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 total rent to the owner and the HAP payment. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of this maximum [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)]. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)]. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances and other items that are not included in the lease.

If the owner receives any excess HAP from the PHA, the excess amount must be returned immediately. If the PHA determines that the owner is not entitled to all or a portion of the HAP, the PHA 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 PHA, the owner certifies to compliance with the terms of the HAP contract. When payment is made by direct deposit, the owner must notify the Housing Authority within two weeks of payment if any payments have been made in error. In the absence of notifying the Housing Authority of errors, 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 HQS; 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA is not required to pay a late payment penalty if HUD determines that the payment is late for reasons beyond the PHA's control. In addition, late payment penalties are not required if the PHA intentionally delays or denies payment as a remedy to an owner breach of the HAP contract [HCV Guidebook p. 11-7].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If an owner requests a stop payment for a HAP check that has not been received, RHA will allow two weeks from the date of issue before stopping payment and reissuing a HAP check.

Termination of HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.311(b)]

The PHA 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. The Housing Authority will prorate partial month HAP using the actual amount of days for the month that the HAP is prorated.

If the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit, the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The owner must inform RHA when the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit.

The owner must inform RHA when the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant and provide RHA 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, RHA 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 RHA 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 HQS
- 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 PHA determines that a breach of the HAP contract has occurred, it may exercise any of its rights and remedies under the HAP contract.

The PHA rights and remedies against the owner under the HAP contract include recovery of any HAP overpayment, suspension of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of the housing assistance payment, termination of the payment or termination of the HAP contract. The PHA may also obtain additional relief by judicial order or action.

The PHA 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 PHA must provide the owner with written notice of any reduction in housing assistance payments or the termination of the HAP contract.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Before RHA invokes a remedy against an owner, RHA will evaluate all information and documents available to determine if the contract has been breached.

If relevant, RHA 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, RHA 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 PHA terminates the HAP contract;
- The PHA terminates assistance for the family;
- The family moves from the assisted unit without proper notice. 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 PHA 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 PHA;
- The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) between the PHA and HUD expires
- The PHA elects to terminate the HAP contract.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 HQS [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 PHA terminates the HAP contract, the PHA 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].**

If the PHA terminates the HAP contract, the PHA 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].

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Generally, the HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which RHA gives written notice to the owner.

RHA cannot make any HAP payment for any month after the month the family vacates the unit.

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 PHA.

An owner under a HAP contract must notify the PHA in writing prior to a change in the legal ownership of the unit. The owner must supply all information as requested by the PHA.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Assignment of the HAP contract will be approved only if the new owner is qualified to become an owner under the HCV program according to the policies in Section 13-I.D. of this chapter.

RHA 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, RHA will inform the current owner in writing whether the assignment may take place.

The new owner must provide a written certification to RHA that includes:

- **A copy of the escrow statement or other document showing the transfer of title and recorded deed;**
- **A copy of the owner's IRS Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification;**
- **The effective date of the HAP contract assignment;**
- **A written agreement to comply with the terms of the HAP contract; and**
- **A certification that the new owner is not a prohibited relative.**

If the new owner does not agree to an assignment of the HAP contract, or fails to provide the necessary documents, RHA will terminate the HAP contract with the old owner.

RHA requires Direct Deposit for HAP payments for all owners.

Chapter 14

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) is committed to ensuring that subsidy funds made available to RHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and RHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents PHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures the PHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

14-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and detecting program abuse. PHAs are required to use the EIV system at annual reexamination in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. PHAs are further required to:

- Provide applicants and participants with form HUD-52675, “Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations”
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

To ensure that RHA’s HCV program is administered according to the highest ethical and legal standards, RHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

RHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues during the voucher briefing sessions described in Chapter 5.

RHA will provide each participant with the publication with a copy of *Is Fraud Worth It? (HUD-1141)* that explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

RHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in the 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key RHA forms and form letters that request information from a family or owner.

RHA staff will be available to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and PHA-required forms.

RHA will provide each RHA 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.

RHA prohibits conflict of interest regarding administering federal funds pursuant to Administrative Regulation A.R. 4.06 which calls out conflicts of interest provisions under Federal law that are applicable to all employees, officers and agents of the City of Roseville who administer Federal funds.

14-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, the PHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

Under the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP), HUD requires the PHA to review a random sample of tenant records annually to determine if the records conform to program requirements and to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure HQS compliance [24 CFR, Part 985]. (See Chapter 16 for additional information about SEMAP requirements).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In addition to the SEMAP quality control requirements, RHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse.

- 1. RHA routinely will use available HUD and other non-HUD sources of up-front income. This includes The Work Number and any other private or public databases available to the PHA.**
- 2. At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.**
- 3. RHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.**

Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

OMB Circular A-133 requires all PHAs that expend \$500,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of PHA activities and notifies the PHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will encourage staff, program participants, and the public to report possible program abuse (pursuant to Personnel Regulations within the Municipal Code as well as Administrative Regulations - <http://qcode.us/codes/roseville> 3.15.040 General employee conduct).

14-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the PHA Will Investigate

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will review all referrals, specific allegations, complaints and tips from any source, including other agencies, companies and individuals, to determine if they warrant investigation.

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

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516]

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

Analysis and Findings

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA will determine:

- (1) Whether an error or program abuse has occurred;**
- (2) Whether any amount of money is owed RHA; and**
- (3) What corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.**

Consideration of Remedies

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, RHA 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; and**
- (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, RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies within 14 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 RHA determined the error or program abuses;**
- (3) The remedies to be employed; and**
- (4) The family's right to appeal the results through the informal review or hearing process, if applicable (see Chapter 16).**

PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

14-II.A. SUBSIDY UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENTS

A subsidy under- or overpayment includes (1) an incorrect housing assistance payment to the owner, (2) an incorrect family share established for the family, and (3) an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect subsidy determination is an overpayment or underpayment of subsidy, the PHA must promptly correct the HAP, family share, and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Increases in the family share as a result of RHA error, will be implemented only after the family has received 30 days 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 PHA or the PHA 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 PHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to PHA [HCV GB pp. 22-12 to 22-13]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any excess subsidy received. RHA 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, RHA will terminate the family's assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

PHA Reimbursement to Family [HCV GB p. 22-12]

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will not reimburse the family for any underpayment of assistance when the underpayment clearly is caused by the family.

Prohibited Actions

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

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

- **Payment to the owner in excess of amounts authorized by RHA for rent, security deposit, and additional services**
- **Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to Roseville Housing Authority employees, contractors, or other RHA representatives**
- **Offering payments or other incentives to the property owner or a third party as an inducement for the third party or the property owner to make false or misleading statements to RHA 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**

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

Penalties for Program Abuse

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

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

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

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

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

Owner Reimbursement to the PHA

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

Prohibited Owner Actions

An owner participating in the HCV program must not:

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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

- **Charging the family rent above or below the amount specified by RHA**
- **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 Roseville Housing Authority employees, contractors, or other RHA representatives**
- **Offering payments or other incentives to an HCV family as an inducement for the family to make false or misleading statements to RHA**
- **Residing in the unit with an assisted family (with the exception of RHA-approved "shared housing".)**

Remedies and Penalties

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by RHA 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 and/or accepting anything of material value from participants, applicants, participating families, vendors, owners, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to the RHA that exceeds the City of Roseville's policy for its employees (pursuant to Personnel Regulations within the Municipal Code as well as Administrative Regulations - <http://qcode.us/codes/roseville> 3.15.030 Gifts and gratuities; and Administrative Regulation A.R. 2.14 Acceptance of Gifts and Gratuities by City Employees).**
- **Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties**
- **Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of RHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When RHA determines that program abuse by an owner, family, or RHA staff member has occurred and the amount of overpaid subsidy meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, RHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of overpaid assistance meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the HCV program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

14-II.F. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

The PHA may retain a portion of program fraud losses that the PHA recovers from a family or owner through litigation, court order, or a repayment agreement [24 CFR 982.163].

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA related to the collection, these costs must be deducted from the amount retained by the PHA.

Chapter 15

SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES

[24 CFR 982 Subpart M; New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types*]

INTRODUCTION

The PHA may permit a family to use any of the special housing types discussed in this chapter. However, the PHA is not required to permit families receiving assistance in its jurisdiction to use these housing types, except that PHAs must permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability. The PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Families will not be permitted to use any special housing types, unless use is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to a person with disabilities.

However, policy language is included in this chapter where relevant in the event the PHA does grant use as a reasonable accommodation

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].

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Roseville Housing Authority does not administer a HCV Homeownership Program and does not assist with Cooperative Housing which is a form of ownership

This chapter consists of the following five 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: Manufactured Homes (including manufactured home space rental)

PART I: SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY

[24 CFR 982.602 through 982.605]

15-I.A. OVERVIEW

A single room occupancy (SRO) unit provides living and sleeping space for the exclusive use of the occupant but requires the occupant to share sanitary and/or food preparation facilities with others. More than one person may not occupy an SRO unit. HCV regulations do not limit the number of units in an SRO facility, but the size of a facility may be limited by local ordinances.

When providing HCV assistance in an SRO unit, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted person, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-I.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for SRO housing is 75 percent of the zero-bedroom payment standard amount on the PHA'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. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS (HQS)

HQS requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to SRO housing except as modified below.

- *Access:* Access doors to the SRO unit must have working locks for privacy. The occupant must be able to access the unit without going through any other unit. Each unit must have immediate access to two or more approved means of exit from the building, appropriately marked and leading to safe and open space at ground level. The SRO unit must also have any other means of exit required by State or local law.
- *Fire Safety:* All SRO facilities must have a sprinkler system that protects major spaces. "Major spaces" are defined as hallways, common areas, and any other areas specified in local fire, building, or safety codes. SROs must also have hard-wired smoke detectors, and any other fire and safety equipment required by state or local law.

Sanitary facilities and space and security standards must meet local code requirements for SRO housing. In the absence of local code standards, the requirements discussed below apply [24 CFR 982.605].

- *Sanitary Facilities:* At least one flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a lavatory basin, and a bathtub or shower in proper operating condition must be provided for each six persons (or fewer) residing in the SRO facility. If the SRO units are leased only to men, flush urinals may be substituted for up to one half of the required number of toilets. Sanitary facilities must be reasonably accessible from a common hall or passageway and may not be located more than one floor above or below the SRO unit. They may not be located below grade unless the SRO units are located on that level.

- *Space and Security:* An SRO unit must contain at least 110 square feet of floor space, and at least four square feet of closet space with an unobstructed height of at least five feet, for use by the occupant. If the closet space is less than four square feet, the habitable floor space in the SRO unit must be increased by the amount of the deficiency. Exterior doors and windows accessible from outside the SRO unit must be lockable.

Because no children live in SRO housing, the housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART II: CONGREGATE HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.606 through 982.609]

15-II.A. OVERVIEW

Congregate housing is intended for use by elderly persons or persons with disabilities. A congregate housing facility contains a shared central kitchen and dining area and a private living area for the individual household that includes at least a living room, bedroom and bathroom. Food service for residents must be provided.

If approved by the PHA, a family member or live-in aide may reside with the elderly person or person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in congregate housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Assisted living facilities will be eligible under this housing type.

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 PHA 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 PHA must use the one-bedroom payment standard.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a congregate housing facility is the lower of the applicable payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

The gross rent for the unit for the purpose of calculating HCV assistance is the shelter portion (including utilities) of the resident's monthly housing expense only. The residents' costs for food service should not be included in the rent for a congregate housing unit.

15-II.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

HQS requirements as described in Chapter 8 apply to congregate housing except for the requirements stated below.

Congregate housing must have (1) a refrigerator of appropriate size in the private living area of each resident; (2) a central kitchen and dining facilities located within the premises and accessible to the residents, and (3) food service for the residents, that is not provided by the residents themselves.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART III: GROUP HOME

[24 CFR 982.610 through 982.614 and HCV GB p. 7-4]

15-III.A. OVERVIEW

A group home is a state-licensed facility intended for occupancy by elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities. Except for live-in aides, all persons living in a group home, whether assisted or not, must be elderly persons or persons with disabilities. Persons living in a group home must not require continuous medical or nursing care.

A group home consists of bedrooms for residents, which can be shared by no more than two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.

No more than 12 persons may reside in a group home including assisted and unassisted residents and any live-in aides.

If approved by the PHA, a live-in aide may live in the group home with a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

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 PHA'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 number of persons in the assisted household equals one assisted person plus any PHA-approved live-in aide.

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 family unit size to 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 PHA must consider whether sanitary facilities and facilities for food preparation and service are common facilities or private facilities.

15-III.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

HQS requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to group homes except for the requirements stated below.

- *Sanitary Facilities:* A group home must have at least one bathroom in the facility, with a flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a fixed basin with hot and cold running water, and a shower or bathtub with hot and cold running water. A group home may contain private or common bathrooms. However, no more than four residents can be required to share a bathroom.
- *Food Preparation and Service:* Group home units must contain a kitchen and dining area with adequate space to store, prepare, and serve food. The facilities for food preparation and service may be private or may be shared by the residents. The kitchen must contain a range, an oven, a refrigerator, and a sink with hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private disposal system.
- *Space and Security:* Group homes must contain at least one bedroom of appropriate size for every two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.
- *Structure and Material:* To avoid any threat to the health and safety of the residents, group homes must be structurally sound. Elevators must be in good condition. Group homes must be accessible to and usable by residents with disabilities.
- *Site and Neighborhood:* Group homes must be located in a residential setting. The site and neighborhood should be reasonably free from hazards to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents, and should not be subject to serious adverse conditions, such as:
 - Dangerous walks or steps
 - Instability
 - Flooding, poor drainage
 - Septic tank back-ups
 - Sewage hazards
 - Mud slides
 - Abnormal air pollution
 - Smoke or dust
 - Excessive noise
 - Vibrations or vehicular traffic
 - Excessive accumulations of trash
 - Vermin or rodent infestation, and
 - Fire hazards.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

PART IV: SHARED HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.615 through 982.618]

15-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Families in markets with tight rental conditions or with a prevalence of single-family housing may determine a shared housing living arrangement to be a useful way to secure affordable housing. PHAs offering shared housing as a housing solution may also experience some reduction in the average per-unit-cost (PUC) paid on behalf of assisted families.

Shared housing is a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family and another resident or residents. The unit may be a house or an apartment. 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.

Shared housing may be offered in a number of ways, including for-profit co-living (such as a boarding house, single bedroom with common living room/kitchen/dining room) run by a private company [Notice PIH 2021-05].

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 PHA, a live-in aide may reside with the family to care for a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When shared housing is offered as a housing option, HUD encourages PHAs to consider ways in which the families may be assisted in finding shared housing, including for-profit shared housing matching (such as roommates or single-family homes) and online sites that charge a fee for their matching services, or nonprofit shared housing matching services. HUD further encourages PHAs to include information about this housing possibility in the family's voucher briefing.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Shared housing units are not permitted unless use is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to a person with disabilities.

PHAs should be aware of potential local legal barriers to HCV participants using shared housing, which can create additional obstacles for shared housing:

- Municipalities may have occupancy limits for the number of unrelated persons who may share a housing unit.
- Local zoning codes for single family housing may restrict occupancy in certain areas to households whose family members are related by blood.

PHAs should work with local jurisdictions to find solutions that encourage affordable housing and are consistent with the Fair Housing Act, Title VI, and other federal, state, and local fair housing laws. PHAs should inform HUD if they encounter barriers to shared housing that may conflict with fair housing laws.

When providing HCV assistance in shared 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: 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 (voucher 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, non-shared space by the total number of bedrooms in the unit.

Example: Family holds a two-bedroom voucher.

Shared housing unit size: bedrooms available to assisted family = 2

Total bedrooms in the unit: 3

2 Bedrooms for assisted family

÷ 3 Bedrooms in the unit

.667 pro rata share

2 BR payment standard: \$1200

3 BR payment standard: \$1695 $\times$.667 (pro rata share) = \$1131

\$1131 is lower than the \$1200 payment standard for the 2 BR family unit size \$1131 is the payment standard used to calculate the HAP

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 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 PHA 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 PHA may consider whether sanitary and food preparation areas are private or shared.

15-IV.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

The PHA 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.

HQS 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 (voucher size). A zero-bedroom or one-bedroom unit may not be used for shared housing.

PART V: MANUFACTURED HOMES

[24 CFR 982.620 through 982.624]

15-V.A. OVERVIEW

A manufactured home is a manufactured structure, transportable in one or more parts, that is built on a permanent chassis and designed for use as a principal place of residence. HCV-assisted families may occupy manufactured homes in two different ways.

(1) A family can choose to rent a manufactured home already installed on a space and the PHA 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 HQS 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. PHAs may, but are not required to, provide assistance for such families.

15-V.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-V.C. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

Payment Standards

The FMR for a manufactured home space is generally 40 percent of the published FMR for a two-bedroom unit or, where approved by HUD, the 40th percentile of the rental distribution of manufactured home spaces for the FMR area. The PHA may establish a payment standard for manufactured home spaces that is between 90-110 percent of the FMR for manufactured home spaces.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA payment standard for a manufactured home space will be 100% of the FMR for a manufactured home space. The payment standard will be calculated as 40% x FMR for a 2-bedroom unit.

Utility Allowance

The PHA 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

The space rent is the sum of the rent to the owner for the manufactured home space, any charges for maintenance and management provided by the owner, and the utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities.

Amortization Costs

The monthly payment made by the family to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home is the debt service established at the time of application to a lender for financing the purchase of the manufactured home if monthly payments are still being made. Any increase in debt service due to refinancing after purchase of the home may not be included in the amortization cost. Debt service for set-up charges incurred by a family may be included in the monthly amortization payments made by the family. In addition, set-up charges incurred before the family became an assisted family may be included in the amortization cost if monthly payments are still being made to amortize the charges.

Housing Assistance Payment

The HAP for a manufactured home space under the housing choice voucher program is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the (gross) manufactured home space rent minus the TTP.

Rent Reasonableness

Initially, and annually thereafter the PHA must determine that the rent for the manufactured home space is reasonable based on rents for comparable manufactured home spaces. The PHA must consider the location and size of the space, and any services and maintenance to be provided by the owner. By accepting the monthly HAP check, the owner certifies that the rent does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted spaces in the manufactured home park or elsewhere.

15-V.D. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Under either type of occupancy described in 15-VI.A above, the manufactured home must meet all HQS performance requirements and acceptability criteria discussed in Chapter 8 of this plan. In addition, the following requirement applies:

Manufactured Home Tie-Down

A manufactured home must be placed on the site in a stable manner and must be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage. The home must be securely anchored by a tie-down device that distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors to resist overturning and sliding.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

Manufactured homes that have been in place before July 20, 1994 are exempt from tie downs.

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 PHA'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 PHA. This part describes policies for recovery of monies that the PHA has overpaid on behalf of families, or to owners, and describes the circumstances under which the PHA 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 PHA.

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 PHA will follow.

Part VII: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level. This part describes the PHA's responsibilities for reporting, data collection, and record keeping relative to children with environmental intervention 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 PHA'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, and human trafficking; and maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained from victims.

PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE [24 CFR 982.155]

The PHA 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 PHA 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).

In addition, as specified in Notice PIH 2022-18, PHAs may use administrative fee funding for both administrative and “other expenses” needed to employ strategies and undertake activities beyond regular administrative responsibilities to facilitate the successful leasing and use of housing choice vouchers by families, such as through the use of security deposit assistance and landlord recruitment and incentive payments, among other allowable expenses specified in the notice. PHAs are also permitted to use UNP for these expenses [Notice PIH 2022-18].

If a PHA has not adequately administered its HCV program, HUD may prohibit use of funds in the UNP Account and may direct the PHA 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 PHA Board of Commissioners or other authorized officials to establish the maximum amount that may be charged against the UNP account without specific approval.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Expenditures from the UNP account will be made in accordance with all applicable federal requirements.

PART II: SETTING PROGRAM STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Although many of the program's requirements are established centrally by HUD, the HCV program's regulations recognize that some flexibility is required to allow the PHA to adapt the program to local conditions. This part discusses how the PHA establishes and updates certain schedules and standards that are used to administer the program locally. Details about how these schedules are applied to individual families are provided in other chapters. The schedules and standards discussed here include:

- *Payment Standards*, which dictate the maximum subsidy a family can receive (application of the Payment Standards is discussed in Chapter 6); and
- *Utility Allowances*, which specify how a family's payment should be adjusted to account for tenant-paid utilities (application of utility allowances is discussed in Chapter 6).

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Copies of the Payment Standard and utility allowance schedules are available for review in RHA's office during normal business hours or online at www.roseville.ca.gov/rha.

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.

Establishing and updating the PHA passbook rate, which is used to calculate imputed income from assets, is covered in Chapter 6 (see Section 6-I.G.)

16-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7]

The Payment Standard sets the maximum subsidy payment a family can receive from the PHA each month [24 CFR 982.505(a)]. Payment Standards are based on **Fair Market Rents (FMRs)** published annually by HUD. FMRs are set at a percentile within the rent distribution of standard quality rental housing units in each FMR area. For most jurisdictions FMRs are set at the 40th percentile of rents in the market area.

The PHA must establish a Payment Standard schedule that establishes Payment Standard amounts for each FMR area within the PHA's jurisdiction, and for each unit size within each of the FMR areas. For each unit size, the PHA may establish a single Payment Standard amount for the whole FMR area or may set different Payment Standards for different parts of the FMR area. Unless HUD grants an exception, the PHA is required to establish a Payment Standard within a "basic range" established by HUD – between 90 and 110 percent of the published FMR for each unit size.

Updating Payment Standards

When HUD updates its FMRs, the PHA must update its Payment Standards if the standards are no longer within the basic range [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. HUD may require the PHA to make

further adjustments if it determines that rent burdens for assisted families in the PHA's jurisdiction are unacceptably high 24 CFR 982.503(g)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will review the appropriateness of the Payment Standards when the new FMR is published, and at other times as deemed necessary. In addition to ensuring the Payment Standards are always within the "basic range" RHA will consider the following factors when determining whether an adjustment should be made to the Payment Standard schedule:

1. Funding Availability: RHA will review the budget to determine the impact projected subsidy adjustments will have on funding available for the program and the number of families served. RHA will compare the number of families who could be served under revised Payment Standard amounts with the number assisted under current Payment Standard amounts.

2. 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, RHA may consider increasing the Payment Standard for the impacted bedroom size. In evaluating rent burdens, RHA will not include families renting a larger unit than their family voucher size.

3. Quality of Units Selected: RHA will review the quality of units selected by participant families when making the determination of the percent of income families are paying for housing, to ensure that Payment Standard increases are only made when needed for adequate quality housing.

Changes to Payment Standard amounts will be effective as soon as possible based on when FMRs are published and when the analysis of Payment Standard is complete.

Exception Payment Standards [982.503(c)]

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

Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(c)(2)(ii), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2010-26]

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

When needed as a reasonable accommodation, the PHA may make an exception to the Payment Standard without HUD approval if the exception amount does not exceed 110 percent of the applicable FMR. The PHA may request HUD approval for an exception to the Payment Standard for a particular family if the required amount falls between 110 and 120 percent of the FMR.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

- 1. There is a shortage of affordable units that would be appropriate for the family;**
- 2. The family's share would otherwise exceed 40 percent of adjusted monthly income; and**
- 3. The rent for the unit is reasonable.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

16-II.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]

A PHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and PHA subsidy. The PHA 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 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.

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 PHA 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; and other specified housing services.

The cost of each utility and housing service must be stated separately by unit size and type.

Air Conditioning

An allowance for air-conditioning must be provided when the majority of housing units in the market have central air-conditioning or are wired for tenant-installed air conditioners.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA has included an allowance for air-conditioning in its schedule. Central air-conditioning or a portable, window or wall air conditioner must be present in a unit before RHA will apply this allowance to a family's rent and subsidy calculations. A swamp cooler does not qualify for the air-conditioning allowance.

Reasonable Accommodation and Individual Relief

Upon request from a family that includes a person with disabilities, the PHA 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 PHA may grant requests for relief from charges in excess of the utility allowance on reasonable grounds, such as special needs of the elderly, ill, or residents with disabilities, or special factors not within control of the resident, as the PHA deems appropriate. The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with an explanation of the need for the individual relief and information about the amount of additional allowance required [see HCV GB, p. 18-8].

PHAs should develop criteria for granting individual relief and to notify residents about the availability of individual relief, and also to notify participants about the availability of individual relief programs (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") offered by the local utility company. Policies for granting exception utility allowances can be found in Section 6-III.D. of this plan.

Utility Allowance Revisions

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA that may adversely affect them. PHA decisions that may be appealed by applicants and participants are discussed in this section.

The process for applicant appeals of PHA decisions is called the “informal review.” For participants (or applicants denied admission because of citizenship issues), the appeal process is called an “informal hearing”. PHAs 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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- A determination of the family voucher size under the PHA subsidy standards
- A PHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- A PHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy
- A PHA determination that the unit is not in compliance with the HQS
- A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with the HQS due to family size or composition

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will only offer an informal review to applicants for whom assistance is being denied. Denial of assistance includes:

- **denying placement on RHA 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 PHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying assistance. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the PHA 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

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

A request for an informal review must be made in writing and delivered to RHA either in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 14 calendar days from the date of RHA's denial of assistance.

Informal Review Procedures [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

The informal review must be conducted by a person other than the one who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant must be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of the PHA

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

The informal review will consist of consideration of written information provided by the applicant regarding their objections to the decision of RHA. The applicant may also provide additional back-up documentation to be considered as part of their review.

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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA 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, RHA 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 child care 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. RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA will conduct remote informal reviews via a video conferencing platform, when available. If, after attempting to resolve any barriers, applicants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform at any point, or upon applicant request, the informal review will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in at any point, the remote informal review will be postponed, and an in-person alternative will be provided promptly within a reasonable time.

At least five business days prior to scheduling the remote review, RHA 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 request the family notify the PHA of any known barriers. The PHA 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, RHA 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. RHA will scan and email copies of these documents to the RHA representative the same day.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

Informal Review Decision [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

The PHA must notify the applicant of the PHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In rendering a decision, RHA will evaluate the following matters:

- Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice to the family.
- The validity of 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. RHA 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, RHA will uphold the decision to deny assistance.
- If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, RHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal review in making the final decision whether to deny assistance.

RHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed within 14 calendar days of the informal review, to the applicant.

If the decision to deny assistance is overturned as a result of the informal review, processing of their application will resume.

If the family fails to provide information needed to complete their informal review, the denial of placement on the wait list or admission will stand and the family will be notified.

16-III.C. INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PARTICIPANTS [24 CFR 982.555]

PHAs must offer an informal hearing for certain PHA determinations relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family. A participant is defined as a family that has been admitted to the PHA's HCV program and is currently assisted in the program. The purpose of the informal hearing is to consider whether the PHA's decisions related to the family's circumstances are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and PHA policies.

The PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA utility allowance schedule
- A determination of the family unit size under the PHA'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 PHA policy and HUD rules
- A determination to terminate a family's Family Self Sufficiency contract, withhold supportive services, or propose forfeiture of the family's escrow account [24 CFR 984.303(i)]

Circumstances for which an informal hearing is not required are as follows:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- Establishment of the PHA schedule of utility allowances for families in the program
- A PHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- A PHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy
- A PHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with the HQS
- A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of family size

- A determination by the PHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against an owner under a HAP contract

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will offer participants the opportunity for an informal hearing when required by the Federal regulations as cited above.

Informal Hearing Procedures

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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA 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, RHA will conduct an informal hearing remotely upon request as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if a participant does not have child care 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. RHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

The PHA 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 scheduling the remote hearing, the PHA 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 request the family notify the PHA of any known barriers. The PHA 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.

Informal Hearing Procedures

***Notice to the Family* [24 CFR 982.555(c)]**

When the PHA makes a decision that is subject to informal hearing procedures, the PHA 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 voucher size, the PHA 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 PHA'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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In cases where RHA makes a decision for which an informal hearing must be offered, the notice to the family will include all of the following:

- 1. The proposed action or decision of RHA;**
- 2. The date the proposed action will take place;**
- 3. A statement of the family's right to an explanation of the basis for RHA's decision;**
- 4. A statement that if the family does not agree with the decision the family may request an informal hearing of the decision; and**
- 5. A deadline for the family to request the informal hearing.**

Scheduling an Informal Hearing [24 CFR 982.555(d)]

When an informal hearing is required, the PHA must proceed with the hearing in a reasonably expeditious manner upon the request of the family.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to RHA either in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 14 calendar days from the date of RHA's decision or notice to terminate assistance.

RHA will schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing to the family when the hearing has been scheduled. The family may request to reschedule a hearing for "good cause", or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. "Good cause" is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, RHA may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

If the appellant does not appear or appears later than ten minutes after the scheduled time and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance due to the nature of the conflict, the family must contact RHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. RHA 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. If there was no good cause for failing to appear, the appellant forfeits his right to a hearing and RHA's decision will stand.

Pre-Hearing Right to Discovery [24 CFR 982.555(e)]

Participants and the PHA are permitted pre-hearing discovery rights. The family must be given the opportunity to examine before the hearing any PHA documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The family must be allowed to copy any such documents at their own expense. If the

PHA does not make the document available for examination on request of the family, the PHA may not rely on the document at the hearing.

The PHA hearing procedures may provide that the PHA must be given the opportunity to examine at the PHA offices before the hearing, any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The PHA must be allowed to copy any such document at the PHA's expense. If the family does not make the document available for examination on request of the PHA, the family may not rely on the document at the hearing.

For the purpose of informal hearings, *documents* include records and regulations.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The family must request discovery of RHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date.

RHA must be given an opportunity to examine at the RHA offices before the hearing any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. Any documents presented by the family at the time of the hearing may delay the timely rendering of the Hearing Officer's decision; however, the documents will be admitted for consideration, just as Witness testimony will be considered at the time of the hearing.

If the hearing will be conducted remotely, RHA will compile a hearing packet, consisting of all documents RHA intends to produce at the informal hearing. RHA will mail copies of the hearing packet to the family, the family's representatives, if any, and the hearing officer at least three days before the scheduled remote informal hearing. The original hearing packet will be in the possession of the RHA representative and retained by RHA.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

***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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the appellant will be represented by an attorney, they must notify RHA within 7 days from the date of the hearing appointment letter so that RHA can arrange to have legal representation. If necessary, the hearing may be rescheduled to a later date to accommodate the attorney for RHA.

***Informal Hearing Officer* [24 CFR 982.555(e)(4)]**

Informal hearings will be conducted by a person or persons approved by the PHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision or a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

An audio recording of the hearing may be made to assist the Hearing Officer in preparing the hearing decision. If a recording has been made, once the hearing decision has been completed, the audio file will be destroyed. An exception to this policy would be if a copy of the recording is requested by the client at the hearing.

When a copy of the recording is provided to the client, a copy will also be retained in the client file.

Attendance at the Informal Hearing

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Hearings will be attended by a hearing officer, the participant and applicable RHA staff and may be attended by:

- Witnesses for RHA and/or the participant
- The participant's counsel or other representative
- Any other person approved by RHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

Conduct at Hearings

The person who conducts the hearing may regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with the PHA's hearing procedures [24 CFR 982.555(4)(ii)].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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.

1. **Oral evidence**: the testimony of witnesses
2. **Documentary evidence**: a writing which is relevant to the case, for example, a letter written to RHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, videotapes or symbols or combinations thereof.
3. **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.
4. **Real evidence**: A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter. Even though evidence, including hearsay, is generally admissible, hearsay evidence alone cannot be used as the sole basis for the hearing officer's decision.

If either RHA or the family fail to comply with the discovery requirements described above, the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of a party to comply with discovery, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

Hearing Officer's Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

The person who conducts the hearing must issue a written decision, stating 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. A copy of the hearing decision must be furnished promptly to the family.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

In rendering a decision, the Hearing Officer will consider the following matters:

- 1. RHA Notice to the Family:** The Hearing Officer will determine if the reasons for RHA's decision are factually stated in the Notice.
- 2. Discovery:** The hearing officer will determine if RHA and the family were given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with RHA policy.
- 3. RHA Evidence to Support RHA Decision:** The evidence consists of the facts presented. The Hearing Officer will evaluate the facts to determine if they support RHA's conclusion.
- 4. 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 RHA policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with RHA policies, then the decision of RHA will be overturned.

The Hearing Officer will issue a written decision to the family and RHA no later than 14 calendar days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

- **Hearing information:**
 - 1. Name of the participant;**
 - 2. Date, time and place of the hearing;**
 - 3. Name of the Hearing Officer;**
 - 4. The hearing decision and the basis for the decision.**
 - **If the decision is to uphold the proposed termination, the date of termination will be 45 days from the date of the hearing decision letter.**

Procedures for Rehearing or Further Hearing

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) 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 RHA will take effect, and another hearing will not be granted.

Effect of Final Decision [24 CFR 982.555(f)]

The PHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing officer for matters in which the PHA 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 PHA determines it is not bound by the hearing officer's decision in accordance with HUD regulations, the PHA must promptly notify the family of the determination and the reason for the determination.

Roseville Housing Authority Policy

RHA will provide the notice of final decision to the participant and their representative. This notice will be sent by first-class mail, and email when available. A copy of the notice of final decision will be maintained in RHA's file.

16-III.D. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NON-CITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514]

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. Applicants who are denied assistance due to immigration status are entitled to an informal hearing, not an informal review.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the PHA 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 PHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]

The notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a participant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with the PHA 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 PHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, the PHA must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 calendar 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 PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and the proof of mailing.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 14 calendar days of receiving the results.

The family must provide RHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 14 calendar days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.

The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to the PHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies the PHA of the decision, the PHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 14 calendar 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 PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA 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 PHA 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.

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 PHA 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.

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 PHA, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the PHA 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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If the appellant will be represented by an attorney, they must notify RHA within 7 days from the date of the hearing appointment letter so that RHA can arrange to have legal representation. If necessary, the hearing may be rescheduled to a later date to accommodate the attorney for RHA.

The family is entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing, at the expense of the family, or the PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If interpretation services are provided by RHA, they may be conducted via conference call versus onsite language interpretation.

Recording of the Hearing

The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. The PHA may, but is not required to, provide a transcript of the hearing.

Hearing Decision

The PHA must provide the family with a written final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The decision must state the basis for the decision.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, the family may request that the PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA 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 PHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to the PHA by the family, or provided to the PHA as part of the USCIS appeal or the PHA 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 PHA

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

PHAs are required to include in the Administrative Plan, policies concerning repayment by a family of amounts owed to the PHA [24 CFR 982.54]. This part describes the PHA's policies for recovery of monies owed to the PHA by families or owners.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

When an action or inaction of an owner or participant family results in the overpayment of housing assistance, RHA holds the owner or participant family liable to return any overpayments to RHA.

RHA 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 RHA, RHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

- **Collection agencies**
- **Small claims court**
- **Civil law suit**
- **State income tax off-set program**

16-IV.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Owner Debts to the PHA

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

- **Any amount due to RHA by an owner must be repaid by the owner within 30 calendar days of RHA determination of the debt.**
- **If the owner fails to repay the debt within the required time frame and is entitled to future HAP payments, RHA will reduce the future HAP payments by the amount owed until the debt is paid in full.**
- **If the owner refuses to repay the debt, RHA will ban the owner from future participation in the program and pursue other means of collection.**

Family Debts to the PHA

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

- **Any amount due to RHA by an HCV participant must be repaid by the family. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, RHA may offer to enter into a Repayment Agreement in accordance with RHA's policies.**

- If the participant family refuses to repay the debt, enter into a Repayment Agreement, or breaches a Repayment Agreement, RHA will terminate the assistance upon notification to the family and pursue other means of collection.

Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103]

The term *Repayment Agreement* refers to a formal written document signed by a participant family or owner and provided to the PHA in which a participant family or owner acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

Repayment Agreement Guidelines

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

- When calculating a Repayment Agreement, unreported income will begin to be counted the month following the start of the unreported income.
- If the unreported income, calculated with all other income, does not result in an increase of >\$400 per month, a Repayment Agreement is not required as the RHA would not have processed an interim reexamination for the income had it been reported.
- If the unreported income, calculated with all other income, does not initially result in an increase of >\$400 per month, the Repayment Agreement calculations will begin the first month that the change in income results in an increase of income of >\$400 per month.
- If during the calculation of the Repayment Agreement there are some months of underpaid HAP, those months of underpaid HAP will be included in the calculations to determine the total amount of overpaid HAP. If the final result is an underpayment of HAP, there will be no Repayment Agreement, and there will be no payment of the underpaid HAP that resulted from unreported income.
- The 30-day notice of increased tenant rent is forfeited for failing to report the increased income.

Payment Thresholds

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

The amount of monthly payment will be based on amount owed as follows:

- The minimum monthly payment will be \$50.00
- All amounts owed must be paid within 3 years
- All payment amounts will be rounded up to the nearest \$5.00

Written requests will be considered to reduce monthly payments as cited above in cases of hardship.

Execution of the Agreement

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

All adult household members must sign the Repayment Agreement. RHA will not consider a Repayment Agreement valid or enforceable until all required signatures have been obtained.

Due Dates

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the first day of the month. If the first day of the month does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the next business day.

Non-Payment

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Payments are due on the 1st of each month. If the full payment has not been received by the 10th of the month the payment will be considered late, and a \$30 late fee will be assessed. RHA will send a delinquency notice giving the family 14 calendar days to make the late payment and a reminder of the \$30 late fee. Failure to submit the required payment and late fee by the deadline stated in the delinquency notice will constitute a breach of the agreement and RHA will propose termination of the family's current assistance and the repayment agreement will be referred to the City Attorney for collections.

If a payment is returned due to non-sufficient funds (NSF), a \$30 NSF fee will be assessed and must be paid in addition to all other amounts owed. Following an NSF occurrence, RHA will no longer accept personal checks from the participant and will require all future payments to be made by money order or cashier's check.

A third late payment will cause the balance of the repayment agreement to become due and payable. Notice will be sent to the family that the balance of the repayment agreement is due and payable in full in order to continue to receive rental assistance. If payment in full is not received within 30 days, RHA will propose termination of the family's rental assistance, and the repayment agreement will be sent to the City Attorney for collections.

No Offer of Repayment Agreement

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will not enter into a Repayment Agreement if:

1. There is already a Repayment Agreement in place with the family;
2. There has previously been an overpayment of HAP for the same reason; or
3. Monies owed are a result of intentional fraud or omission.

PART V: SECTION 8 MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SEMAP)

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) is a tool that allows HUD to measure PHA performance in key areas to ensure program integrity and accountability. SEMAP scores translate into a rating for each PHA as high performing, standard, or troubled. Scores on individual SEMAP indicators, as well as overall SEMAP ratings, can affect the PHA in several ways.

- High-performing PHAs can be given a competitive advantage under notices of funding availability [24 CFR 985.103].
- PHAs with deficiencies on one or more indicators are required to correct the deficiencies and report to HUD [24 CFR 985.106].
- PHAs with an overall rating of “troubled” are subject to additional HUD oversight, including on-site reviews by HUD staff, a requirement to develop a corrective action plan, and monitoring to ensure the successful implementation of the corrective action plan. In addition, PHAs that are designated “troubled” may not use any part of the administrative fee reserve for other housing purposes [24 CFR 985.107].
- HUD may determine that a PHA's failure to correct identified SEMAP deficiencies or to prepare and implement a corrective action plan required by HUD constitutes a default under the ACC [24 CFR 985.109].

16-V.B. SEMAP CERTIFICATION [24 CFR 985.101]

PHAs must submit the HUD-required SEMAP certification form within 60 calendar days after the end of its fiscal year. The certification must be approved by PHA board resolution and signed by the PHA executive director. If the PHA 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 PHA fiscal year. HUD will assess such PHAs annually if the PHA elects to have its performance assessed on an annual basis; or is designated as “troubled” [24 CFR 985.105].

Failure of a PHA to submit its SEMAP certification within the required time frame will result in an overall performance rating of “troubled.”

A PHA’s SEMAP certification is subject to HUD verification by an on-site confirmatory review at any time.

Upon receipt of the PHA’s SEMAP certification, HUD will rate the PHA’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 PHA 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 PHA's certification on the indicator due to the PHA'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 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 each HQS inspection of a unit under contract where the unit fails to meet HQS, any cited life-threatening deficiencies are corrected within 24 hours from the inspection and all other deficiencies are corrected within no more than 30 calendar days from the inspection or any PHA-approved extension. - Points are based on whether 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 the number of units or funding reserved under ACC for at least one year.
- Points are based on the percent of units leased during the last completed PHA fiscal year, or the percent of allocated budget authority that has been expended by the PHA, according to data from the PHA's last year-end operating statement that is recorded in HUD's accounting system.

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 PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA must keep:

- A copy of the executed lease;
- The HAP contract; and
- The application from the family.

In addition, the PHA must keep the following records for at least three years:

- Records that provide income, racial, ethnic, gender, and disability status data on program applicants and participants;
- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible;
- HUD-required reports;
- Unit inspection reports;
- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B.
- Accounts and other records supporting PHA budget and financial statements for the program;
- Records to document the basis for PHA determination that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract); and
- Other records specified by HUD.

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

PHAs must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized RHA staff.

RHA 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.

Copies of Documents

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If an applicant or participant request copies of file documents, RHA will determine if they are able to provide the requested documents. Certain information may only be released to the applicable household member, such as copies of adult household member's social security card, driver's license, EIV information or other documents containing personal information. When copies are provided, the first 9 copies will be provided at no charge. Additional copies will be charged at the rate of 5 cents each.

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 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 PHA 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*.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, RHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

Criminal Records

Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 11105.03, local law enforcement agencies are authorized to provide state criminal summary history information obtained through CLETS (California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System) to the PHA for purposes of screening prospective participants. The PHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which the PHA receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by the PHA 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 PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by the PHA 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 PHA 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 PHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA conducts criminal background checks on all adult household members at new admission and whenever an adult (age 18 or older) is added to an assisted household, as authorized under 24 CFR 5.903 and 24 CFR 982.553.

RHA will determine whether any adult household member has engaged in:

- **Violent criminal activity**
- **Drug-related criminal activity**
- **Criminal activity threatening the health, safety, or peaceful enjoyment of others**
- **Methamphetamine manufacture on federally assisted property**
- **Any lifetime sex-offender registration offense (24 CFR 982.553(a)(2)(i))**

RHA will conduct a nationwide sex-offender check using the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website.

All screening is completed exclusively through Live Scan fingerprinting at the RHA office. Fingerprints are transmitted electronically to the FBI via NCR, an

FBI-approved channeler, which returns the results to RHA.

RHA may also use non-federal criminal history sources as permitted by 24 CFR 5.903.

Criminal history information obtained under 24 CFR 5.903 is confidential and stored in secure, restricted-access locations.

Under 24 CFR 5.903(f), RHA will provide an individual with a copy of their own criminal history only when the individual:

- 1. Submit the request in writing;**
- 2. Appears in person; and**

3. Presents valid government-issued photo identification.

No criminal background records will be mailed, emailed, faxed, or released to any third party.

In accordance with 24 CFR 5.903(g), all criminal history information and copies will be destroyed within 30 days of RHA's final eligibility decision through a commercial shredding service.

Medical/Disability Records

PHAs are not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides more information than is necessary to verify a requested accommodation, the PHA will not place this information in the tenant file. The PHA will either destroy the document or redact confidential information that is not required.

Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

For requirements and PHA policies related to management of documentation obtained from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, see section 16-IX.E..

PART VII: REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILDREN WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are receiving HCV assistance. The notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements are discussed in Chapter 8. This part deals with the reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities that the PHA is subject to.

16-VII.B. REPORTING REQUIREMENT [24 CFR 35.1225(e)]

The PHA must report the name and address of a child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level to the public health department within 5 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will provide the Placer County Public Health Department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level.

PART VIII: DETERMINATION OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDING

16-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The HCV regulations allow PHAs to deny families permission to move and to terminate Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contracts if funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1) and 982.454]. If a PHA denies a family a portability move based on insufficient funding, the PHA is required to notify the local HUD office within 10 business days [24 CFR 982.354]. Insufficient funding may also impact the PHA's ability to issue vouchers to families on the waiting list. This part discusses the methodology the PHA will use to determine whether or not the PHA has sufficient funding to issue vouchers, approve moves, and to continue subsidizing all families currently under a HAP contract.

16-VIII.B. METHODOLOGY

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA 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 RHA'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, RHA 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 for the 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 RHA cannot support the cost of the proposed subsidy commitment (voucher issuance or move) based on the funding analysis, RHA will be considered to have insufficient funding.

For action that will be taken by RHA if there is insufficient funding, see Section 12-I.E. MANDATORY POLICIES AND OTHER AUTHORIZED TERMINATIONS

PART IX: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, CONFIDENTIALITY

16-IX.A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) provides special protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking who are applying for or receiving assistance under the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. If your state or local laws provide greater protection for such victims, those laws apply in conjunction with VAWA.

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.

16-IX.B. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 5.2003, 42 USC 13925]

As used in VAWA

- The term *bifurcate* means, with respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- The term *dating violence* means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the 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 of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- 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 *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.

16-IX.C. NOTIFICATION [24 CFR 5.2005(a)]

Notification to Program Applicants and Participants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]

PHAs are required to inform program participants of their rights under VAWA, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will provide all participants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time of admission.

The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law and inform the participant of RHA confidentiality requirements.

RHA will also include in all assistance termination notices a statement explaining assistance termination protection provided by VAWA.

Notification to Applicants

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will provide all applicants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance. The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law and inform each applicant of RHA confidentiality requirements.

Notification to Owners and Managers [24 CFR 5.2007(3)(ii)]

VAWA requires PHAs to notify owners and managers of their rights and responsibilities under this law.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA may utilize any or all of the following means to notify owners of their VAWA responsibilities:

- **As appropriate in day-to-day interactions with owners and managers.**
- **Informational inserts in HAP payments, 1099s, owner workshops, classes, orientations, owner information packets, and/or newsletters. Signs in RHA lobby and/or mass mailings which include model VAWA certification forms.**

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, stalking, or criminal activity related to any of these forms of abuse may – but is not required to – request that the individual making the claim document the abuse. Any request for documentation must be in writing, and the individual must be allowed at

least 14 business days after receipt of the request to submit the documentation. The PHA may extend this time period at its discretion. [24 CFR 5.2007(a)]

The individual may satisfy the PHAs' 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-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking), which must include the name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and known to 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, or stalking, 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 PHA may not require third-party documentation (forms 2 and 3) in addition to certification (form 1), except as specified below under "Conflicting Documentation," nor may it require certification in addition to third-party documentation [VAWA final rule].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or staking 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.

RHA may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 business days. Any extension granted by RHA will be in writing.

Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)]

In cases where the PHA 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, the PHA may determine which is the true victim by requiring each to provide acceptable third-party documentation, as described above (forms 2 and 3). The PHA must honor any court orders issued to protect the victim or to address the distribution of property.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If presented with conflicting certification documents (two or more forms HUD-50066) from members of the same household, the PHA 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.

Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)]

The PHA 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)

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

If RHA accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, RHA 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, a PHA 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 PHA may allow, the PHA may deny relief for protection under VAWA.

16-IX.E CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]

All information provided to the PHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including in the fact that an individual is a victim of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence. This means that the PHA (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.

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

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

EXHIBIT 16-1: SAMPLE NOTICE TO HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER APPLICANTS AND TENANTS REGARDING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

This sample notice was adapted from a notice prepared by the National Housing Law Project.

A federal law that went into effect in 2013 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or “VAWA.” This notice explains your rights under VAWA.

Protections for Victims

If you are eligible for a Section 8 voucher, the housing authority cannot deny you rental assistance solely because you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

If you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you cannot be terminated from the Section 8 program or evicted based on acts or threats of violence committed against you. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are caused by a member of your household or a guest can’t be the reason for evicting you or terminating your rental assistance if you were the victim of the abuse.

Reasons You Can Be Evicted

You can be evicted, and your rental assistance can be terminated if the housing authority or your landlord can show there is an *actual* and *imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or employees at the property if you remain in your housing. Also, you can be evicted, and your rental assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. The housing authority and your landlord cannot hold you to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who are not victims.

Removing the Abuser from the Household

Your landlord may split the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the assisted unit. Also, the housing authority can terminate the abuser’s Section 8 rental assistance while allowing you to continue to receive assistance. If the landlord or housing authority chooses to remove the abuser, it may not take away the remaining tenants’ rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, your landlord must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

Moving to Protect Your Safety

The housing authority may permit you to move and still keep your rental assistance, even if your current lease has not yet expired. The housing authority may require that you be current on your rent or other obligations in the housing choice voucher program. The housing authority may ask you to provide proof that you are moving because of incidences of abuse.

Proving That You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

The housing authority and your landlord can ask you to prove or “certify” that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The housing authority or your landlord must give you at least 14 business days (i.e., Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays do not count) to provide this proof. The housing authority and your landlord are free to extend the deadline. There are three ways you can prove that you are a victim:

- Complete the certification form given to you by the housing authority or your landlord. The form will ask for your name, the name of your abuser, the abuser’s relationship to you, the date, time, and location of the incident of violence, and a description of the violence. You are only required to provide the name of the abuser if it is safe to provide and you know their name.
- Provide a statement from a victim service provider, attorney, mental health professional, or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both you and the professional must sign the statement, and both of you must state that you are signing “under penalty of perjury.”
- Provide a police or court record, such as a protective order.

Additionally, at its discretion, the housing authority can accept a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant. If you fail to provide one of these documents within the required time, the landlord may evict you, and the housing authority may terminate your rental assistance.

Confidentiality

The housing authority and your landlord must keep confidential any information you provide about the violence against you, unless:

- You give written permission to the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.
- Your landlord needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict your abuser.
- A law requires the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.

If release of the information would put your safety at risk, you should inform the housing authority and your landlord.

VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit the housing authority’s or your landlord’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.

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.

For Additional Information

If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact RHA at 916-774-5270.

For help and advice on escaping an abusive relationship, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies:

VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

VAWA defines *dating violence* as 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:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *sexual assault* as "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)).

VAWA defines *stalking* as engaging 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.

EXHIBIT 16-2: SAMPLE NOTICE TO HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER OWNERS AND MANAGERS REGARDING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

This sample notice was adapted from a notice prepared by the National Housing Law Project.

A federal law that went into effect in 2013 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or “VAWA.” This notice explains your obligations under VAWA.

Protections for Victims

You cannot refuse to rent to an applicant solely because he or she is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

You cannot evict a tenant who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking based on acts or threats of violence committed against the victim. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are caused by a household member or guest cannot be cause for evicting the victim of the abuse.

Permissible Evictions

You can evict a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking if you can demonstrate that there is an *actual and imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or employees at the property if the victim is not evicted. Also, you may evict a victim for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. You cannot hold a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a more demanding standard than you hold tenants who are not victims.

Removing the Abuser from the Household

You may bifurcate (split) the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the unit. If you choose to remove the abuser, you may not take away the remaining tenants’ rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, you must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

If a tenant asserts VAWA’s protections, you can ask the tenant to certify that he or she is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. You are not required to demand official documentation and may rely upon the victim’s statement alone. If you choose to request certification, you must do so in writing and give the tenant at least 14 business days to provide documentation. You are free to extend this deadline. A tenant can certify that he or she is a victim by providing any one of the following three documents:

- A completed, signed HUD-approved certification form. The most recent form is HUD- 50066. This form is available at the housing authority or online at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/hudclips/forms/hud5.cfm>.
- A statement from a victim service provider, attorney, mental health professional, or medical professional who has helped the victim address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she

believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both the victim and the professional must sign the statement under penalty of perjury.

- A police or court record, such as a protective order or administrative record.

If the tenant fails to provide one of these documents within 14 business days, you may evict the tenant if authorized by otherwise applicable law and lease provisions.

Confidentiality

You must keep confidential any information a tenant provides to certify that he or she is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. You cannot enter the information into a shared database or reveal it to outside entities unless:

- The tenant provides written permission releasing the information.
- The information is required for use in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict the abuser.
- Release of the information is otherwise required by law.

The victim should inform you if the release of the information would put his or her safety at risk.

VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit your obligation to honor court orders regarding access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect the victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

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.

Additional Information

- If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact RHA at 916-774-5270.

Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies:

VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

VAWA defines *dating violence* as 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:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *sexual assault* as “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)).

VAWA defines *stalking* as engaging in a course of behavior 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.

CHAPTER 17

Project-Based Vouchers

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to the project-based voucher (PBV) program in nine parts:

Part I: General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

Part II: PBV Owner Proposals. This part includes policies related to the submission and selection of owner proposals for PBV assistance. It describes the factors the PHA 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: Newly rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units. This part describes requirements and policies related to the development and completion of newly 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 PHA's discretion.

Part VI: Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how the PHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

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 twenty-five percent (25%) 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 re-determined 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 CFR983.5]

The project-based voucher (PBV) program allows RHA, which already administers a tenant-based voucher program under an annual contributions contract (ACC) with HUD, to operate a PBV program using up to twenty percent (20%) of its voucher program budget authority and attach the funding to specific units rather than using it for tenant- based assistance [24 CFR983.6].

Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) Policy

RHA will only operate a PBV program consistent with its Annual Plan, and the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42U.S.C. 1437 f(o)(13)].

PBV assistance may be attached to existing housing or newly constructed or newly 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” (AHAP) or a HAP Contract, RHA is not required to reduce the number of these units under HAP Contract if the amount of budget authority is subsequently reduced. It is noted that while the number of units does not need to be reduced, HAP Contracts cannot be renewed if more than twenty percent (20%) of the base allocation is utilized for PBV. RHA, however, 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 [24 CFR983.6].

17-I.B. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR983.2]

Except as otherwise noted in this chapter, or unless specifically prohibited by PBV program regulations, RHA 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 CFR983.7]

Any persons displaced as a result of implementation of the PBV program will 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.

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 RHA to ensure the owner and any representatives of the owner, such as a property manager, comply with these requirements.

17-I.D. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR983.8]

RHA, owners and property managers 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, RHA will comply with the RHA Plan certification on civil rights and affirmatively furthering fair housing, submitted in accordance with 24 CFR903.7(o).

PART II: PBV OWNER PROPOSALS

17-II.A. OVERVIEW

In this document, RHA will;

- Describe the procedures for owner or owner's designee for submission of PBV proposals:
- Describe RHA selection of PBV proposals:
- Explain how RHA will determine that PBV proposals comply with HUD program regulations and requirements;
- Describe how proposals comply with the cap on the number of PBV units per project:
- Describe how units meet site selection standards.

17-II.B. OWNER PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCEDURES [24 CFR983.51]

RHA will select PBV proposals in accordance with the selection procedures in this RHA Administrative Plan. RHA will select PBV proposals by either of the following two methods.

- **RHA request for PBV Proposals.** RHA may solicit proposals by using a Request For Proposals (RFP) process to select proposals on a competitive basis in response to RHA's request. RHA 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.
- **RHA selection of Proposal 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 proposals election date, and the earlier competitive selection proposal did not involve any consideration that the project would receive PBV assistance.

Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(b) and(c)]

RHA procedures for selecting PBV proposals are designed and operated to provide broad public notice of the opportunity to offer PBV proposals for consideration by RHA.

RHA Request for Proposals for Newly Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units

RHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for PBV proposals in newly rehabilitated and newly constructed housing in the following newspaper:

- Press Tribune

In addition, RHA will post the RFP and proposal submission and selection procedures on its website (www.roseville.ca.us/housing).

RHA will publish its notice at least once in the newspaper mentioned above. The notice will specify the number of units RHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding RHA is making available. Proposals will be due in RHA office by close of business no less than three weeks from the date of publication.

In order for the proposal to be considered, the owner or owner's designee (herein after referred to as "owner") must submit the proposal to RHA by the published deadline date and time, and the proposal must respond to all requirements as outlined in the RFP. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed.

RHA will rate and rank proposals for **newly rehabilitated** and **newly constructed** housing using the following criteria:

- Owner experience and capacity to build or rehabilitate housing as identified in the RFP;
- Extent to which the project furthers RHA goals:
 - Deconcentrating poverty
 - Expanding housing and economic opportunities
 - Disburse vouchers throughout the city
 - Support as many projects as possible
 - Support a variety of housing types for a variety of household types
- If applicable, the extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and
- Projects with less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the units assisted will be rated higher than projects with twenty-five percent (25%) of the units assisted.

Projects with the lowest percent of requested assisted units will be seen more favorably.

RHA Requests for Proposals for Existing Housing Units

RHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for existing housing that is to be rehabilitated in the following newspaper:

- Press Tribune

In addition, RHA will post the notice inviting such proposal submission and the rating and ranking procedures on its website (<http://www.roseville.ca.us/housing>) notice will specify the number of units RHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding RHA is making available. Typical awards will include 8 Project Based Vouchers per project.

Owner proposals will be accepted on an ongoing basis with an evaluation taking place when RHA has received a minimum of five proposals or eight weeks have past, whichever comes first.

The proposals will be evaluated using the following criteria:

- Experience as an owner in the tenant-based voucher program and owner compliance with the owner's obligations under the tenant-based program;
- Extent to which the project furthers RHA goals
- If applicable, extent to which services for special populations are provided onsite or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and
- Extent to which units are occupied by families/households that are eligible to participate in the PBV program.

RHA Selection of Proposals Subject to a Previous Competition under a Federal, State, or Local Housing Assistance Program

RHA will accept proposals for PBV assistance from owners that were competitively selected under another federal, state or local housing assistance program, including projects that were competitively awarded Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) on an ongoing basis. RHA will ensure that the Previous Competitive Selection which is the basis for selection for PBV assistance is made without regard of the possibility of PBV assistance.

RHA may periodically advertise that it is accepting proposals, specifying the number of vouchers available for this purpose in the following newspaper:

- Press Tribune

Proposals will be reviewed on a first-come first-served basis. RHA will evaluate each proposal on its merits using the following factors:

- Extent to which the project furthers RHA goals; 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.

RHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR983.51(d)]

RHA Policy

Within fifteen (15) days of RHA making a selection, RHA will notify the selected owner, in writing, of the owner's selection for the PBV program. RHA will also notify, in writing, all owners that submitted proposals that were not selected and advise such entities of the name of the selected owner.

In addition, RHA will publish its notice for selection of PBV proposals on its website. The announcement will include the name of the owner and address of units selected for the PBV program.

RHA will make available to any interested party its rating and ranking sheets and the documents that identify RHA'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. RHA will not make available sensitive owner information that is privileged, such as financial statements and similar information about the owner. RHA will make these documents available for review at RHA offices during normal business hours. The cost for reproduction of allowable documents will be ten cents (10¢) per page.

17-II.C. HOUSING TYPE [24 CFR983.52]

RHA will attach PBV assistance for units in existing housing or for newly constructed or newly 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 RHAs election, the units exist and substantially comply with HQS. “Substantially” is defined as any unit that has an accumulation of items that would cost less than \$1,000 and take less than one month’s time to comply fully with HQS requirements. Units for which new construction or rehabilitation was started in accordance with PBV program requirements do not qualify as existing housing.

RHA choice of housing type will be reflected when it solicits proposals.

17-II.D. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN UNITS

Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR983.53]

RHA will not attach or pay PBV assistance to shared housing units; units on the grounds of a penal reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institution; nursing homes or facilities providing continuous psychiatric, medical, nursing services, board and care, or intermediate care (except that assistance may be provided in assisted living facilities); units that are owned or controlled by an educational institution or its affiliate and are designated for occupancy by students; manufactured homes or pads; cooperative housing; and transitional housing. In addition, RHA will not attach or pay PBV assistance for a unit occupied by an owner and RHA will not select or enter into an AHAP or enter into a HAP Contract for a unit occupied by a family ineligible for participation in the PBV program.

Subsidized Housing [24 CFR983.54]

RHA will 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 RHA could 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 determined by HUD or RHA, in accordance with HUD requirements.

17-II.E. SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR983.55]

RHA will 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.

RHA will submit the necessary documentation to HUD for a subsidy layering review. RHA will not enter into an AHAP Contract or a HAP Contract until HUD (or an independent entity approved by HUD) has conducted any required subsidy layering review and determined that the PBV assistance is in accordance with HUD subsidy layering requirements. Subsidy layering reviews are not required for projects that have undergone a review conducted by the applicable state or local agency for funding on the project.

The HAP Contract will 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.

7-II.F. CAP ON NUMBER OF PBV UNITS IN EACH PROJECT

Twenty-Five Percent (25%) per Project Cap [24 CFR983.56(a)]

In general, RHA may not select a proposal to provide PBV assistance for units in a project or enter into an AHAP 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 twenty-five percent (25%) of the number of dwelling units (assisted or unassisted) in the project.

Section 2835(a)(1) of HERA defines a "Project" to mean a single building, multiple contiguous buildings or multiple buildings on contiguous parcels of land.

Exceptions to Twenty-Five Percent (25%) per Project Cap [24 CFR983.56(b)]

Exceptions are allowed and PBV units are not counted against the twenty-five percent (25%) per project cap if:

- The units are in a single-family project, defined by HUD as any project with one to four units;
- The units are *excepted units* in a multifamily project because they are specifically made available for elderly or disabled families or families receiving supportive services (also known as *qualifying families*).

Supportive Services

The types of supportive services offered to families for a project to qualify for the exception are those intended to promote self-sufficiency, including:

- Outreach;
- Case management, counseling;
- Health care, psychiatric and mental health care, substance abuse treatment;
- Life skills, parenting skills;
- Child care, transportation, housing search assistance, budgeting;
- Employment assistance, job training/placement;
- Education, vocational opportunities.

Supportive services do not have to be provided at the project site. When supportive services are provided, whether on site or not, the following conditions apply:

The statement of family responsibility in the lease must contain the family's obligation to participate in the designated service program. Failure of the family to comply is good cause to terminate the family from the program.

Participation in medical or disability-related services other than drug and alcohol treatment in the case of current abusers is not required as a condition of living in an excepted unit.

RHA will ensure that only families receiving supportive services and complying with the service requirements are assisted. To qualify, a family must have at least one member receiving at least one qualifying supportive service. RHA will not require participation in medical or disability-related services other than drug and alcohol treatment in the case of current abusers as a condition of living in an excepted unit, although such services may be offered.

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 above, 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.

RHA will monitor the excepted family's continued receipt of supportive services and take appropriate action regarding those families that fail without good cause to complete their supportive services requirement. Monitoring will be accomplished by requiring the owner to provide quarterly reports on the family's participation and confirming this information by interviewing the tenant at the annual re-examination.

RHA will provide PBV assistance for the following types of excepted units – units limited to use by “qualifying families”:

Units in a multifamily project specifically made available for elderly or disabled families;

Units for families receiving supportive services.

Elderly, disabled, and families receiving supportive services are all “qualifying families.”

Promoting Partially Assisted Projects [24 CFR983.56(c)]

RHA is setting a cap on the number of PBV units assisted per project:

- Maximum of 8 vouchers per project
- Maximum of 25% of the project if project helps meet RHA goals

17-II.G. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS

Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and HQS Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)]

RHA will not select a proposal for existing, newly constructed, or newly rehabilitated PBV housing on a site or enter into an AHAP Contract or HAP Contract for units on the site, unless RHA 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 will be consistent with the Agency Plan under 24 CFR 903 and this Administrative Plan.

In addition, prior to selecting a proposal, RHA will determine that the site is suitable from the stand point 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).

RHA Policy

It is RHA's goal to select sites for PBV housing that provide for deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. In complying with this goal RHA will limit approval of sites for PBV housing in census tracts that have family poverty concentrations of twenty percent (20%) or less.

RHA will grant exceptions to the twenty percent (20%) standard where RHA 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 twenty percent (20%), such as sites census tracts where:

The proposed PBV development will be located in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community;

The concentration of assisted units will be or has decreased as a result of public housing demolition and HOPE VI redevelopment;

The proposed PBV development will be located is undergoing significant revitalization as a result of state, local, or federal dollars invested in the area;

New market rate units are being developed where such market rate units will positively impact the poverty rate in the area;

**There has been an overall decline in the poverty rate within the past five years; or
There are meaningful opportunities for educational and economic advancement.**

Existing and Newly Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)]

RHA will not enter into an AHAP for units that will be newly rehabilitated or execute a HAP Contract for existing units 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 Sites and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR983.57(e)]

In order to be selected for PBV assistance, as it 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 RHA 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 CFR983.58]

RHA's activities under the PBV program are subject to HUD environmental regulations in 24CFR parts 50 and 58. The responsible entity is responsible for performing the federal environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42U.S.C.4321etseq.). RHA will not enter into an AHAP Contract nor enter into a HAP Contract until it has complied with the environmental review requirements.

In the case of existing housing, the City of Roseville 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. RHA will not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP Contract or a HAP contract with an owner until the environmental review is completed. RHA will supply all available, relevant information necessary for the responsible entity to perform any required environmental review for any site. RHA requires the owner to carry out mitigating measures required by the City of Roseville (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. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS [24 CFR983.101]

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program, including those for special housing types, generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, cooperative 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 CFR983.101(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

Housing will 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. RHA will 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, will 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 CFR983.102)

17-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS

Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR983.103(a)]

RHA will examine the proposed site before the proposal selection date. If the units to be assisted already exist, RHA will inspect all the units before the proposal selection date and will 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, RHA will not execute the HAP Contract until the units fully comply with HQS.

Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR983.103(b)]

RHA will inspect each contract unit before execution of the HAP Contract. RHA will not enter into a HAP Contract covering a unit until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR983.103(c)]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, RHA will inspect the unit. RHA will not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Bi-annual Inspections [24 CFR983.103(d)]

At least every other year during the term of the HAP Contract, RHA will inspect a random sample, consisting of at least twenty percent (20%) of the contract units in each project to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. The sample will be selected at random. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this bi-annual inspection requirement.

If more than twenty percent (20%) of the bi-annual sample of inspected contract units in a project fails the initial inspection, RHA will re-inspect one hundred percent (100%) of the contract units in the project.

Other Inspections [24 CFR983.103(e)]

RHA will 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. RHA will take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

RHA will conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an HQS violation, and will conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violations of HQS.

In conducting RHA supervisory quality control HQS inspections, RHA will include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

PART IV: NEWLY REHABILITATED AND NEWLY CONSTRUCTED UNITS

17-IV.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR983.151]

There are specific requirements that apply to PBV assistance for newly constructed or newly 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 newly rehabilitated or newly constructed units, RHA will enter into an agreement to enter into an AHAP Contract with the owner of the property. The Agreement will be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR983.152(a)].

In the AHAP, the owner agrees to develop the PBV contract units to comply with HQS, and RHA agrees that, upon timely completion of such development in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, RHA will enter into a HAP Contract with the owner for the contract units [24 CFR983.152(b)].

Content of the Agreement [24 CFR983.152(c)]

At a minimum, the AHAP will 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 will 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 newly rehabilitated units, the description will include the rehabilitation work, write up and, where determined necessary by RHA, specifications and plans. For new construction units, the description will include the working drawings and specifications.
- Any additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design over and above HQS.

Execution of the AHAP [24 CFR983.153]

The AHAP will be executed “promptly” after RHA notice of proposal selection to the selected owner. RHA, however, will not enter into the AHAP with the owner until the subsidy layering review is completed. Likewise, RHA will not enter into the AHAP until the environmental review is completed and RHA has received environmental approval. Promptly, in this case, requires the selected owner to have completed the necessary reviews for the project and be ready to enter into an AHAP within eighteen months from the date of notification that the project is awarded PBV assistance.

RHA Policy

RHA has the option to grant up to one six-month extensions to this eighteen-month limit provided the owner can demonstrate that progress is being made and that the project will go to AHAP within the extended time frame.

17-IV.C. CONDUCT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK**Labor Standards [24 CFR983.154(b)]**

If an AHAP 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. RHA will monitor compliance with labor standards.

Equal Opportunity [24 CFR983.154(c)]

The owner must comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the implementing regulation 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 AHAP and HAP Contracts 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 AHAP and HAP Contracts or HUD regulations.

17-IV.D. COMPLETION OF HOUSING

The AHAP will specify the deadlines for completion of the housing, and the owner must develop and complete the housing in accordance with these deadlines. The AHAP will also specify the deadline for submission by the owner of the required evidence of completion.

Evidence of Completion [24 CFR983.155(b)]

At a minimum, the owner must submit the following evidence of completion to RHA in the form and manner required by RHA:

- Owner certification that the work has been completed in accordance with HQS and all requirements of the AHAP;
- Owner certification that the owner has complied with labor standards and equal opportunity requirements in development of the housing; and
- Certificate of Occupancy (for new construction) or Final Building Permit cards (for rehabilitation projects) from the City of Roseville.

RHA Acceptance of Completed Units [24 CFR983.156]

Upon notice from the owner that the housing is completed, RHA will inspect the housing to determine if has been completed in accordance with the AHAP, including compliance with HQS and any additional requirements imposed under the AHAP. RHA will also determine if the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

If the work has not been completed in accordance with the AHAP, RHA will not enter into the HAP Contract.

If RHA determines the work has been completed in accordance with the AHAP and that the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion, RHA will 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

RHA will 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. The HAP Contract will be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR983.202].

17-V.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Contract Information [24 CFR983.203]

The HAP Contract will 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 project;
- The number of contract units in each project, 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 24CFR part 8;
- The HAP Contract term;
- The number of units in any project that will exceed the twenty-five percent (25%) per project cap, which will be set-aside for occupancy by qualifying families; and the initial rent to owner for the first twelve (12) months of the HAP Contract term.

Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR983.204]

RHA will not enter into a HAP Contract until each contract unit has been inspected and RHA has determined that the unit complies with Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

For existing housing, the HAP Contract will be executed “promptly” after the RHA selects the owner proposal and inspects the housing units. “Promptly,” in this case, means that the owner must be ready and willing to sign the HAP Contract within two (2) months from the date RHA has completed HQS inspections, found the units in compliance, and has notified the owner of its selection decision.

For newly constructed or newly rehabilitated housing, the HAP Contract will be executed after RHA has inspected the completed units, determined that the units have been completed in accordance with the AHAP, and the owner furnishes all required evidence of completion. Also, for newly rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the HAP Contract will be executed within two months of RHA determining that the units have been completed in accordance with the AHAP, all units meet HQS, and the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR983.205]

RHA will enter into a HAP Contract with an owner for an initial term of no less than one year and no more than fifteen (15) years.

RHA Policy

The term of all PBV HAP Contracts will be negotiated with the owner on a case-by-case basis within HUD parameters.

At the time of the initial HAP contract or any time before expiration of the HAP Contract, RHA may extend the term of the contract for an additional term of up to fifteen (15) years if RHA determines an extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families. 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.

Contracts or contract extensions may not exceed fifteen years cumulatively. A PHA must determine that the extension of the contract is appropriate to achieve long-term affordability of the housing or to expand housing opportunities.

RHA Policy

When determining whether or not to extend an expiring PBV contract, RHA 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 RHA [24 CFR983.205(c)]

The HAP Contract will provide that the term of RHA's contractual commitment is subject to the availability of sufficient appropriated funding as determined by HUD or by RHA 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. 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 RHA may terminate the HAP Contract by notice to the owner. The termination will be implemented in accordance with HUD instructions.

Termination by Owner [24 CFR983.205(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 RHA. In this case, families living in the contract units must be offered tenant-based assistance.

Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR983.207(b)]

RHA will not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS.

RHA Policy

If RHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, RHA 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 CFR983.206(a)]

RHA will amend the HAP Contract to substitute a different unit, if the unit has the same number of bedrooms in the same project, is HQS compliant, and meets all PBV requirements for a previously covered contract unit. Before any such substitution can take place, RHA will inspect the proposed unit and determine the reasonable rent for the unit.

Addition of Contract Units [24 CFR983.206(b)]

At RHA's discretion and subject to the restrictions on the number of dwelling units that can receive PBV assistance per project and on the overall size of RHA's PBV program, a HAP Contract may be amended during the three-year period following the execution date of the HAP Contract to add additional PBV units in the same project. This type of amendment is subject to all PBV program requirements except that a new PBV proposal is not required.

RHA Policy

RHA will consider adding contract units to the HAP Contract when RHA determines that additional housing is needed to serve eligible low-income families.

Circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

- **The local housing inventory is reduced due to a disaster (either due to loss of housing units, or an influx of displaced families); and**
- **Voucher holders are having difficulty finding units that meet program requirements.**

17-V.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR, ANNIVERSARY AND EXPIRATION DATES [24 CFR 983.206(c) and 983.302(e)]

The HAP Contract year is the period of twelve (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 983.209]

When the owner executes the HAP Contract, the owner 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 RHA, 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; and
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit.

17-V.F. ADDITIONAL HAP REQUIREMENTS

Housing Quality and Design Requirements [24 CFR 983.101(e) and 983.207(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 RHA and in the lease with each assisted family. In addition, maintenance, replacement and redecoration must be in accordance with the standard practice for the project as established by the owner.

RHA may elect to establish additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design of PBV housing. Any such additional requirements must be specified in the RFP, AHAP Contract and the HAP Contract. These requirements must be in addition to, not in place of, compliance with HQS.

RHA Policy

RHA will identify the need for any special features on a case-by-case basis depending on the intended occupancy of the PBV project. RHA will specify any special design standards or additional requirements in the invitation for PBV proposals, the AHAP Contract, and the HAP Contract.

Vacancy Payments [24 CFR983.352(b)]

Vacancy Payments will be paid to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP Contract.

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)]

RHA will select families for the PBV program from those who have applied for Admission to the Project Based Voucher program. A separate PBV Waiting List will be maintained for one-, two-, and three-bedroom units. Eligibility for admission will 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/household as defined by HUD and RHA, have income at or below HUD-specified income limits, and qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigration status of family members [24CFR 982.201(a) and 24CFR983.2(a)]. In addition, an applicant family must provide Social Security information for family members [24CFR5.216and5.218] and consent to RHA's collection and use of family information regarding income, expenses, and family composition [24 CFR 5.230]. An applicant family also must meet HUD requirements related to current or past criminal activity. In addition, families who will reside in "Excepted" units must meet the appropriate criteria as a "qualified" family.

RHA Policy

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

In-Place Families [24 CFR983.251(b)]

An eligible family residing in a proposed PBV contract unit on the date the proposal is selected by RHA 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 will be placed on RHA's waiting list. Once the family's continued eligibility is determined (RHA may deny assistance to an in-place family for the grounds specified in 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553), the family will be given an absolute selection preference and RHA 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 CFR983.251(c)]

RHA will use separate waiting lists for the tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program and the PBV Program.

17-VI.D. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR983.251(c)]

Applicants who will occupy units with PBV assistance will be selected from RHA's waiting list. RHA will place families referred by the PBV owner on its PBV waiting list when the waiting list is open.

Income Targeting [24 CFR983.251(c)(6)]

At least seventy-five percent (75%) of the families admitted to RHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during RHA fiscal year from the waiting list will be extremely low-income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR983.251(c)(7)]

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, RHA will must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

Preferences [24 CFR983.251(d)]

RHA will use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program. RHA provides an absolute selection preference for eligible in-place families as described in Section 7-VI.B. All preferences that apply to the Housing Choice Voucher Program also apply to the PBV program or for particular PBV projects or units. When vacancies in PBV units of a specific size (i.e., number of bedrooms) or excepted units, RHA will select only qualified families of the correct income and family composition size according to RHA's subsidy standards for those units in the correct order from the waiting list.

If RHA has projects with more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the units receiving project-based assistance because those projects include "excepted units"(units specifically made available for elderly or disabled families, or families receiving supportive services), the RHA will give preference to such families when referring families to these units [24 CFR983.261(b)].

17-VI.E. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE

Refusal of Offer [24 CFR983.251(e)(3)]

RHA is prohibited from taking, and will not take, 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 RHA's selection policy;
- Remove the applicant from the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR983.251(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 CFR983.252]

Family Briefing

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, RHA will give the family a regular briefing. The briefing will include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and owner. In addition to the oral briefing, RHA will provide a briefing packet that explains how RHA 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, RHA will assure effective communication, in accordance with 24CFR8.6, in conducting the oral briefing and in providing the written information packet. This may include making alternative formats available (see Chapter 2). In addition, RHA will have a mechanism for referring a family that includes a member with mobility impairment to an appropriate accessible PBV unit.

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

RHA will 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).

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

No applicant for the PBV program who has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking shall be denied admission into the program if they are otherwise qualified.

An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be construed as a serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of that violence, and shall not be good cause for terminating the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence.

RHA may terminate the assistance to remove an unlawful occupant or tenant who engages in criminal acts or threatened acts of violence or stalking to family members or others without terminating the assistance or evicting victimized lawful occupants.

There is no limitation on the ability of RHA to terminate assistance for other good cause unrelated to the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, other than the victim may not be subject to a "more demanding standard" than non- victims.

There is no prohibition on RHA terminating assistance if it "can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if that tenant's (victim's) assistance is not terminated."

Any protections provided by law which give greater protection to the victim are not superseded by these provisions.

Definitions

The same definitions of "domestic violence," "dating violence," and "stalking," and of "immediate family member" are provided in Sections 606 and 607. While definitions of domestic and dating violence refer to standard definitions in the Violence Against Women Act, the definition of stalking provided in Title VI is specific to the housing provisions.

These are:

Domestic Violence—[As defined in Section 40002 of VAWA 1994] which states as follows: SEC 40002(a)(6) – “DOMESTIC VIOLENCE” – The term ‘domestic violence’ includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Dating Violence – [As defined in Section 40002 of VAWA 1994] which states as follows: SEC 40002(a)(8) – “DATING VIOLENCE”- The term ‘dating violence’ means violence committed by a person— (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) 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.
- III. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking – means - (A) (i) to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and (ii) to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass or intimidate another person; and (B) 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—

- I. that person;
- II. a member of the immediate family of that person; or
- III. the spouse or intimate partner of that person

Immediate Family Member-means, with respect to a person—(A) a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that person, or an individual to whom that person stands in loco parentis; or (B) any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood or marriage.

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 CFR983.253(b)].

Leasing [24 CFR983.253(a)]

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

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR983.254(a)]

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

RHA Policy

The owner must notify RHA in writing (mail, fax, or e-mail) within seven (7) calendar days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

RHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within fifteen (15) days of receiving such notice from the owner.

Reduction in HAP Contract Units Due to Vacancies [24 CFR983.254(b)]

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 or more days since owner notice of the vacancy, RHA will 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.

RHA Policy

RHA will provide the notice to the owner within fifteen (15) days of the 120th day of the vacancy. Unless the owner can give adequate reason for RHA not to reduce the number of contract units within fifteen (15) days of the date of RHA's notice, the amendment to the HAP Contract will be effective the 1st day of the month following the date of RHA's notice.

17-VI.G. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR983.255]

RHA Responsibility

RHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy.

RHA Policy

RHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy. RHA may deny applicants based on such screening. RHA will provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in RHA records) and the name and address (if known by RHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

RHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants. Upon request, owners may request, and RHA will provide specific information about the family being considered for tenancy. RHA will provide the following information:

- **The family's current address as provided by the Applicant; and**
- **The name and address, if known, of the owner/landlord of the family's current and prior places of residence.**

RHA will respond only to specific questions asked by owners and only when RHA has documentation to confirm the accuracy of the information being provided. RHA will provide applicant families a description of its policy on providing information to owners and give the same types of information to all owners.

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.

The owner must notify RHA in writing within fifteen (15) days when rejecting an applicant and include the grounds for such rejection.

PART VII: OCCUPANCY

17-VII.A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by RHA, referred to an owner and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit may begin.

17-VII.B. LEASE [24 CFR983.256]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law. *Legal capacity* means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

Form of Lease [24 CFR983.256(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.

RHA Policy

RHA may review the owner's lease for compliance with state or local law.

Lease Requirements [24 CFR983.256(c)]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provide by the owner; and
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements;
- The composition of the household as approved by RHA (the names of family members and any RHA-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) and 983.257(b)]

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. Upon expiration of the lease, an owner may renew the lease, refuse to renew the lease for “good cause,” or refuse to renew the lease without good cause. If the owner refuses to renew the lease without good cause, RHA will provide the family with a tenant-based voucher and remove the unit from the PBV HAP Contract.

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 RHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify RHA 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 RHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. RHA will re-determine 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. There-determined 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 24CFR982.310). 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.

Non-Compliance with Supportive Services Requirement [24 CFR 983.257(c)]

If a family is living in a project-based unit that is excepted from the twenty-five percent (25%) per project cap on project-basing because of participation in a supportive services program (e.g., Family Self-Sufficiency), and the family fails to complete its supportive services requirement without good cause, such failure is grounds for lease termination by the owner.

Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]

The owner may specify in the lease a maximum period of tenant absence from the unit that is shorter than the maximum period permitted by RHA policy. According to program requirements, the family’s assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than one hundred-eighty (180) consecutive days.

Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.258]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. The security deposit must not exceed the following:

- Unfurnished Unit: Two months contract rent (this includes any amount labeled as last month’s rent)
- Furnished Unit: Three months contract rent (this includes any amount labeled as last month’s rent)

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the

owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. RHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

17-VII.C. MOVES

Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR983.259]

RHA Policy

If RHA determines that a family is occupying a unit that is too small or too big, based on RHA'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, RHA will notify the family and the owner within fifteen (15) days of RHA's determination of the family's need to move. RHA 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 project;**
- **PBV assistance in another project; and**
- **Tenant-based voucher assistance.**

If RHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, RHA will terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-sized or accessible unit at expiration of the term of the family's voucher (including any extension granted by RHA).

RHA Policy

When RHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given thirty (30) calendar 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 thirty-day timeframe, RHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this thirty-day period.

RHA may make exceptions to this thirty-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 CFR983.260]

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 RHA. If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact RHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease.

If the family terminates the lease in accordance with these requirements, RHA will offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a Housing Choice Voucher. If a voucher is not immediately available upon termination of the family's lease in the PBV unit, RHA will give the family priority to receive the next available voucher.

If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the Housing Choice Voucher assistance.

17-VII.D. EXCEPTIONS TO THE OCCUPANCY CAP [24 CFR983.261]

RHA will not pay housing assistance under a PBV HAP Contract for more than twenty- five percent (25%) of the number of dwelling units in a project unless the units are [24 CFR983.56]:

- In a single-family project;
- Specifically made available for elderly or disabled families; or
- Specifically made available for families receiving supportive services as defined by RHA. At least one member must be receiving at least one qualifying supportive service.

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 as defined by RHA 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.

A family (or remaining members of a family) residing in an excepted unit that no longer meets the criteria for a “qualifying family” in connection with the twenty-five percent (25%) per project cap exception (e.g., the family does not successfully complete supportive services requirements, or due to a change in family composition the family is no longer elderly or disabled), must vacate the unit, and RHA will cease paying housing assistance payments on behalf of the non-qualifying family.

If the family is moving to a non-excepted PBV unit, the family will have sixty (60) days in which to complete the move. If the family will move with a Housing Choice Voucher, as is likely to be the case with a non-elderly or non-disabled surviving spouse, then the term of the voucher will apply. RHA may grant extensions if the family can demonstrate good cause as outlined in Chapter 5, Section II-E of this Administrative Plan. If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the unit must be removed from the HAP Contract. It is possible for the HAP Contract to be amended to substitute a different unit in the project in accordance with program requirements; or the owner terminates the lease and evicts the family. RHA will terminate 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.

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 newly 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 re-determined 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. RENTLIMITS [24 CFR983.301]

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 RHA, not to exceed 110 percent of the applicable fair market rent (or any HUD-approved exception payment standard) for the unit bedroom size minus any utility allowance;
- The reasonable rent; or
- The rent requested by the owner.

Certain Tax Credit Units [24 CFR983.301(c)]

For certain tax credit units, the rent limits are determined differently than for other PBV units. In general, 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. Under provisions of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, PHAs are permitted to use the higher Section 8 rent for a tax credit unit if the LIHTC rent is less than the amount that would be permitted under Section 8. RHA will follow the rules and regulations promulgated by HUD and in effect at the time the HAP Contract is executed.

Definitions

A **qualified census tract** is any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least fifty percent (50%) of households have an income of less than sixty percent (60%) of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or where the poverty rate is at least twenty-five percent (25%) 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 unit size (i.e., number of bedrooms) 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).

Use of FMRs, Exception Payment Standards, and Utility Allowances [24 CFR983.301(f)]

When determining the initial rent to owner, RHA will use the most recently published FMR in effect and the utility allowance schedule in effect at execution of the HAP contract. When re-determining the rent to owner, RHA will use the most recently published FMR and the utility allowance schedule in effect at the time of redetermination. RHA will not use an earlier FMR for initial rent determination or for redeterminations.

Any HUD-approved exception payment standard amount under the tenant-based voucher program also applies to the project-based voucher program. The same utility allowance schedule applies to both the tenant-based and project-based voucher programs.

Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR983.302]

RHA will re-determine the rent to owner upon the owner's request or when there is a five percent (5%) or greater decrease in the published FMR.

Rent Increase

If an owner wishes to request an increase in the rent to owner from RHA, it must be requested sixty (60) days prior to the annual anniversary of the HAP Contract and include the requested amount of rent being proposed (see Section 9-I.H.). RHA will 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).

RHA Policy

RHA will not approve 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 will 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 will be decreased regardless of whether the owner requested a rent adjustment.

Notice of Rent Change

The rent to owner is re-determined by written notice by RHA to the owner specifying the amount of the re-determined rent. RHA 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 twelve (12) calendar months from the annual anniversary of the HAP Contract.

RHA Policy

RHA will provide the owner with at least thirty (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 will not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by RHA.

When Rent Reasonable Determinations are Required

RHA will re-determine the reasonable rent for a unit receiving PBV assistance whenever any of the following occur:

- There is a five percent (5%) or greater decrease in the published FMR in effect sixty (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;

- RHA approves a change in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant;
- The HAP Contract is amended to add or substitute a different contract unit in the same 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 will be determined by comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. When making this determination, RHA will 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 are receiving project-based assistance. The analysis will show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and will be retained by RHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by RHA 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 will 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, RHA 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 7-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 7-II.D).

Other Subsidy [24 CFR983.304]

At its discretion, RHA may reduce the initial rent to owner because of other governmental subsidies, including tax credit or tax exemption, grants, or other subsidized financing.

For units receiving assistance under the HOME program, rents will 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 will not exceed the subsidized rent (basic 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;
- A project receiving low-income housing tax credits; and
- Any other type of federally subsidized project specified by HUD.

Combining Subsidy

Rent to owner will not exceed any limitation required to comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements.

Rent Control [24 CFR983.305]

In addition to the rent limits set by PBV program regulations, the amount of rent to owner also may 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, RHA will make housing assistance payments to

The owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP Contract. During the term of the HAP Contract, payments will be made for each month that a contract unit complies with HQS and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment will be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and RHA agree on a later date.

RHA will 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 RHA 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]

RHA Policy

Vacancy Payments will be paid to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP Contract.

THE PHA HAS DISCRETION WHETHER TO INCLUDE THE VACANCY PAYMENT PROVISION (PARAGRAPH e.2), OR TO STRIKE THIS PROVISION FROM THE HAP CONTRACT FORM.

- If an assisted family moves out of a contract unit, the PHA may provide vacancy payments to the owner for a PHA-determined vacancy period 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 vacancy payment to the owner for each month of the maximum two-month period will be determined by the PHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner (including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit). Any vacancy payment may cover only the period the unit remains vacant.
- The PHA may make vacancy payments to the owner only if:
 1. The owner gives the PHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge and belief);

2. 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;
 3. The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
 4. The owner provides any additional information required and requested by the PHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.
- The PHA must take every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy.
 - The owner may refer families to the PHA and recommend selection of such families from the PHA waiting list for occupancy of vacant units.
 - The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by the PHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by the PHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payments.

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 RHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in RHA 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 RHA 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 RHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

Tenant and RHA 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 RHA. Likewise, RHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP Contract. RHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. RHA will 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

RHA Policy

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, RHA will 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.

17-IX.D. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES [24 CFR983.354]

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 will not be included in the rent to owner, nor will the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. Non-payment of such charges, however, 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.

GLOSSARY

A. ACRONYMS USED IN HOUSING THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM

AAF	Annual adjustment factor (published by HUD in the Federal Register and used to compute annual rent adjustments)
ACC	Annual contributions contract
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
BR	Bedroom
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (Program)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (published federal rules that define and implement laws; commonly referred to as “the regulations”)
CPI	Consumer price index (published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator)
EID	Earned income disallowance
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (HUD Office of Housing)
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (HUD Office of)
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act (established Social Security taxes)
FMR	Fair market rent
FR	Federal Register
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency (Program)
FY	Fiscal year
FYE	Fiscal year end
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GR	Gross rent
HA	Housing authority or housing agency
HAP	Housing assistance payment
HCV	Housing choice voucher
HQS	Housing quality standards.
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUDCLIPS	HUD Client Information and Policy System

INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service (see USCIS)
IRA	Individual Retirement Account
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LBP	Lead-based paint
LEP	Limited English proficiency
MSA	Metropolitan statistical area (established by the U.S. Census Bureau)
MTCS	Multi-family Tenant Characteristics System (now the Form HUD-50058 sub module of the PIC system)
MTW	Moving to Work
NED	Non-elderly, disabled [vouchers]
NOFA	Notice of funding availability
OGC	HUD's Office of General Counsel
OIG	HUD's Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan to achieve self-support
PHA	Public housing agency
PIC	PIH Information Center
PIH	(HUD Office of) Public and Indian Housing
PS	Payment standard
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
USCIS	US Citizenship and Immigration Services (Formerly INS)
URP	Utility reimbursement payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
VASH	Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing

B. GLOSSARY OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING TERMS

Absorption. In portability (under subpart H of this part 982): the point at which a receiving PHA stops billing the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of a portability family. The receiving PHA uses funds available under the receiving PHA consolidated ACC.

Accessible. The facility or portion of the facility can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities.

Adjusted Income. Annual income, less allowable HUD deductions.

Adjusted Annual Income. Same as Adjusted Income.

Administrative fee. Fee paid by HUD to the PHA for administration of the program. See §982.152.

Administrative fee reserve (formerly “operating reserve”). Account established by PHA from excess administrative fee income. The administrative fee reserve must be used for housing purposes. See §982.155. Administrative fee reserves from FY 2004 and 2005 funding are further restricted to activities related to the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under Section 8.

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.

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 §982.504(b).

“As-paid” States. States where the welfare agency adjusts the shelter and utility component of the welfare grant in accordance with actual housing costs.

Assets. (See Net Family Assets.)

Auxiliary aids. Services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance.

Biennial. Happening every two years.

Budget authority. An amount authorized and appropriated by the Congress for payment to HAS 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.

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

Child care expenses. Amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.

Citizen. A citizen or national of the United States.

Co-head. An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the head of household. A family may have a co-head or spouse but not both. A co-head never qualifies as a dependent. The co-head must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

Common space. In shared housing: Space available for use by the assisted family and other occupants of the unit.

Computer match. The automated comparison of data bases 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 §982.606 to §982.609.

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. (See Housing Assistance Payments Contract.)

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 §982.619.

Covered families. Statutory term for families who are required to participate in a welfare agency economic self-sufficiency program and who may be subject to a welfare benefit sanction for noncompliance with this obligation. Includes families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance under a program for which Federal, State or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for the assistance.

Dating violence. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the 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.

Disability. Any condition or characteristic that renders a person an individual with disabilities. See 24CFR 8.3.

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, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; or 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.

Displaced family. A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws.

Domestic violence. Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the

jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

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 the intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

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 §5.603(c).

Elderly family. A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; or 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 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 to evidence citizenship or eligible immigration status. (See §5.508(b).)

Extremely Low-Income Family. A family whose annual income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the area 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 if HUD finds such variations are necessary due to unusually high or low family incomes. See 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 means title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988

Fair market rent (FMR). The rent, including the cost of utilities (except telephone), as established by HUD for units of varying sizes (by number of bedrooms), that must be paid in the housing market area to rent privately owned, existing, decent, safe and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. See periodic publications in the Federal Register in accordance with 24 CFR part 888.

Family. Includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, and can be further defined in PHA policy.

- (1) A single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or
- (2) A group of persons residing together and such group includes, but is not limited to:
 - (i) 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);
 - (ii) An elderly family;
 - (iii) A near-elderly family;
 - (iv) A disabled family;
 - (v) A displaced family, and;
 - (vi) The remaining member of a tenant family.

Family Composition. See definition of “family” above.

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 §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 Child Care Payment. Payment to eligible households by state, local, or private agencies appointed by the State, to administer payments for the care of foster children.

Full-time Student. A person who is 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). (*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 §982.610 to §982.614.

HAP contract. Housing assistance payments contract. (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.

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). A State, county, municipality or other governmental entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing. ("PHA" and "HA" mean the same thing.)

Housing Quality Standards. The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the voucher program.

HUD. The Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Imputed Asset. Asset disposed of for less than Fair Market Value during two years preceding examination or reexamination.

Imputed Asset Income. PHA-established passbook rate multiplied by the total cash value of assets. Calculation used when net family assets exceed \$5,000.

Imputed welfare income. An amount of annual income that is not actually received by a family as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, but is included in the family's annual income and therefore reflected in the family's rental contribution.

Income. Income from all sources of each member of the household, as determined in accordance with criteria established by HUD.

Income For Eligibility. Annual Income.

Income information means information relating to an individual's income, including:

- All employment income information known to current or previous employers or other income sources
- All information about wages, as defined in the State's unemployment compensation law, including any Social Security Number; name of the employee; quarterly wages of the employee; and the name, full address, telephone number, and, when known, Employer Identification Number of an employer reporting wages under a State unemployment compensation law
- Whether an individual is receiving, has received, or has applied for unemployment compensation, and the amount and the period received
- Unearned IRS income and self-employment wages and retirement income
- Wage, social security, and supplemental security income data obtained from the Social Security Administration.

Individual with disabilities. 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.

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.

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 working 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% 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% 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 §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 §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% of annual income.

Merger Date. October 1, 1999.

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.

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 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).

Persons with Disabilities. A person who has a disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423 or a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001. Also includes a person who is determined, under HUD regulations, to have a physical or mental impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes the ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. For purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities, means and "individual with disabilities" as defined in 24 CFR 8.3. Definition does not exclude persons who have AIDS or conditions arising from AIDS, but does not include a person whose disability is based solely on drug or alcohol dependence (for low-income housing eligibility purposes). See "Individual with disabilities"

Portability. Renting a dwelling unit with 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.

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 Section 8 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.

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.

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 Tenant Family. Person left in assisted housing who may or may not normally qualify for assistance on own circumstances (i.e., an elderly spouse dies, leaving widow age 47 who is not disabled).

Rent to owner. The total monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease for the unit (also known as contract rent). Rent to owner covers payment for any housing services, maintenance and utilities that the owner is required to provide and pay for.

Residency Preference. 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 ("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 214. Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended

Section 214 covered programs is the collective term for the HUD programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply. These programs are set forth in §5.500.

Security Deposit. A dollar amount (maximum set according to the regulations) which can be used for unpaid rent or damages to the owner upon termination of the lease.

Set-up charges. In a manufactured home space rental: Charges payable by the family for assembling, skirting and anchoring the manufactured home.

Sexual assault. A 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 §982.615 to §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 §982.602 to §982.605.

Social Security Number (SSN). The nine-digit number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration and that identifies the record of the person's earnings reported to the Social Security Administration. The term does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary.

Special admission. Admission of an applicant that is not on 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".

Tenancy Addendum. For the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the lease language required by HUD in the lease between the tenant and the owner.

Tenant. The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant rent to owner. See “Family rent to owner”.

Term of Lease. The amount of time a tenant agrees in writing to live in a dwelling unit.

Total Tenant Payment (TTP). The total amount the HUD rent formula requires the tenant to pay toward rent and utilities.

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.

Vacancy Loss Payments. (*Applies only to pre-10/2/95 HAP Contracts in the Rental Certificate Program*). When a family vacates its unit in violation of its lease, the owner is eligible for 80% of the contract rent for a vacancy period of up to one additional month, (beyond the month in which the vacancy occurred) if s/he notifies the PHA as soon as s/he learns of the vacancy, makes an effort to advertise the unit, and does not reject any eligible applicant except for good cause.

Veteran. A person who has served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013. 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, or stalking.

Very Low-Income Family. A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. This is the income limit for the housing choice voucher program.

Addendum to Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrative Plan

Roseville Housing Authority

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

The Roseville Housing Authority will affirmatively further fair housing in its Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) through the following actions:

- Complying fully with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment.
- Marketing the program to all eligible persons, including persons with disabilities and persons with limited English proficiency.
- Advertising widely in the community for the FSS Coordinator position when the position is available.
- Ensuring that persons with disabilities have full access to the Housing Authority and its facility, programs and services. The Housing Authority will modify its normal procedures as needed to accommodate the needs of participants with disabilities. All participants will be informed of alternative forms of communication that can be used other than plain language paperwork.
- Ensuring that communication that is necessary to facilitate applications and service delivery relating to the program is accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Providing participants with fair housing counseling services or providing referrals to fair housing agencies, including legal services. Fair housing information will always be readily available to program participants.
- Providing participants with information on how to file a fair housing complaint, including the toll-free number for the Housing Discrimination Hotline (1-800-669-9777). Housing Authority staff will assist participants in completing a complaint form, if requested.
- Ensuring that the Housing Authority makes every reasonable attempt to determine whether a participant's discrimination complaint has merit and to take any warranted corrective action.
- Maintaining records of fair housing complaints made in person or on the phone. Staff will review records periodically in order to analyze the level and types of complaints received by the Housing Authority.
- Ensuring that staff attend trainings conducted by various fair housing agencies, such as HUD and Legal Services of Northern California, regarding fair housing and civil rights.
- Recruiting landlords and service providers in areas that expand housing choice to program participants. A listing of accessible units in the Cities of Roseville and Rocklin is available to participants.