

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

2024 ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

APPROVED BY THE EHA BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON OCTOBER 10, 2023

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US DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT: FINAL RULE UNDER REVIEW

Housing Opportunities Through Modernization Act (HOTMA)

HUD published a final rule on February 14, 2023 implementing sections of the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA). EHA is reviewing key components of discretionary policies made available through HOTMA and will amend its 2024 Administration Plan upon final determination. Below, is a list of policy changes under review as a result of the HOTMA Final Rule.

- Definitions – HOTMA amends the definitions of family and earned income.
- Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) – HOTMA states that owners are no longer required to use EIV to verify tenant employment and income information during an interim reexamination.
- Hardship Relief – HOTMA creates hardship relief provisions for childcare, health & medical care, and attendant care & auxiliary apparatus expense deductions.
- Imputed Asset Income - HOTMA raises the imputed asset threshold from \$5,000 to \$50,000 (adjusted annually for inflation).
- Income & Asset Exclusions – HOTMA codifies additional income and asset exclusions.
- Income Reviews – HOTMA creates a 10% adjusted income increase/decrease threshold for conducting Interim Reexaminations.
- Mandatory Deductions – HOTMA increases the elderly/disabled family deduction to \$525. The dependent deduction and the elderly/disabled family deduction will be adjusted for inflation on an annual basis.
- Self-Certification of Assets – HOTMA permits owners to accept self-certification of net assets if estimated to be equal to \$50,000 (adjusted for inflation on an annual basis) or less.

US DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT: FINAL RULE UNDER REVIEW

National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE)

HUD published a final rule on July 7, 2023 establishing a new approach to defining and assessing housing quality: The National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE). This rule is part of a broad revision of the way HUD-assisted housing is inspected and evaluated. The purpose of NSPIRE is to strengthen HUD's physical condition standards and improve HUD oversight through the alignment and consolidation of the inspection regulations used to evaluate HUD housing across multiple programs. This final rule also incorporates provisions of the Economic Growth and Recovery, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act that will reduce administrative burden on small rural public housing authorities (PHAs).

What is NSPIRE?

NSPIRE – the National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate – is the new physical inspection model designed to promote HUD’s goal of reducing health and safety hazards in the home. To achieve this goal, NSPIRE prioritizes the condition of dwelling units—where people live. NSPIRE aligns multiple HUD programs to a single set of inspection standards so that the same expectations of housing quality can be achieved across HUD programs.

NSPIRE introduces a new, innovative approach for developing, updating, and adapting standards and scoring based on continuous learning and improvement. To develop NSPIRE, HUD is collaborating with a diverse group of stakeholders, including property owners and managers, public housing agencies, public health and public safety professionals, and resident groups, who are providing critical input to the standards, processes, and protocols. These aspects of NSPIRE are being tested at volunteer properties throughout the two-year NSPIRE Demonstration, currently in progress, with feedback from inspectors and properties used to update and refine the inspection model.

NSPIRE is also being updated using data gathered from a concurrent demonstration that HUD is conducting for the Housing Choice Voucher program. Both demonstrations reflect HUD’s congressional mandate to implement a single inspection protocol for public housing and voucher units. Under NSPIRE, HUD plans to leverage inspection data, lessons learned, and stakeholder feedback to update standards and scoring at least every three years.

NSPIRE makes key improvements to inspections to increase their objectivity, accuracy, and consistency. Under NSPIRE, inspections are based on deficiency indicators to ensure deficiencies cited by inspectors accurately reflect substandard conditions within a property. Each inspection standard is supported by a rationale, which is a clear and concise explanation of the potential risk a defect presents.

Why is it happening?

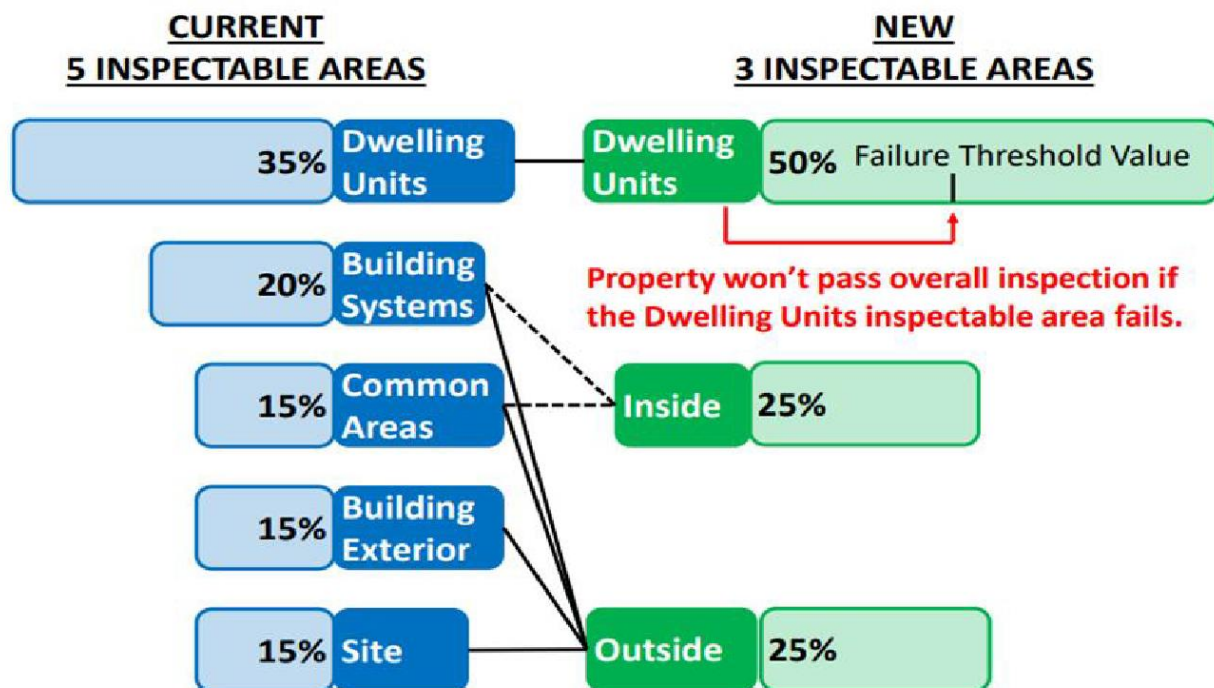
HUD’s analysis found that its inspection models could be improved to enable HUD to more effectively and consistently evaluate housing across programs. HUD determined that while its legacy inspection models are well-intentioned in design, neither model currently aligns with HUD’s priorities or the state of the housing industry. Further, while a majority of properties are in compliance with HUD’s standards, NSPIRE will provide improved capabilities to detect and identify those properties that are not. Under NSPIRE, HUD aims to safeguard affordable housing for American families and promote the health and safety of residents living in HUD-assisted housing.

What will it accomplish?

With NSPIRE, inspectors for HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing will be able to conduct objective, defensible, and consistent assessments to evaluate housing conditions. This will result in inspection results that more accurately indicate property conditions and promote better living conditions for residents. NSPIRE inspections will more accurately reflect the true physical conditions of properties and ensure that property owners adopt sound maintenance practices to eliminate health and safety hazards that may pose a threat to residents. By placing more emphasis on the condition of residents' dwellings, the new inspection model aligns more closely with stakeholder expectations regarding housing quality. As a result, NSPIRE will encourage property owners to perform year-round maintenance and address health and safety deficiencies in a timely fashion. Properties will not be expected to expend more resources, but rather shift their maintenance plans to prioritize residents' health and safety. It will also eliminate unnecessary complexity by aligning inspection standards across diverse HUD programs, while accommodating flexible protocols.

How will it do that?

NSPIRE focuses on the condition of dwelling units and modernizes and streamlines HUD's physical inspections processes using objective, defensible, and repeatable quality indicators focused on those things most important. Inspections will prioritize critical health and safety conditions, and properties will not be able to pass inspection if dwelling units fail the inspection. HUD also understands the importance of collaborating with its stakeholders in the design and implementation of NSPIRE. The NSPIRE Model will be tested during a demonstration, with feedback collected from stakeholders and sources to develop and refine the standards. Having volunteer properties collaborate with HUD in the NSPIRE Demonstration is an essential part of this process. With their input, HUD will establish inspection standards that accurately evaluate the most important aspects of HUD housing.



HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

CHAPTER 1

STATEMENT OF POLICIES

The Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Program was enacted as part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (the “Act”), which recodifies the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. The Act has been amended from time to time, and its requirements, as they apply to the Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance Program, are described in and implemented throughout this Administrative Plan. The Housing Choice Voucher Program is federally funded and administered for the City of Evansville by the Housing Authority of the City of Evansville (“Evansville Housing Authority” or “EHA”) through its Central Office located at 402 Court Street, Suite B, Evansville, IN 47708 and the Housing Choice Voucher Program, Leased Housing Department located at 411 S.E. 8th Street, Evansville, In 47713.

The jurisdiction of EHA is the City of Evansville, Indiana.

A. EVANSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY MISSION, VALUES & GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Mission

Our mission is to enhance the Evansville community by creating and sustaining decent, safe, and affordable living environments that foster stability and increase self-sufficiency for people with low incomes. Additionally, in accordance with this plan, EHA is required to develop its own procedures relative to the following:

- Implementation of preferences/local preferences by the EHA.
- Resolution of owner and tenant complaints that are not subject to informal review or hearing process.
- Tracking new admissions to ensure the EHA meets the income targeting requirements established in QHWRA (1998)
- Enforcement procedures for the tenant-caused HQS violations
- Managing and responding to information of alleged drug and violent criminal activity.
- Reasonable accommodations
- Tracking days when search time for an applicant is suspended due to the submission of a RFTA.
- Making decisions regarding the extension on the term of a voucher.
- Internal quality control monitoring of all SEMAP indicators.
- Making decisions relative to findings on an applicant’s criminal history report
- Other concerns or events as may be required.

Values

As stewards of the public trust, we pursue our mission and responsibilities in a spirit of service, teamwork, and respect. We embrace the values of excellence, collaboration, innovation, and appreciation.

Guiding Principles

- A. Expand the availability of housing for low-income people;
- B. Embrace the principles of excellent customer service in the administration of EHA programs;
- C. Ensure the long-term viability of EHA's housing stock;
- D. Maximize efficiency in delivering maintenance and management services;
- E. Implement strategies that will reduce dependency on federal funding;
- F. Be positioned to respond effectively and responsibly to change;
- G. Contribute to building strong neighborhoods in Evansville;
- H. Assist EHA families in achieving their personal goals;
- I. Build, support, and respect an excellent EHA workforce; and
- J. Exercise fiscal soundness in the pursuit of EHA programs and activities.

EHA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS AND SERVICE

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

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

providing an incentive to private property owners to rent to very low-income families.

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

EHA 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.

FAIR HOUSING POLICY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY HOUSING PLAN
[24 CFR 982.54(d) (6)]

It is the policy of the Evansville Housing Authority to comply fully with all federal, state, and local non-discrimination laws and with the rules and regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity in housing and employment.

EHA shall not deny any family or individual the equal opportunity to apply for or receive assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program on the basis of race, color, age, ancestry, national or ethnic origin, creed, religion, handicap or disability, sex, familial status, marital status, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or an expunged criminal conviction. To further its commitment to full compliance with applicable civil rights laws, EHA will provide information on federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances to voucher holders regarding unlawful discrimination and any recourse available to families who believe they are victims of a discriminatory act. The information will include the names of government offices that take complaints and perform investigations, including HUD's Office of Civil Rights and the City of Evansville's Office for Civil Rights. Such information will be made available during the family briefing session, and all applicable Fair Housing information and discrimination complaint forms will be made a part of the voucher holder's briefing packet and available upon request at the front desk at the Leased Housing Department.

All Leased Housing staff will receive training about the importance of affirmatively furthering Fair Housing and providing equal opportunity to all families, including providing reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities, as a part of the overall commitment to quality customer service. Fair Housing posters are posted throughout the Leased Housing Department, including in the lobby and interview rooms, and the equal opportunity logo will be used on all outreach materials.

Whenever possible, Leased Housing staff will attend local Fair Housing update training sponsored by HUD and other local organizations to keep current with new developments.

For families and/or individuals who report apparent discrimination in obtaining assisted housing, the EHA shall assist them by providing the family/individual with a HUD Housing Discrimination Complaint Form, HUD - 903. The individual can complete this form and report apparent discrimination to the nearest HUD Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. For example, a resident may be trying to obtain other rental housing and/or is attempting to purchase a home and experiences apparent discrimination.

Equal Opportunity Housing Plan:

The EHA is a participant in the tenant-based program and is required to comply with equal opportunity requirements imposed by contract or federal law (Ref: 24 CFR 982.54). This includes applicable requirements under:

- The fair housing act, 42 U. S. C. 3610-3619 (implementing regulations at 24 CFR parts 100, et seq.);
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U. S. C. 2000d (implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 1);
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U. S. C. 6101-6107 (implementing regulations at 24 CFR, part 146);
- Executive Order 11063, Equal Opportunity in Housing (1962), as amended, Executive Order 12259, 46 FR 1253 (1980), as amended, Executive Order 12892, 59 FR 2939 (1994) (implementing regulations at 24 CFR, part 107);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U. S. C. 794 (implementing regulations at 24 CFR, part 8; and
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U. S. C. 12101, et seq.

Equal Opportunity Posting Requirements:

There shall be maintained in the EHA's office waiting room a bulletin board, which will accommodate the following posted materials:

- Statement of Policies and Procedures Governing the Section 8 Administrative Plan.
- Open Occupancy Notice (Applications being Accepted and/or Not Accepted)
- Income Limits for Admission.
- Utility Allowances.
- Informal Review and Hearing Procedure.
- Fair Housing Poster.
- "Equal Opportunity in Employment" Poster.

PRIVACY RIGHTS

Applicants will be required to sign the Federal Privacy Act Statement which states under what conditions HUD will release information concerning Housing Choice Voucher participants. Requests for information by other parties must be accompanied by a signed release request in order for the HA to release any information involving an applicant or participant, unless disclosure is authorized under Federal or State law or regulations (Reference HUD Form 9886).

No person shall, on the basis of race, color, age, ancestry, national or ethnic origin, creed, religion, handicap or disability, sex, familial status, marital status, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or an expunged criminal conviction be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under the Evansville Housing Authority housing programs.

To further its commitment to full compliance with applicable Civil Rights laws, the Evansville Housing Authority will provide Federal/State/local information to applicants and participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program regarding discrimination and any recourse available to them if they believe they may be victims of discrimination. Such information will be made available with the application, and all applicable Fair Housing Information and Discrimination Complaint Forms will be made available at the Evansville Housing Authority office. In addition, all written information and advertisements will contain the appropriate Equal Opportunity language and logo.

The Evansville Housing Authority will assist any family that believes they have suffered illegal discrimination by providing those copies of the housing discrimination form. The Evansville Housing Authority will also assist them in completing the form, if requested, and will provide them with the address of the nearest HUD Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Sometimes people with disabilities may need a reasonable accommodation in order to take full advantage of the Evansville Housing Authority housing programs and related services. When such accommodations are granted they do not confer special treatment or advantage for the person with a disability; rather, they make the program fully accessible to them in a way that would otherwise not be possible due to their disability. This policy clarifies how people can request accommodations and the guidelines the Evansville Housing Authority will follow in determining whether it is reasonable to provide a requested accommodation. Because disabilities are not always apparent, the Evansville Housing Authority will ensure that all applicants/participants are aware of the opportunity to request reasonable accommodations.

QUESTIONS TO ASK IN GRANTING THE ACCOMMODATION

- A. Is the requestor a person with disabilities? For this purpose, the definition of disabilities is different than the definition used for admission. The Fair Housing definition used for this purpose is:

A person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such impairment or is regarded as having such impairment. (The disability may not be apparent to others, i.e., a heart condition).

If the disability is apparent or already documented, the answer to this question is yes. The disability for which the accommodation is being requested may be different than

the apparent disability. If the disability is not apparent or documented, the Evansville Housing Authority will obtain verification that a person is a person with a disability.

- B. Is the requested accommodation related to the disability? If it is apparent that the request is related to the apparent or documented disability, the answer to this question is yes. If it is not apparent, the Evansville Housing Authority will obtain documentation that the requested accommodation is needed due to the disability. The Evansville Housing Authority will not inquire as to the nature of the disability.
- C. Is the requested accommodation reasonable? In order to be determined reasonable, the accommodation must meet two criteria:
 - 1. Would the accommodation constitute a fundamental alteration? The Evansville Housing Authority's business is housing. If the request would alter the fundamental business that the Evansville Housing Authority conducts, that would not be reasonable. For instance, the Evansville Housing Authority would deny a request to have the Evansville Housing Authority do grocery shopping for the person with disabilities.
 - 2. Would the requested accommodation create an undue financial hardship or administrative burden? Frequently the requested accommodation costs little or nothing. If the cost would be an undue burden, the Evansville Housing Authority may request a meeting with the individual to investigate and consider equally effective alternatives.

The HA will discuss with the requester whether there is an alternative accommodation that would effectively address the requester's disability-related needs without a fundamental alteration to the provider's operations and without imposing an undue financial and administrative burden. If The HA believes there is an alternative accommodation that would be equally effective in meeting the individual's disability-related needs, the provider should discuss with the individual if the individual is willing to accept the alternative accommodation. An individual is not obligated to accept an alternative accommodation suggested by the provider if the individual believes it will not meet their needs and the individual's preferred accommodation is reasonable.

The cost necessary to carry out approved requests will be borne by the Evansville Housing Authority if there is no one else willing to pay for the modification and it does not cause an undue financial burden. If another party pays for the modification, the Evansville Housing Authority will seek to have the same entity pay for any restoration costs.

If the participant requests, as a reasonable accommodation, that he or she be permitted to make physical modifications to their dwelling unit, at their own expense, the request should be made to the property owner/manager. The Housing Authority does not have responsibility for the owner's unit and does not have responsibility to make the unit accessible.

SERVICES FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING APPLICANTS & PARTICIPANTS

In determining whether it is feasible to translate documents into other languages, the HA will consider the following factors:

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

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

Evaluation of the need for translation by agencies that work with the non-English speaking clients.

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

The Evansville Housing Authority will endeavor to have bilingual staff or access to people who speak languages other than English to assist non-English speaking families. The following languages will be covered: **French, Russian, Spanish, & German. May provide others as available.**

OWNER OUTREACH [24 CFR 982.54(D) (5)]

EHA encourages owners of decent, safe, and sanitary housing units to lease to Housing Choice Voucher families. To this end, EHA may:

1. Create and distribute informational materials about the Housing Choice Voucher Program specifically for potential landlords;
2. Establish a landlord advisory group including both for-profit and non-profit housing providers that will advise EHA on matters of concern to landlords in the operation of EHA's Housing Choice Voucher Program;
3. Distribute an owner's newsletter including updates on program guidelines and opportunities for landlords to benefit from the Housing Choice Voucher Program;
4. Provide training in crime prevention, landlord-tenant law, Fair Housing, and other property management issues of interest to owners of assisted properties;
5. Make presentations at local associations of for-profit and non-profit owners describing the benefits of participating in the Housing Choice Voucher Program;
6. Conduct surveys of owners to determine their satisfaction and priorities for improvements in the operation of the Housing Choice Voucher Program;
7. Establish policies that encourage Housing Choice Voucher Program participants to act responsibly in their relationship with their landlords;
8. Establish policies that reward "high performing" landlords for consistently responsible participation in the Housing Choice Voucher Program and high quality service to assisted tenants; and
9. Review all proposed new policies or modifications of current policies and procedures for their potential impact on participating owners. EHA encourages owners to list vacant units with EHA, and updates this list weekly. Available vacancy listings are compiled by AffordableHousing.com on their website.

Policy Regarding Encouraging Owners of Units outside Areas of Poverty or Minority Concentration

EHA encourages program participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. EHA periodically evaluates the demographic distribution of assisted families to identify areas within the jurisdiction where owner outreach should be targeted.

Voucher holders are informed of a broad range of areas where they may lease units inside or outside EHA's jurisdiction and given a list of landlords who are willing to lease units to Housing Choice Voucher participants. This includes a list of non-profit housing groups that have properties outside areas of poverty and minority concentration and properties subsidized by the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program with an obligation to notify EHA of the availability of their units.

RIGHT TO PRIVACY

All adult members of both applicant and participant households are required to sign HUD Form 9886-Authorization for Release of Information, EHA Authorization for Release of Information, and Privacy Act Notice. The HUD 9886-Authorization for Release of Information and Privacy Act Notice states how family information will be released and includes the Federal Privacy Act Statement.

Any request for applicant or participant information will not be released unless there is a signed release of information request from the applicant or participant.

PROCEDURE POLICY

The Leased Housing Department of the Housing Authority for the City of Evansville will utilize the standard operating procedure and administrative practices as approved by the Evansville Housing Authority's Board of Commissioners. The EHA will continue to implement new practices as mandated by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These regulations and practices are available for public review for the EHA's administrative offices located at 500 Court Street, Evansville, In 47708 and at the Leased Housing Department located at 411 S.E. 8TH Street, Evansville, IN 47713.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the Administrative Plan is to establish policies for carrying out the programs in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local objectives. The Plan covers both admission and continued participation in these programs. Policies are the same for both programs unless otherwise noted.

The HA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to these programs. If such changes conflict with this Plan, HUD regulations will have precedence. The original Plan and any changes must be approved by the Board of Commissioners of the agency and a copy provided to HUD.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

This Administrative Plan is set forth to define the HA's local policies for operation of the housing programs in the context of Federal laws and Regulations. All issues related to Section 8 not addressed in this document are governed by such Federal regulations, HUD Memos, Notices and guidelines, or 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.

REQUIRED POSTINGS

The Evansville Housing Authority will post in each of its offices in a conspicuous place and at a height easily read by all persons including persons with mobility disabilities, the following information:

- A. The Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrative Plan is available for review.
- B. Notice of the Status of the Wait List (opened or closed)
- C. Address of all Evansville Housing Authority offices, office hours, telephone numbers, TDD numbers, and hours of operation shall be posted on the door.
- D. Income Limits for Admission will be posted.
- E. Missed Appointment Policy.
- F. Informal Review and Formal Hearing Procedures
- G. Fair Housing Poster
- H. Equal Opportunity in Employment Poster

MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

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

1. Selection from the Waiting List
2. Reasonable Rent
3. Determination of Adjusted Income
4. Utility Allowance Schedule
5. HQS Quality Control Inspections
6. HQS Enforcement
7. Expanding Housing Opportunities
8. Payment Standards

9. Annual Reexaminations
10. Correct Tenant Rent Calculations
11. Pre-Contract HQS Inspections
12. Annual or Biennial HQS Inspections
13. Lease-up
14. Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Enrollment and Escrow Account Balances
15. Bonus Indicator (Deconcentration).

Supervisory quality control reviews will be performed by an EHA Supervisor or other qualified person other than the person who performed the work, as required by HUD, on the following SEMAP factors:

- Selection from the waiting list
- Rent reasonableness
- Determination of adjusted income
- HQS Enforcement
- HQS Quality Control.

The annual sample of files and records will be drawn in an unbiased manner, leaving a clear audit trail. The minimum sample size to be reviewed will relate directly to each factor.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SECTION 8 ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE

Occasionally, it is necessary for the Evansville Housing Authority to spend money from its Section 8 Administrative Fee Reserve to meet unseen or extraordinary expenditures or for its other housing-related purposes consistent with State law.

The Evansville Housing Authority Board of Commissioners authorizes the Executive Director to expend without prior Board approval up to (insert dollar amount TBA by Board) for authorized expenditures.

Any item(s) exceeding (insert dollar amount TBA by Board) will require prior Board of Commissioner approval before any charge is made against the Section 8 Administrative Fee Reserve.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

No program receipts may be used to indemnify contractors or subcontractors of the Evansville Housing Authority against costs associated with any judgment of infringement of intellectual property rights (CFR 982.161).

QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

Quality control may take many different forms. Quality control may be in the form of routine checks, including manual and automated, that are typically built into a PHA's program management system. For example, some PHAs require that a supervisor review all new admissions and recertification transactions prior to final data entry into EHA's computer system. Other PHAs only review the work of new employees. Quality control also occurs when managers generate and

analyze standardized reports that enable them to check for internal consistency, completeness of processing, and accuracy of calculations. Another form of quality control is a thorough review of a sample of files representing different transaction types. This review occurs after staff members finish processing the file (e.g. after completion of a recertification.)

Regardless of the approach taken, quality control should include a review of the following functional areas to detect and prevent recurring errors, omissions, fraud, or abuse:

□□Admissions and occupancy functions: The objective of the review is to determine that the file is complete; meaning that all information, particularly income, assets, and allowances, have been properly verified; unit size is appropriate; and the subsidy, rent, and utility allowance/reimbursement calculations are correct. The review should determine if the information in the file is consistent with the family information reported in MTCS. If any of the file entries are incomplete, unverifiable, or incorrect, the quality control supervisor should record the specific error, preferably by using a standard file review form. The standardized forms can then be compiled and tabulated to summarize the results of all tenant file reviews.

□□Rent reasonableness function: The objective of the review is to determine whether the rent approved by EHA was determined to be reasonable in accordance with HUD regulations and EHA's rent reasonableness procedures. This review protects against owners receiving more rent than they would if they rented their units in the private rental market. The reviewer should determine that each file documents that all steps in the rent reasonableness procedure have been completed and that the data provided supports the conclusions drawn.

□□Housing Assistance Payments processing function: The objective of this review is to first determine whether the housing assistance payment to the owner is correct, based on the payment standard and family contribution. Second, this review ensures that the payment being made to the owner matches the amount shown on EHA's HAP register. Third, it also confirms that any change in rent resulting from a recertification or interim change is properly reflected in the HAP to owner. Fourth, it protects against payments being made on a HAP contract that has been terminated. Finally, this review protects against payments for a unit that has failed HQS and where the owner has yet to correct the deficiency.

□□Inspection function: The objective of this review is to examine the quality of the original EHA inspector's work and the accuracy of the inspector's determination regarding whether or not the unit complied with HQS and/or local housing code. This review prevents owners from receiving program subsidy under the program for substandard units.

RECORDS FOR MONITORING EHA PERFORMANCE

To demonstrate compliance with HUD and other pertinent regulations, the EHA will maintain records, reports and other documentation for a period that is in accordance with HUD requirements and in a manner that will allow an auditor, housing professional or other interested party to follow, monitor and or assess the EHA's operational procedures objectively and with accuracy and in accordance with SEMAP requirements with internal supervisory audits.

In addition to the SEMAP factors to ensure quality control, supervisory staff audits the following functions:

- 5% of reexaminations
- 5% of new applications
- 5% of claims processed.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

All EHA employees are bound by the conflict of interest policy outlined in the EHA Employee Handbook and the EHA Manual of Operations.

Privacy/Confidentiality/Use of Personal Identifiers [24 CFR 982.551 and 24 CFR 5.212]

Requirement to Release Information

Applicants and participants, including all adults in their households, are required to sign the HUD Form 9886 Authorization for Release of Information. This document incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes the conditions under which HUD and EHA will release family information.

As specified on HUD Form 9886, HUD is required to protect the income information it obtains in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a. HUD may disclose information (other than tax return information) for certain routine uses, such as to other government agencies for law enforcement purposes, to federal agencies for employment suitability purposes and to housing authorities for the purpose of determining housing assistance.

EHA is also required to protect the income information it obtains in accordance with any applicable state privacy law. HUD and EHA employees may be subject to penalties for unauthorized disclosures or improper uses of the income information that is obtained based on the consent form.

Private owners may not request or receive information authorized by this form.

Protection of Applicant and Participant Personal Information

EHA's policy is to protect the privacy of applicants and participants. Except when responding to requests from HUD, law enforcement agencies, or governmental investigating agencies, health or building departments or responding to subpoenas and court orders, EHA staff will not disclose whether or not an individual is an applicant or a participant, or reveal any information about a family without their consent.

EHA staff shall consider the sensitivity of personal information at all times when communicating with applicants, participants, or their representatives (advocates, translators, or family members). Every effort shall be made to conduct conversations about applicants' and participants' personal information in such a way that third parties are unlikely to overhear them.

Responding to Requests for Status Updates

EHA staff will take reasonable precautions to safeguard the personal information of applicants and participants, without creating barriers that make it more difficult for applicants and participants to communicate with Leased Housing Department.

Individuals who visit Leased Housing Department in person on their own behalf will be presumed to be who they say they are if they can provide personal identification.

Personal identification will be required of any walk-in visitor to the Leased Housing Department who is requesting information relevant to any Section 8 application or participating household to confirm they are a legitimate concerned party. Individuals must be able to show positive and current original identification of who they are representing themselves to be (participant, landlord, or service provider with release of information on record) before EHA staff will acknowledge status of any program participation or share any information (verbally, electronically, or in written documentation).

Acceptable forms of personal identification include the following:

1. State driver's license; (current)
2. State-issued picture identification; (current)
3. Photo identification bank card with signature on back; and (current)
4. Other photo identification of official entity such as a school or business (current)

Individuals who call the Leased Housing Department to request status updates will be given general information however, specific status updates must be done in person or requested in writing.

Translators and Advocates

EHA staff may assume that translators and advocates, including adult family members, who accompany applicants and participants in person, have the applicants' or participants' permission to witness confidential conversations and documents.

EHA staff may assume that translators and advocates who telephone on behalf of an applicant or participant and represent that the applicant or participant is there with them at the time of the telephone call, have the applicants' or participants' permission to conduct the conversation.

Staff, however, shall exercise caution in conducting such conversations on the telephone, and may request additional personal identifiers from the caller to verify that he or she is in fact present in the room with the applicant or participant, or refrain from disclosing highly sensitive information (e.g., denial based on a criminal record, or response to a request for an accommodation based on the presence of a disability), offering instead to send a letter with the requested information to the applicant or participant directly.

EHA staff shall not discuss personal information about an applicant or participant with an advocate or family member when the applicant or participant is not present, without a written, signed and dated request by the applicant or participant giving EHA permission to do so. The written request shall identify the specific persons or agency with whom the personal information may be discussed.

EHA shall exercise caution in conducting personal conversations on the telephone with advocates, and may take such steps as are reasonably necessary to confirm the identity of the advocate.

Domestic Violence

An applicant or participant may request that no information be provided to a current or former spouse or partner, because of domestic violence or harassment related to a domestic conflict (e.g., child custody dispute). In such cases, staff shall note this in the file and computer records, and make every effort not to disclose information about the applicant or participant to any third party, regardless of the relationship claimed. Staff shall inform applicants and participants who make such a request that it will not apply to requests from HUD or law enforcement, or other governmental agencies authorized by EHA's General Counsel to secure confidential information about them.

Retention of Information Relating to a Disability

Any and all information which would lead one to determine the nature and/or severity of a person's disability must be kept in a separate folder and marked "confidential" or returned to the family member after its use. The personal information in this folder must not be released except on an "as-needed" basis in cases where an accommodation is under consideration.

Retention of Criminal Background Checks

The results of criminal background checks shall also be maintained in a separate file in a secure location, marked "confidential." The personal information in this file must not be released except on an "as-needed" basis, to defend against an appeal of an EHA determination, to deny admission to the program, or terminate assistance under the policies outlined in this Plan. Criminal check information shall be destroyed one year from the date of an admissions decision based on it.

Forwarding Addresses; Information Necessary to Collect Delinquent Accounts

Unless a privacy request is made by the voucher holder, EHA will provide information on forwarding addresses for current and former participants to police or other governmental authorities, previous landlords, and other public housing authorities, upon request by those parties.

Regardless of any privacy request on record, information regarding delinquent residents/participants may be exchanged when it is deemed in the interest of EHA and its collection effort.

Requests by Governmental Agencies and Attorneys to View, Copy, or Remove Documents

Requests by law enforcement agencies to view, copy or remove documents shall be made to the EHA Department Head and/ or Executive Director.

Public Disclosure Law

All requests for personally identifiable information about applicants and participants under the Freedom of Information Act or any other public disclosure law shall be referred to the EHA General Counsel.

Use of Personal Identifiers (Social Security Numbers)

EHA is required to collect proof of Social Security Number from all applicants and participants age six and older who have been issued a Social Security Number. EHA uses Social Security Numbers as the primary, unique identifier of applicants and participant records. However, EHA shall take every precaution it reasonably can to prevent disclosure of applicant or participant Social Security Numbers to third parties not authorized to have access to them.

EHA will not include Social Security Numbers on correspondence mailed to the applicant's or participant's address.

EHA will shred all documents containing personal identifiers, including Social Security Numbers, before disposing of them.

EVANSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY/OWNER RESPONSIBILITY/OBLIGATION OF THE FAMILY

This Section outlines the responsibilities and obligations of the Evansville Housing Authority, the Housing Choice Voucher Owners/Landlords, and the participating families.

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 EHA do?

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

- Establish local policies;
- Review applications from interested applicant families to determine whether applicants are eligible for the program;
- Maintain waiting list and select families for admission;
- Issue voucher to selected family and, if necessary, assist the family in finding a place to live;
- Conduct outreach to owners, with special attention to owners outside areas of poverty or minority concentration;
- Approve the rental unit (including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and rent reasonableness), the owner, and the tenancy;
- Make housing assistance payments to the owner in a timely manner;
- Ensure that families and their rental units continue to qualify under the program;
- Ensure that owners and families comply with program rules;
- 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 if they will be good renters.
 - EHA 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, and 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 EHA;
- Comply with all applicable fair housing laws and discriminate against no one;
- Maintain the housing unit by making 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 EHA with complete and accurate information, determined by EHA to be necessary for administration of the program;
- Make their best and most timely efforts to find a place to live that is suitable for them and that qualifies for the program;
- Cooperate in attending all appointments scheduled by EHA;
- Allow EHA 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 EHA 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 EHA of any changes in family composition;
- Not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any housing programs.

If all parties fulfill their obligations in a professional and timely manner, the program responsibilities will be fulfilled in an effective manner.

EVANSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The Evansville Housing Authority will comply with the consolidated ACC, the application, HUD regulations and other requirements, and the Evansville Housing Authority Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan.
- B. In administering the program, the Evansville Housing Authority must:

1. Publish and disseminate information about the availability and nature of housing assistance under the program;
2. Explain the program to owners and families;
3. Seek expanded opportunities for assisted families to locate housing outside areas of poverty or racial concentration;
4. Actively pursue through marketing efforts to attract owners to make units available for leasing in the program, including but not limited to real estate located outside areas of poverty or racial concentration;
5. Affirmatively further fair housing goals and comply with equal opportunity requirements;
6. Make efforts to help disabled persons find satisfactory housing;
7. Receive applications from families, determine eligibility, maintain the waiting list, select applicants, issue a voucher to each selected family, and provide housing information to families selected;
8. Determine who pre-qualifies for admission to the Section 8 Program;
9. Obtain and verify evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in accordance with 24 CFR parts 5;
10. Review the family's request for approval of the tenancy and the owner/landlord lease, including the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum;
11. Inspect the unit before the assisted occupancy begins and at least biennially during the assisted tenancy; as well as complaints;
12. Determine the amount of the Housing Assistance Payment for a family;
13. Determine the maximum rent to the owner and whether the rent is reasonable;
14. Make timely housing assistance payments to an owner in accordance with the Housing Assistance Payment contract by the 10th of the month;
15. Examine family income, size and composition at admission and during the family's participation in the program. The examination includes verification of income and other family documentation;
16. Establish and adjust Evansville Housing Authority utility allowance;
17. Administer and enforce the HAP contract with an owner, including taking appropriate action as determined by the Evansville Housing Authority, if the owner defaults (e.g., HQS violation);
18. Determine whether to deny or terminate assistance to a participant family for violation of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR);
19. Provide an applicant an opportunity for an informal review of Evansville Housing Authority decisions denying assistance to the applicant;
20. Provide a participant an opportunity for an informal hearing concerning Evansville Housing Authority decisions;

21. Provide sound financial management of the program, including engaging an independent public accountant to conduct audits; and
22. Administer a Family Self Sufficiency Program.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

- A. The owner is responsible for performing all of the owner's obligations under the HAP contract and the lease.
- B. The owner is responsible for:
 1. 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.
 2. Maintaining the unit in accordance with Housing Quality Standards, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance.
 3. Complying with equal opportunity requirements.
 4. Preparing and furnishing to the Evansville Housing Authority documentation required under the HAP contract and RFTA.
 - 4 a. Owner must furnish RFTA with the tenant's signature and date 60 days before the effective Recertification date.
 - 4 b. Failure to do this supply the RFTA within 60 days will result in the current rent amount remaining until the following Annual Recertification.
 5. Collecting from the family:
 - a. Any security deposit required under the lease.
 - b. The tenant contribution (the part of rent to owner not covered by the housing assistance payment.)
 - c. Any charges for unit damage by the family.
 6. Enforcing tenant obligations under the lease.
 7. Paying for utilities and services (unless paid by the family under the lease.)
- C. For provisions on modifications to a dwelling unit occupied or to be occupied by a person with disabilities see 24 CFR 100.203.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTICIPANT

This Section states the obligations of a participant family under the program.

A. Supplying required information.

1. The family must supply any information that the Evansville Housing Authority or HUD determines is necessary in the administration of the program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. Information includes any requested certification, release or other documentation. These must be submitted in writing within ten (10) days of the change.
2. The family must supply any information requested by the Evansville Housing Authority or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements within 10 days after the due date.
3. The family must disclose and verify Social Security Numbers and must sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
4. Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.

B. HQS breach caused by the Family

The family is responsible for any HQS breach caused by the family or its guests.

C. Allowing Evansville Housing Authority Inspection

The family must allow the Evansville Housing Authority to inspect the unit at reasonable times, with proper written notice of not less than 48 hours.

D. Violation of Lease

The family may not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

E. Family Notice of Move or Lease Termination

The family must notify the Evansville Housing Authority and the owner before the family moves out of the unit or terminates the lease by a 30 day written notice to the owner and EHA.

F. Owner Eviction Notice

The family must promptly give the Evansville Housing Authority a copy of any owner eviction notice it receives within ten (10) days of the receipt of the Notice.

G. Use and Occupancy of the Unit

1. The family must use the assisted unit for a primary residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
2. The Evansville Housing Authority must approve the composition of the assisted family residing in the unit. The family must promptly inform the Evansville Housing Authority of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request approval from the Evansville Housing Authority to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit. No other person (i.e., no one but members of the assisted family) may reside in the unit (except for a foster child/foster adult or live-in aide as provided in paragraph (4) of this Section).
3. The family must promptly notify the Evansville Housing Authority in writing within ten (10) days if any family member no longer resides in the unit. Additionally, proof of residency is required.
4. If the Evansville Housing Authority has given approval, a foster child/foster adult or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. The Evansville Housing Authority has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residence by a foster child/foster adult or a live-in aide and defining when the Evansville Housing Authority consent may be given or denied.
5. Members of the household may engage in legal profit making activities in the unit. Any business uses of the unit must comply with zoning requirements and the affected household member must obtain all appropriate licenses and written approval of the owner prior to operation of said business.
6. The family must not sublease or sublet the unit.
7. The family must not assign the lease or transfer the unit.

H. Absence from the Unit

The family must supply any information or certification requested by the Evansville Housing Authority to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any Evansville Housing Authority requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with the Evansville Housing Authority for this purpose. The family must notify the Evansville Housing Authority within ten (10) business days of its absence from the unit.

Absence means that no member of the family is residing in the unit. The family may be absent from the unit for up to 30 days. The family must request permission from the Evansville Housing Authority for absences exceeding 30 days. The Evansville Housing Authority will make a determination within 5 business days of the request. An authorized absence may not exceed 180 days. Any family absent for more than 30 days without authorization will be terminated from the program.

Authorized absences may include, but are not limited to:

1. Prolonged hospitalization
2. Absences beyond the control of the family (i.e., death in the family, other family member illness)
3. Other absences that are deemed necessary by the Evansville Housing Authority

I. Fraud and Other Program Violation

The members of the family must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the programs.

J. Crime by Family Members

The members of the family may not engage in drug-related criminal activity or other violent criminal activity.

K. Other Housing Assistance

An assisted family, or members of the family, may not receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit, under any duplicative (as determined by HUD or in accordance with HUD requirements) Federal, State or local housing assistance program.

TERMINOLOGY

The Housing Authority of the City of Evansville is referred to as “EHA,” “PHA,” or “Public Housing Authority” throughout this document.

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

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

“Landlord” and “owner” are used interchangeably.

“Disability” is used where “handicap” was formerly used.

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

The Section 8 program is also known as the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

“HQS” means the Housing Quality Standards required by regulations as enhanced by the EHA.

“Failure to Provide” refers to all requirements in the first family obligation (see Chapter 15, “Denial or Termination of Assistance”).

“Merger date” refers to October 1, 1999, which is the effective date of the merging of the Section 8 Certificate and Voucher Programs into the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

See the Glossary at the end of this Plan for other terminology.

Chapter 2

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts B, D & E; Part 982, Subpart E]

This Chapter defines both HUD and EHA's criteria for admission and denial of admission to EHA's Housing Choice Voucher Program.

EHA's policy is to apply these criteria objectively and consistently to the evaluation of eligibility for all people who apply to EHA housing programs, and to give all applicants every opportunity to demonstrate their eligibility.

Families will be provided the opportunity to explain their circumstances, to furnish additional information, if needed, and to receive an explanation of the basis for any decision made by EHA pertaining to their eligibility.

A. Eligibility Factors [24 CFR 982.201(b)]

To be eligible for participation in EHA's Housing Choice Voucher Program an applicant must:

1. Be a "family," as defined below, which must have a head of household or spouse who is at least 18 years of age or an emancipated minor;
2. Be within the appropriate income limits as established annually by HUD;
3. Furnish Social Security Numbers for all family members age six and older, if they have been issued a Social Security Number;
4. Be a United States Citizen or Eligible Non-Citizen. However, evidence of Citizenship/Eligible Immigrant Status will not be collected or verified until the family's first annual review after their initial lease-up in the program [24 CFR 5.508(g) (3); 24 CFR 5.512(b)];
5. Not owe money to EHA or other housing authorities;
6. Complete the application process, and provide truthful and verifiable information about income and personal circumstances; and
7. Cooperate in the verification of application information.
8. Consent to the EHA's collection and use of family information as provided for in EHA provided consent forms.

In addition to the above, all members of the family must meet EHA's criminal history standards and, if they have previously been Section 8 residents, must meet EHA's Section 8 participant history standards, as well as standards outlined in this chapter for admission to the program.

This chapter contains three parts:

Part I: Definitions of Family and Household Members. This part contains HUD and EHA 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 Admission. This part covers factors related to an applicant's past or current conduct (e.g. criminal activity) that can cause the EHA to deny admission.

I. Definitions of "Family" – Family Composition [24 CFR 982.201(c)]

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.

Family

The definition of "family" includes:

1. A single person;
2. A household consisting of one or more adults and dependent children;
3. Two or more persons who share residency and whose income and resources are jointly available to meet the family's needs;
4. Two or more elderly or disabled persons living together; or
5. One or more elderly, near-elderly or disabled persons living with one or more live-in aides.

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

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

Household

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

Head of Household

A "head of household" is the adult member of the household who:

1. Has the legal capacity to enter into a lease under state and local law;
2. Will be issued the Section 8 voucher;
3. Will sign the Section 8 lease; and
4. Will be responsible for meeting the family obligations under the lease and voucher agreement.

Emancipated Minors

An emancipated minor may be a head of household.

Spouse of Head of Household

“Spouse” means the husband or wife of the head of household. It includes the partner in a marriage who resides in the same household. The term “spouse” does not include boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, or co-heads of households.

Co-Head of Household

A “co-head of household” is an individual in the household who signs the lease and voucher agreement and who is equally responsible, with the head of household, for lease and voucher agreement obligations. A family may have a spouse or a co-head, but not both. A co-head cannot be a dependent. Minors who are emancipated under state law may be designated as a co-head.

Other Adult

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

ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND ELDERLY FAMILY [24 CFR 5.100 and 5.403]

Elderly Persons:

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

Near-Elderly Persons:

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

Elderly Family:

An *elderly family* is one in which the head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is an elderly person.

Identifying elderly families is important because these families qualify for special deductions from income as described in Chapter 6.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISABLED FAMILY [24 CFR 5.403]

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 handicaps and persons with disabilities are provided in the glossary section of this administrative plan.

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 1, EHA 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 family in which the head of household, co-head of household or spouse meets the definition of disabled set forth in this Administrative Plan.

Live-in Aide

A person who may or may not reside with the family and who meets the requirements for a live-in aide described in this Administrative Plan.

Multiple Families in the Same Household

Two families living together (such as a mother and father, and a married child with his or her spouse and/or children) may be treated as a single family unit.

DEPENDENT [24 CFR 5.603]

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

Identifying each dependent in the family is important because each dependent qualifies the family for a deduction from annual income as described in Chapter 6.

Joint Custody of Children

Children who are subject to a joint custody agreement will be considered to be members of that parent's household with whom they primarily reside (51 percent of the time).

Shared Custody - Dependent Deductions and Bedroom Size:

When a court provides more than one family member custody of a child and one family lives in assisted housing, the assisted family receives the dependent deduction and the child is counted toward the family size if the assisted family has primary custody (more than 50 percent). If custody is shared equally, then the child and the deduction are accorded as follows:

1. To the family that contains the person who receives TANF for the child(ren), or
2. If no TANF is received, then to the person who claims the child(ren) as a dependent for Federal income tax purposes, or
3. If the child is not claimed on Federal tax forms, to the person who claims the child (ren) as a dependent for State income tax purposes, or

4. If no tax forms are filed by either party, then the unassisted family is deemed to have primary custody and the assisted family receives no deduction and the child is not counted as a member of the assisted family.

When more than one family member shares custody of a child and both live in assisted housing, only one family can claim the dependent deduction for the child (ren). Likewise the child (ren) must be counted in only one family when determining the family voucher size.

The family that will receive the deduction and bedroom allocation is determined as above. If no tax forms are filed by either family, then the family heads must designate in writing which family will receive the benefit of the deduction (and the bedrooms to accommodate the child (ren)). If the families cannot agree, then all the child(ren) are recorded as being in the household of the family with the greatest annual income and that family receives the child deduction(s) and the allocation of bedrooms for the child(ren).

Families who claim primary custody in a joint custody or temporary guardianship arrangement will be required to certify, and provide supporting documentation to establish, that the child or children reside primarily with the applicant or resident. At a minimum, the child's school records must show the child's primary address to be the same as the applicant or resident.

When both parents are on the waiting list and both claim the child as a family member, the primary custodial parent whose address is listed in the school records as the primary address for the child will be allowed to claim the school-age child as a dependent for the purposes of claiming the dependent deduction and determining subsidy.

FULL-TIME STUDENT [24 CFR 5.603, HVC 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 deduction and (2) the income of such an FTS is treated differently from the income of other family members.

Ability to Meet Program Requirements: Applicant/ Participant

The EHA is not required to provide accommodations that would result in a fundamental alteration of the program, or impose any undue financial and administrative burden.

The EHA makes no inquiries about a person's abilities to meet program requirements that are not made of all applicants or participants of the same assisted housing program. An applicant with disabilities may be denied admission to an assisted housing program if:

1. He or she is not capable of meeting the essential eligibility requirements, with or without supportive services provided by persons other than the EHA;

2. There is no reasonable accommodation that the EHA could provide which would enable the applicant to participate in and benefit from the program.

The EHA is not required to provide accommodations that would result in a fundamental alteration of the program, or impose any undue financial and administrative burden.

II. BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

A. Income Limits [24 CFR 982.201(b), 982.353]

To be income eligible the applicant must have a “very low income,” that is, the applicant’s income cannot exceed 50 percent of the area median income established annually by HUD for the Vanderburgh County Area and adjusted for family size, at the time the family receives the voucher.

The following applicants, however, are income eligible if their income exceeds 50 percent of the area median income provided their income is “low,” that is, does not exceed 80 percent of median income established annually by HUD for the Vanderburgh County Area and adjusted for family size:

1. A family that has been continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act. An applicant is continuously assisted if the family has received assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program within 120 days of voucher issuance;
2. A family that has been physically displaced by rental rehabilitation activity under 24 CFR Part 511;
3. A family residing in a project subject to a home-ownership program under 24 CFR 248.173 that is not participating in the program;
4. A family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract under 24 CFR 248.165;
5. A family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a family residing in a project subject to a resident home-ownership program that is not participating in the program;
6. A family participating in a Housing Choice Voucher Program home-ownership program.

The following applicants are income eligible if their income exceeds 80 percent of median income established annually by HUD for the Vanderburgh County Area and adjusted for family size:

1. A family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract under 24 CFR 248.165; and
2. A family living in a unit that becomes a Project-Based Voucher Program unit under EHA’s project-basing policies described in Chapter 5, provided the family’s income was lower than the target income level for the unit described in the HAP Contract or Agreement to Enter Into a HAP Contract (AHAP) when the family first leased the unit.

Applicants/participants reporting zero income will be asked to complete a family expense form to document how much they spend on: food, transportation, health care, child care, debts, household items, etc. and what the source of income is for those expenses.

Families whose annual income exceeds the applicable income limit will be denied.

Income Limits for Families Exercising Portability

Families who port in to EHA's Housing Choice Voucher Program must be within the applicable income limit and voucher subsidy size for EHA's program if leasing up for the first time.

B. Mandatory Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.216, 5.218]

Families are required to provide, prior to admission, verifiable Social Security Numbers for all family members age 6 and older who have been issued a Social Security Number. This requirement also applies to persons joining the family after the family has been admitted to the program.

Failure to provide verifiable Social Security Numbers is grounds for denial or termination of assistance.

Persons who have not been issued a Social Security Number must certify that they have never been issued a Social Security Number.

Persons who provide Social Security Numbers, but cannot provide verification, must sign a certification and provide verification within 60 days. Elderly persons must provide verification within 120 days.

C. Proof of Identity: Applicant Identification

The EHA requires each adult member of an applicant family to provide proof of identity in the form of a government issued photo identification card. The card must, at a minimum, identify the adult by name and date of birth and must be a valid, unexpired, card. A live-in aide must provide a photo identification card at the time the family requests EHA approval of the aide. The card must be valid (not expired) and must, at a minimum, identify the aide by name and birth date. A copy of both forms of identification must be maintained in the client folder for as long as the aide resides with the family.

No adult shall be admitted to an assisted housing program unless he or she has provided the EHA with a valid photo identification card. A copy of each identification card shall be maintained in the client folder. When minors in the assisted family reach the age of 18 they shall be required to provide a government issued photo identification card for the client folder at the first reexamination of income following their 18th birthday.

D. Family Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 5.230, HCV GB, p. 5-13]

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or co head, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/

Privacy Act Notice and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 8 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements.

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

E. Citizenship/Eligible Non-Citizen [24 CFR Part 5, Subpart E]

The status of each member of the family is considered individually for the citizenship/eligible immigration requirement before the family's status is defined.

Only those family members who are U.S. citizens or eligible immigrants may receive benefits from the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Eligible immigrants are persons who are in one of the immigrant categories set forth in 42 U.S.C. Section 1436(a).

Mixed Families

A "mixed family" is a family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status. A mixed family is eligible for assistance as long as at least one member is a citizen or eligible immigrant. Assistance for such families will be pro-rated according to the number of residents who are citizens or have eligible immigration status.

Ineligible Families

"Ineligible families" are those families in which no members are eligible for assistance.

Non-Citizen Students

A "non-citizen student" is any alien who:

1. Has a residence in a foreign country that he or she intends to maintain;
2. Is a bona fide student qualified to pursue a full course of study; and
3. Is admitted to the United States temporarily and solely for purposes of pursuing such course of study at an established institution of learning or other recognized place of study in the United States, particularly designated by such alien and approved by the Attorney General as provided in 42 U.S.C. 1436a(c) (2).

Appeals

Applicants who are denied admission because of immigration status under this section are entitled to an informal hearing as provided in Chapter 19 of this Administrative Plan.

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

For new occupants joining the resident family, EHA 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, EHA 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 during continuous occupancy.

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

Mandatory verification of eligibility immigration status:

In order for a family to be eligible to receive full voucher housing assistance, all family members must be United States citizens, nationals or certain categories for eligible non-citizens. Once an applicant reaches the top of the waiting list the initial screening of the applicant and their family will include declaration or verification of citizenship or eligibility immigration status.

To qualify for 100% subsidy under this requirement, when the applicant reaches the top of the waiting list all family members must declare citizenship submits evidence of citizenship, or eligible immigration status to the housing authority.

If an applicant family does not declare citizenship or provide proof of eligible immigration status, housing assistance will be denied to the applicant. If there are members of the family who do not contend to be citizens or have eligible immigration status, then that family's housing assistance payment will be pro-rated to assist only those citizens, nationals, and eligible non-citizens. At any time in the future the family composition changes, proof of citizenship or eligible immigration status must be provided.

Verification of eligible immigration status:

The following types of verification will be acceptable as methods to document applicants' citizenship or eligible immigration status:

For citizens and non-citizens claiming eligible immigration status:

A signed declaration of U.S. citizenship

For non-citizens 62 years of age and who are receiving assistance on June 19, 1995:

A signed declaration, of eligible immigration status, and proof of age.

For all other non-citizens;

A signed declaration of eligible immigration status; and

Acceptable INS documents; and

A signed verification consent form.

III. DENIAL OF ADMISSION – OVERVIEW

A family that does not meet the eligibility criteria discussed families, must be denied admission.

In addition, HUD requires or permits EHA to deny admission based on certain types of current or past behaviors of family members as discussed in this part.

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, or
- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures.

MANDATORY DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.553(a)]

EHA is required to establish standards that prohibit admission of an applicant to the HCV program if they have engaged in certain criminal activity or if EHA has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's current use or pattern of use of illegal drugs, and/ 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 or neighbors.

Where the statute requires that EHA prohibit admission for a prescribed period after some disqualifying behavior or event, EHA may choose to continue that prohibition for a longer period [24 CFR 960.203(c) (3) (ii)].

EHA is required by HUD regulations [24 CFR 982.553(a)] to deny the applications that involve:

1. Eviction in last 3 years from federally assisted housing for illegal drug activity: EHA shall deny admission to any EHA housing program to applicants who have been evicted from public or other federally assisted housing due to drug-related activity within the last three years. [24 CFR 982.553(a)]
 - a) Definition of drug-related criminal activity: Drug-related criminal activity means 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.
 - b) Evidence of rehabilitation or permanent absence of criminal from household: EHA may, however, admit the household if it determines that:
 - i. The evicted household member who engaged in drug related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by EHA: or
 - ii. The circumstances leading to the eviction no longer exist (for example, the criminal household member has died or is imprisoned).
 - c) Evidence of rehabilitation: EHA standards for evidence of rehabilitation under this section may take into consideration documented evidence of rehabilitation for drug-related offenses if the applicant can provide all of the following:
 - i. Evidence of completion of a recognized drug treatment program;

- ii. Commitment of appropriate services by a recognized service provider; and
 - iii. No re-offense in the two-year period preceding the issuance interview.
2. Current use of illegal drugs: EHA shall deny admission to households if it determines that a household member is currently engaged in illegal drug use. • EHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in the use of illegal drugs. *Drug* means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802]. *Currently engaged in the illegal use of a drug* means a person has engaged in the behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that there is continuing illegal drug use by a household member [24 CFR 960.205(b) (1)]. EHA 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.
 3. Methamphetamine production in federally assisted housing: EHA shall permanently prohibit admission to any applicant if any household member has been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
 4. Sex-offenders: EHA shall deny admission to a household if any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
 5. Pattern of abuse of alcohol: EHA shall deny admission to a household if it has cause to believe that a 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.

In determining reasonable cause, EHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of convictions, or evictions of household members related to the use, sales, possession or abuse of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol.

OTHER PERMITTED REASONS FOR DENIAL OF ADMISSION

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553]

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

Drug-related criminal activity, defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distributions, 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; or

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

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

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

Conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 3 years;

Any drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 3 years;

Any record of eviction from public or privately-owned housing as a result of criminal activity within the past 3 years; or

A conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity.

In making its decision to deny assistance, EHA will consider the factors discussed above. Upon consideration of such factors, EHA may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny assistance.

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

HUD authorizes PHAs to deny admission based on relevant information pertaining to the family's previous behavior and suitability for tenancy.

EHA **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 or the Welfare to Work voucher program.

EHA **will** deny admission to an applicant family if EHA determines that the family:

- Has a record of unsuitable past performance in meeting financial obligations, including rent within the past three years
- Has a record of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits at prior residences within the past five years which may adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants
- Has a record of eviction from housing or termination from residential programs within the past five years (considering relevant circumstances)
- Owes rent or other amounts to this or any other HA or owner in connection with

any assisted housing program

- Misrepresented or does not provide complete information related to eligibility, including income, award of preferences for admission, expenses, family composition or rent
- Has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program
- Has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward EHA personnel

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

Threatening refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.
In making its decision to deny admission, EHA will consider the factors discussed in above. Upon consideration of such factors, EHA may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny admission.

EHA will consider the existence of mitigating factors, such as loss of employment or other financial difficulties, before denying admission to an applicant based on the failure to meet prior financial obligations.

HUD-Required Denials: Failure to Submit Consent Forms

EHA will not admit family if any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information required by EHA, including Form HUD-9886. This denial is required pursuant to 24 CFR 982.552(b).

EHA Policy on Denying Admission Based on Family History [24 CFR 982.552(c)]

Participant History Requirements

In addition to denial of admission for the reasons outlined above, EHA may deny admission to a family if any family member:

1. Has been previously assisted under the program and was terminated for violating any family obligation in the last 3 years;
2. Has been evicted from federally assisted housing for any reason in the last 3 years;
3. Has ever committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program, or unlawfully manipulated the application process in any way;

4. Currently owes rent or other amounts to EHA or any other public housing authority (PHA) that receives federal housing subsidies;
5. Has not reimbursed any PHA in full for amounts paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease;
6. Breaches an agreement with EHA to pay amounts owed to EHA, or amounts paid to an owner by EHA;
7. Do not meet any one or more of the eligibility criteria;
8. Do not supply information or documentation required by the application process;
9. Fail to respond to a written request for information or a request to declare their continued interest in the program;
10. Fail to complete any aspect of the application or lease-up process;
11. Having participated in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, fails to comply, without good cause, with the family's FSS contract of participation;
12. Has ever engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward EHA or other housing authority personnel, as follows:
 - a) "Abusive or violent behavior" includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of expletives that are generally considered profane, racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to insult or intimidate, may be cause for denial; or
 - b) "Threatening" refers to oral or written threats, or physical gestures, that communicate an intent to abuse or commit violence.
13. Have committed fraud, bribery, or any other corruption in connection with any Federal housing assistance program, including the intentional misrepresentation of information related to their housing application or benefits derived there from;
14. Has or is fleeing to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction, for a crime or attempt to commit a crime that is a felony or is violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law;
15. Have been a past participant in the Housing Choice Voucher Program and may be determined ineligible if it is determined that the applicant either:
 - A. Failed to satisfy liability for unpaid rent or damages.
 - B. Vacated the unit in violation of their lease.
 - C. Failed to promptly and/or honestly supply information relating to income, allowable deductions and family compensations.
 - D. Intentional and willfully abused the program.

- E. Have engaged in or threatening abusive or violent behavior towards any HA staff or residents.

In determining whether or not an applicant shall be determined ineligible and in determining the length of the ineligibility, the Program Administrator shall consider factors such as:

1. The seriousness of the offense.
2. The applicant's current attitude.
3. The length and time that has lapsed since the offense.

Criminal History Requirements [24 CFR 982.552(e)]

1. EHA may deny admission to an applicant if a criminal background check reveals a conviction for any family member for any of the following offenses within the time periods specified below. However, the leasing process may continue if the applicant's criminal history record reveals a charge or arrest rather than a conviction. *(Please see the Consideration of Circumstances section on the following page for additional discretionary based guidance regardless of timelines indicated.)* Burglary (3 years)
2. Controlled Substance Possession (3 years)
3. Misdemeanor Assault &/or Battery (3 years)
4. Felony Assault &/or Battery (3 years)
5. Controlled substance delivery (3 years)
6. Intent to sell drugs (3 years)
7. Robbery (3 years)
8. Prostitution (3 years)
9. Domestic abuse (3 years)
10. Organized Crime/Conspiracy (3 years)
11. Felony Theft/Larceny (3 years)
12. Kidnapping (3 years)
13. Crimes involving weapons - (3 years)
14. Arson (3 years)
15. Homicide (20 years)
16. Any other Felony Convictions (3 years)
17. Frequent and repeated crimes of any kind that indicate habitual criminal behavior
18. Methamphetamine Production (not just federally assisted housing) - Lifetime Ban
19. Sexual Assault - Lifetime Ban
20. Felony crimes against Gov't or Gov't Officials – Lifetime Ban

Screening for Families Exercising Portability

EHA shall use the HUD-required denials, EHA participant history requirements, and criminal history requirements described above to screen families seeking to port-in to EHA's Section 8 program.

Removal from the Waiting List

An application is removed from the waiting list for the following reasons:

1. The application form or other correspondence is returned twice by the U. S. Postal Service as “undeliverable;”
2. The applicant has submitted a duplicate application (in which case only the application with earliest date/time stamp recorded is retained)
3. The applicant is ineligible due to income;
4. The applicant is ineligible due to U.S. citizenship and immigration status requirements;
5. The applicant resides out of City limits and is unwilling to participate in the tenant-based program within the City limits for one year;
6. The applicant fails to appear for interviews or appointments;
7. The applicant fails to provide information requested by the EHA or to return forms or other correspondence within a reasonable period of time as determined by the EHA
8. The applicant refuses an offer of tenant-based assistance;
9. The applicant requests to be removed from the application waiting list;
10. The EHA denies the applicant admission to the program;
11. The applicant has not located a suitable unit within the initial period of the voucher or within any extension(s) given;
12. The applicant is deceased;
13. Any adult member of an applicant’s proposed household does not sign a consent to check criminal history records or does not provide fingerprints as may be needed to process a criminal history records check;
14. As a result of a criminal history, background or activity check or for other lawful reasons the family as constituted will be denied admission to assisted housing and the EHA offers assistance with conditions to the family but:
 - a. The family does not accept the conditions, or
 - b. An adult member of the approved family does not sign the EHA’s agreement specifying the conditions on assistance within a reasonable period of time;
15. The applicant is required to be removed from the waiting list or denied admission for other reasons specified by HUD.

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

In determining whether to deny or terminate assistance because of a family member’s action or failure to act, EHA may consider all relevant circumstances such as the seriousness of the act or failure, the extent of participation or culpability of family members, mitigating circumstances related to the disability of a family member, and the effects of denial or termination of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act. Additional information may be gathered during an individual assessment and taken into consideration. Items include but are not limited to participation in rehabilitation programs, letters of support from the community, educational/vocational programs, and steady employment. Criminal history outside of specified types and timelines may also be considered based on severity of the violation and/or history of repeated violations.

Notice of Standards to Applicants and Participants

EHA shall give every applicant and participant a written description of:

1. Family obligations under the program;
2. The grounds on which EHA may deny or terminate assistance because of family action or failure to act; and
3. EHA’s informal review procedures for denial of admission to the program.

Changes in Eligibility Prior to Effective Date of Contract

Changes that occur during the period between issuance of a voucher and lease up may affect the family's eligibility or share of the rental payment.

Notification of Denial

Families who are determined to be ineligible will be notified in writing of the reason for denial and given an opportunity to request an informal review, as described in Chapter 19.

OTHER CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION [24 CFR 982.552(B)]

The EHA will apply the following criteria, in addition to the HUD eligibility criteria, as grounds for denial of admission to the program:

- The family must not have violated any family obligations during a previous participation in the Section 8 Program for three (3) years prior to final eligibility determination. The EHA may make an exception, if the family member who violated the family obligation is not a current member of the household on the application
- If the EHA denies assistance to a person with a disability due to a violation of family obligation, and the violation was the result of the disability, the applicant may request a review of the decision to deny assistance.
- The family must pay any outstanding debt owed the EHA or another PHA as a result of prior participation in any Federal housing program.
- No family member may have been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last 3 years.
- The EHA may check criminal history for all adults in the household to determine whether any member has violated any of the prohibited behaviors as referenced in Chapter 15, "Denial or Termination of Assistance."
- The EHA may perform the following types of tenant screening activities:
 - Criminal background check
 - Drug related activity.
- If any applicant deliberately misrepresents the information on which eligibility or tenant rent is established, the EHA may deny assistance and may refer the family file/record to the proper authorities for appropriate disposition.

Eligibility will be denied if any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information required by the EHA, including Form HUD-9886 denied.

Prohibited Admissions Criteria [982.202(b)]

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

1. Race, color, age, ancestry, national or ethnic origin, creed, religion, handicap or disability, sex, familial status, marital status, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or an expunged criminal conviction (See Chapter 2 for additional information about fair housing and equal opportunity requirements.)
2. Where a family lives prior to admission to the program;
3. Where the family will live with assistance under the program;
4. Whether members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock;
5. Whether a family includes children;
6. Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program; or

Notice to Landlords: Not Responsible for Tenant Screening [24 CFR 982.307)]

EHA shall screen applicants for satisfaction of the program admission criteria only. EHA does not screen for applicant or family behavior not related to participant history requirements. EHA does not screen for suitability for tenancy. Screening for suitability is the property owner's responsibility. EHA has no responsibility for the family's behavior or conduct as tenants, and has no liability to property owners or others for the acts of Housing Choice Voucher Program tenants.

Information Provided to Owners

The owner is responsible for the screening and selection of any family that will occupy the owner's unit. Before approving a tenancy, EHA will inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the owner's responsibility.

Upon request by the owner, EHA will give the owner:

1. The family's current and previous address(es) as shown in EHA's records; and
2. The name and address (if known by EHA) of the landlord at the family's current and previous address (es). The same information will be supplied to all owners who request it.

EHA Authority to Refuse Owner Requests for Screening

The EHA shall not provide criminal history information to any owner who does not comply with approved procedures or who fails to meet all Federal, State and local requirements with regard to obtaining, using, safeguarding and destroying such information.

Different Standards for Project-Based Units

The screening criteria above apply to applicants for EHA's tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program. Criminal history standards for the Project-Based Program are described in Chapter 5.

Actions outside the Scope of the EHA

The EHA does not make any determinations regarding a family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, to affirmatively further fair housing activities, the EHA may provide assistance to applicants who have not been successful in finding housing on their own. Although EHA employees may discuss the requirements of the Fair Housing Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 with the landlord and the family, EHA staff does not recommend, negotiate, require, endorse or approve any amendment of the lease normally used by the owner for unassisted families to accommodate a person with a disability nor does it recommend, negotiate, require, endorse or approve any agreement outside the lease. Such amendments and agreements may violate Fair Housing laws. The EHA refers the landlord and the family to their attorneys, to legal aid/services or to Fair Housing for advice on any such matters.

Admission of Additional Members to an Existing Household

The EHA, at its sole discretion, may approve the addition of persons to the assisted family's household at the written request of the head of household. Approval of such additional family members does not require the family to meet any income limits. Federal income limits are applicable only at the time of initial admission to the Section 8 program. Addition of an adult family member may require a HAP pro-ration or change in the HAP pro-ration.

The EHA prohibits the addition of any person to the household who would normally be denied initial admission to the program in accordance with Chapter 13, *Terminations and Denials*, of this Administrative Plan.

An additional person may not be added to the household until he or she has met all program requirements, including providing social security numbers, information on citizenship status, and appropriate income release forms. The added member must sign an appropriate verification form.

Upon approval by the EHA, which shall always have a prospective effective date, the new household member is immediately subject to all requirements and receives all the benefits, of the assisted housing program.

In the tenant-based program, prior to allowing the addition of the household member, the existing head of household must secure the owner's written permission to add the new member to the household. If this cannot be obtained, the original head of household is given a voucher to search for housing that will accept the newly designated household.

Family Responsibilities

Families are required to abide by the family responsibilities and obligations pertinent to the housing program under which the family is assisted. All families are required to report all changes in family income and composition and to request prior approval of the EHA before adding members to the household in accordance with the program regulations.

Prior to initial lease approval and contracting, at each annual reexamination and at any re-contracting event all adult family members of an assisted household are required to sign the appropriate EHA

form which states the family responsibilities and obligations for the housing program under which the family is assisted.

All adult family members of an assisted household are required to sign the form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information / Privacy Act Notice, (or any successor form) at the time of initial application, at each reexamination.

MISREPRESENTATION BY THE APPLICANT OR PARTICIPANT

If an applicant or Section 8 participant is found to have made willful misrepresentations at any time which resulted in the applicant or Section 8 participant being classified as eligible, when, in fact, they were ineligible, applicant will be declared ineligible and the Section 8 participant will be terminated because of the act of fraud and/or willful misrepresentation by the applicant/Section 8 participant. If such misrepresentation resulted in the Section 8 participant paying a lower rent than was appropriate, the Section 8 participant shall be required to pay the difference between the actual payments and the amount which should have been paid. In justifiable instances, the HA may take such other actions as it deems appropriate, including referring the Section 8 participant to the proper authorities for possible criminal prosecution.

Chapter 3

ALLOCATING EHA'S VOUCHERS: TYPES OF VOUCHERS SPECIAL ISSUANCE VOUCHERS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subpart D; 982.54(d) (1); 982.204, 982.205, 982.206]

EHA shall make its inventory of Housing Choice Vouchers available to eligible participants through the following avenues of distribution:

1. General Public Waiting List;
2. Project-Based Voucher Program;
3. Tenant-Based Voucher Program; and
4. Special Issuances.

This chapter describes each distribution method, primarily focusing on special issuances, and assigns target percentages for utilization in each method. It also discusses special purpose vouchers offered by HUD from time to time for specific families. The issuance process for special purpose voucher programs (i.e., Welfare to Work, Family Unification Program, Mainstream Disability Vouchers, and Opt-outs etc.) is described in Chapter 4.

A. General Public Waiting List: Tenant-Based Vouchers

EHA shall maintain a waiting list to ensure that any eligible family can receive consideration for housing assistance in a fair, non-discriminatory, and predictable manner. The procedures for establishing this waiting list are described in Chapter 4.

B. Project-Based and Agency-Based Voucher Programs

EHA recognizes that it is only one participant in a network of housing and service providers serving very low-income and extremely low-income families in the Evansville area, and promotes the coordination of services among community resources when it can do so in a fair, open and non-discriminatory manner. To this end, EHA in 1998 established its Project-Based Voucher Program.

EHA's Project-Based Program is described in Chapter 5 of this Plan. EHA's Tenant-Based Voucher Program is described in Chapter 6.

C. Special Issuances

EHA shall have the authority to issue vouchers to eligible families in response to specific situations or opportunities outside of the general public waiting list, Project-Based Program, or Tenant-Based Program, when such issuances are consistent with EHA's mission, are made in response to specific community needs, and are consistent with the provisions of this Plan.

Standard categories of special issuances include:

1. **Senior Housing:** Vouchers used in the Evansville Senior Housing Program (if applicable), described below.

2. **Reasonable Accommodation:** Vouchers issued to residents of EHA housing as an accommodation for a person with a disability, upon referral by EHA's Leased Housing Director and approval by the Executive Director, described below.
3. **Project-Based/Mod Rehab:** Exit vouchers issued to residents of EHA's Project-Based Voucher Program and Section 8 "Mod. Rehab." units whose household size increases beyond HQS occupancy standards, when no replacement unit is available in the building, as described in Chapter 5.
4. **Executive Director Discretion:** Vouchers issued at the discretion of the Executive Director for cases of special urgency, described below.
5. **Homeownership:** Up to 50 vouchers per year for three years, for a home-ownership program targeting public housing residents, under the terms of a ROSS grant, or other such home-ownership program as may be established by EHA Commissioners in the future.
6. **Foster Youth Initiative (FYI) Program:** EHA has agreed to partner with other agencies in the area to administer FYI Tenant Protection Vouchers to eligible youth between the ages of 18 to 24, up to a maximum of 25 per year. These youth voucher recipients will be referred from a partner agency. After determining eligibility and receiving HUD approval, the youth will be able to use this special type of voucher up to 36 months under the FYI program. If the participant is still in need of housing assistance and is eligible for the program as required by HUD, a regular housing choice voucher will be issued at the expiration of the FYI voucher.
7. **Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV):** The EHV program is made available through the COVID-19 American Rescue Plan Act. EHA will accept direct referrals from the Indiana Balance-of-State Continuum of Care (CoC) for the **Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) Program** effective July 13, 2021.

To be eligible for an EHV, applicants must meet one of four eligibility categories:

- Homeless
- At risk of homelessness
- Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking
- Recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

The EHV program provides funding to provide vouchers to eligible households, administrative fees and fees for other eligible expenses include housing search assistance, application/holding fees, security deposits, utility deposits, moving costs, household items, renter's insurance, tenant readiness services, owner recruitment and outreach, and owner incentive/retention programs. Additionally, the program includes certain waivers, alternative requirements, and special rules in order to expedite the lease-up process, including a requirement that families be offered housing search assistance. PHAs are to partner with the CoC, and/or victim service providers (VSPs) to assist qualifying families through a direct referral process (usually the existing CoC's coordinated entry system) or

through a direct referral from a VSP in order to serve survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking.

EHVs are limited to the eligibility requirements listed above. EHA will not accept EHV applications to place individuals or families on a referral list. The EHV program is separate from the Housing Choice Voucher program and referrals must be made and accepted as required by EHV program guidelines detailed in Notice PIH 2021-15 (HA).

EHVs cannot be reissued after September 23, 2023. After this date, PHAs cannot reissue vouchers that have turned over. This provision does not impact existing families and their continued assistance. The funds appropriated for the EHV program are available for obligation by HUD until September 30, 2030.

The category of special issuances does not include vouchers provided to EHA by HUD for specific residents of HUD-subsidized properties subject to conversion of one kind or another (pre-payment, opt-out, etc.). These are discussed separately below.

D. Executive Director Discretion

The EHA Board delegates to EHA's Executive Director or his designee the discretion to offer a Housing Choice Voucher to an eligible, extremely low income family facing immediate displacement through no fault of their own, provided funding is available and the special circumstances are documented. Examples include:

1. City condemnation of a building for reasons of violation of health and safety codes (not city agency redevelopment plans), when the building provides housing or shelter to extremely low-income households, and the city requests EHA's assistance in relocating the occupants;
2. EHA purchase of a commercial building that happens to provide housing or shelter to extremely low-income households, which does not meet minimum building codes or is otherwise unsuitable for residential use; and
3. Vouchers issued to residents of EHA housing units as an accommodation for a disability, upon referral by the EHA's Leased Housing Director with approval by the Executive Director.

All special issuances by Executive Director discretion shall be justified in writing by the Leased Housing Director and approved in advance by the EHA Executive Director. EHA shall maintain a chronological record of such issuances.

G. Vouchers Provided by HUD for Specific Residents of Specific Units

From time to time HUD requests that EHA apply for and issue vouchers to residents living in specific properties. In such cases, EHA shall issue vouchers to the specified families without regard to its waiting list or percentage allocation policies described in this Chapter.

The following are examples of types of program funding that may be designated by HUD for families living in a specified unit:

1. A family displaced because of demolition or disposition of a public or Indian housing project (includes relocation vouchers for EHA HOPE VI redevelopment projects);

2. A family residing in a multi-family rental housing project when HUD sells, forecloses or demolishes the project; and
3. For housing covered by the Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Home-ownership Act of 1990, a family residing in a project covered by a Project-Based Voucher Program HAP Contract at or near the end of the HAP contract term.

I. Percentage Allocation of Vouchers

Percentage Refers to Total Vouchers Leased

The percentage allocations provided below refer to the percentage of vouchers leased up (both in Evansville and ported out), not total vouchers currently unused and available for leasing.

Flexibility in Directing New Voucher Issuances

The percentage allocations provided below are intended to establish guidelines for EHA's entire Housing Choice Voucher portfolio, to be achieved over time by directing new voucher issuances toward one category or another. With the exception of the minimum percentage of vouchers to be issued through the general public waiting list, the percentage allocations are guidelines and their achievement is not mandatory at any time.

The Leased Housing Director shall decide to increase or decrease new issuances in the various categories of allocation based on:

1. The most effective strategy for achieving target levels of utilization; and
2. Other agency or community needs.

Allocation Percentages/Numbers

EHA shall use the following guidelines in allocating its vouchers by the different strategies described:

Program/Allocation Method	Percentage of Vouchers
General public waiting list	Minimum of 70%
Tenant-Based Vouchers	Maximum of 0%
Project-Based Vouchers	Maximum of 25%
Special issuances	Maximum of 5%
TOTAL	100%

Chapter 4

VOUCHER ISSUANCE PROCESS

[24 CFR 982.204]

It is the policy of EHA to ensure that all families who express an interest in housing assistance are given an equal opportunity to apply and are treated in a fair and consistent manner. This Chapter describes the structure and the order in which applicants on EHA's Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting list are considered, and EHA's policies and procedures for applying for the Housing Choice Voucher Program through EHA's general public waiting list.

The application process for tenant-based vouchers is described in Chapter 6, and the application process for project-based vouchers is described in Chapter 5.

A. Family Outreach

EHA will publicize and disseminate information about the availability of housing assistance for very low-income families on a regular basis.

EHA will communicate the status of housing availability to other service providers in the community, and advise them of eligibility requirements and guidelines so that they can make proper referrals for housing assistance.

B. Opening and Closing of the Waiting List [24 CFR 982.206, 982.54(d)(1); At this time EHA's waiting list for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is closed to new applications. EHA's Executive Director may elect to open the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list at any time.

1. If the EHA's waiting list has sufficient applications to fill anticipated openings for the coming 12 months, the EHA may elect to:
 - Close the waiting list completely;
 - Close the list during certain times of the year; or
 - Restrict intake by preference.
2. A decision to close the waiting list will consider the number of applications, the number of applicants who qualify for a preference, if applicable, and the ability of EHA to provide assistance in 12 months. Decisions to close the waiting lists, restrict intake, or open waiting lists will be publicly announced.
3. When the waiting list is closed, the EHA will not maintain a list of individuals who wish to be notified when the waiting list is re-opened.

Opening the General Public Waiting List: Notice

EHA will give at least 30 days advance notice of the re-opening of the waiting list by public notice in a newspaper of general circulation such as *Evansville Courier*, and by notices in various newspapers serving minority communities such as *Our Times Newspaper*, and other publications.

EHA will also notify housing and service providers in the Evansville area, including public housing authorities serving adjacent jurisdictions (Henderson Housing Authority, Mt. Vernon Housing Authority) and housing and service providers in the Evansville area, including agencies that serve individuals with disabilities.

The notice will contain:

1. The dates, times, and the locations where families may apply;
2. The programs for which applications will be taken;
3. Limitations, if any, on who may apply;
4. EHA's address and telephone number;
5. How to submit an application; and
6. Information on eligibility criteria and local preferences.
7. The notices will be made in an accessible format upon request by a person with disabilities, as a reasonable accommodation.

Lottery Option

Upon re-opening the waiting list after a closure, EHA may assign positions on the waiting list to new applicants using any fair means, including "by lottery," i.e., assigning random numbers to all families who submit applications within a given time period, and then considering their applications in the order of the random numbers assigned to them. Random numbers thus assigned shall replace the date and time of application for the purpose of structuring the order in which applications are considered.

Open Period

The open period shall be long enough to achieve a waiting list adequate to cover projected turnover and new allocations of vouchers for a period between 6 and 24 weeks, as determined by the EHA Executive Director or designated staff.

Closing the Waiting List: Notice

If EHA again re-opens the waiting list for an indefinite period, it may decide to close it again by EHA board resolution. EHA will give at least 30 days' notice to the community by public notice in a newspaper of general circulation such as *Evansville Courier* and by notice in various newspapers serving minority communities such as *Our Times Magazine*, and other publications. EHA will also notify housing and service providers in the Evansville area, including public housing authorities serving adjacent jurisdictions (Henderson Housing Authority, Mt. Vernon Housing Authority) and agencies serving individuals with disabilities.

The Evansville Housing Authority shall give preference to applicants on the general public waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, as described below:

First priority shall be given to the following (equally assigned): Based on time and date of application only.

After Initial Waiting List Contact, Assistance is Based on Date Application Process is Completed

After the point of initial contact with an applicant on the waiting list, housing assistance will be offered to applicants in the order in which they complete the application process.

Public Notice for Changes in Preferences

EHA will provide notice to the public when changing its preference system using the same guidelines as those for opening and closing the waiting list.

Income Targeting

In general, EHA exceeds the income targeting requirements for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, through the natural operation of its local preferences described above.

EHA shall review the income levels of current program participants at least annually to determine that at least 75 percent of the participants and at least 75 percent of new voucher issuances are provided to families at or below 30 percent of area median income as determined by HUD.

The EHA may limit issuance by:

1. Reviewing application questionnaires and selecting for initial interview only those families whose self-reported income on the questionnaire meets the income targeting requirements, and by
2. Postponing or “freezing” the issuance of vouchers to families who do not meet income targeting requirements after the family has been interviewed and family income has been verified.

Families who do not meet income targeting requirements retain their date and time placement on the waiting list and are advised in writing that the processing of their application is being placed on hold. Such families are also advised to notify the EHA if there is a change in family income which would qualify them as income targeted families.

The Executive Director at his sole discretion, based on the recommendation of the Section 8 Director, determines at what times and under what conditions the EHA shall or shall not issue vouchers to families other than income targeted families (non-targeted families). The Executive Director has discretion to limit the issuance of vouchers to non-targeted families to a certain number of applicants, to a certain period of time or to use other means of limiting voucher issuance so long as when the limitation measures are lifted non-targeted families are serviced in order of their overall date and time placement on the waiting list with respect to all other applicants.

Any decision to limit the issuance of vouchers to only targeted families is a discretionary administrative decision which is not subject to the informal review process.

Notwithstanding all of the above elements of this section, once the EHA has issued a voucher, the EHA may not rescind the voucher, shorten the term of the voucher, and refuse to extend the voucher, or delay or refuse preparation or execution of a legitimate HAP Contract for any reason or purpose related to income targeting.

Verification of Preference Qualification/Preference Denial [24 CFR 982.207]

Local Preference:

EHA will administer its Housing Choice Voucher waiting list using a lottery format for all Waiting Lists opening after January 1, 2021, as described earlier in the Chapter under Lottery Option. .

Federal Preferences:

The EHA does not employ Federal preferences in administering its assisted housing programs.

Other Preferences

If HUD requires that the EHA provide certain preferences or target certain populations as a condition of receiving funding, or if specific preferences or targeting is required to meet the conditions of a particular ACC or HUD grant, such preferences and targeting requirements are considered to be incorporated into this Administrative Plan effective with the signing of the ACC or upon formal acceptance of the terms of the grant or funding by the EHA Board of Commissioners, or by the Executive Director if so empowered by the Board.

Other Housing Assistance [24 CFR 982.205(b)]

Other housing assistance means a federal, state or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD, including public housing.

EHA may not take any of the following actions because an applicant has applied for, received, or refused other housing:

1. Refuse to list the applicant on the EHA waiting list for tenant-based assistance;
2. Deny any admission preference for which the applicant is currently qualified;
3. Change the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under EHA selection policy; or
4. Remove the applicant from the waiting list.

C. Selection Process for Special/Targeted Vouchers

EHA shall carefully observe the eligibility and tenant selection requirements for targeted vouchers, as they are described in the HUD Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) announcing the availability of the vouchers, and in HUD award letters. EHA shall also carry out the commitments it makes in its grant applications submitted to HUD in response to NOFAs for targeted vouchers.

EHA currently is responsible for the following voucher programs which carry additional eligibility requirements and in some cases unique selection processes:

Enhanced Vouchers

EHA administers enhanced vouchers for residents living in specific Section 8 opt-Out/prepayment buildings, for the period of time in which the original residents continue to live in the building. The vouchers are “enhanced” in that the family is assured it will not pay a higher portion of its income on housing expenses than it did at the time the building opted out of the Section 8 program. When the original residents move out, they are issued a regular Housing Choice Voucher. Local preferences do not apply.

D. Cancellation/Reinstatement Policies [24 CFR 982.204(c)]

Requirement to Provide Current Mailing Address [CFR 982.204]

If a letter is returned by the Post Office, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice, and the envelope and letter will be maintained in the file.

Applicants are required to inform EHA in writing of any change of address using the same online portal that was used to submit the original application. Applicants are also required to respond to requests from EHA to update information on their application and to confirm their interest in assistance. Failure to do so may result in removal of their applications from the waiting list.

Any emails or mailings to an applicant which requires a response will state that failure to respond within 10 calendar days will result in the applicant’s name being removed from the waiting list. If the applicant fails to respond by the deadline stated in the written notice, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

Applicant’s Failure to Respond

Applications are withdrawn if the applicant fails to respond to notices, questionnaires or other correspondence either emailed or mailed by the EHA to the most recent contact information on file.

Waiting List Purges

The general public waiting list may be purged from time to time at the discretion of the Leased Housing Director, based on an assessment of the vitality of the current waiting list. The purge will be conducted by either emailing or mailing to a minimum of the first one hundred applicants confirming his/her interest to remain on the HCV Waiting List. The Head of Household will receive a notice requesting response within 60 days to keep his/her application active at the date and time originally applied. If the applicant does not respond in the allowed time, the application will be removed permanently.

E. Pre-Application Process

When the waiting list is open, any family asking to be placed on the waiting list for Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance will be given the opportunity to submit a completed pre-application. No family shall be prevented from submitting this form because of apparent ineligibility.

The pre-application packet shall contain information on how to apply for all EHA housing programs, and may be made available in alternate formats upon request by a person with a disability.

The pre-application establishes the family's placement on the waiting list. The pre-application records any local preference claimed by the applicant family and gathers information about the family's eligibility for available Special Voucher Programs (e.g., Designated Housing vouchers, Opt-out vouchers, etc.).

The pre-application is to be filled out by the applicant whenever possible. However, EHA staff may complete the form on behalf of the applicant upon request as a reasonable accommodation for a disability.

Obtaining and Submitting the Pre-Application

Families may obtain an application packet, including the pre-application, by:

Submitting the pre application online using the established portal option made available after January 1, 2021 when the Waiting List Dates have been made public for that specific time period. Applicants may submit the pre-application online using the portal information provided by the EHA.

Application Information and Assistance

A complete Application Guide for all EHA programs is available in print from the Leased Housing Department and on the EHA Web site. www.evansvillehousing.org

Applicants may obtain assistance in completing the pre-application by visiting Leased Housing Department.

Duplicate Applications

Families who submitted duplicate applications during the open enrollment period will be processed based on the earliest application submitted based on date/time status that is recorded. All other applications are invalid and are withdrawn without notice to the family.

Application Made by a Minor

If a minor makes an application on his/her own behalf, but not, thereby, duplicating any application made by other family members, the minor's individual application will stand until the interview date at which time the applicant must have reached the age of 18 or be an emancipated minor. If

the applicant is not an emancipated minor or has not reached the age of 18 at the time of the interview, the application is withdrawn.

F. Intake Certification

Summary of Intake Certification

When a family is selected from the waiting list, the family will be invited to complete the intake certification within 10 calendar days.. After the family has the completed the intake certification and submitted all required documentation of income and family composition, EHA shall complete a criminal/bad debt background check on the family. Provided the criminal/bad debt report is satisfactory, the family will be deemed eligible at that time, and scheduled for an Orientation.

Completing the Intake Certification

If EHA determines at or after the start of the intake certification that additional information or document(s) are needed, EHA will request the document(s) or information in writing (email or by letter), . the family will be given 5 days to supply the outstanding information needed. This is an additional 5 days after the initial 10 calendar days.

If the information is not supplied within this time period, EHA will cancel the application for non-response. The reinstatement policy described above will apply to applications cancelled for not responding to requests for information.

Scheduling the Orientation

The orientation will be scheduled via email or by letter and will include information on the assigned date and time..

The invitation shall be provided in an accessible format upon request, as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.

Applicants who cannot attend on the assigned date of the issuance interview may be given one opportunity to reschedule it.

EHA shall provide language interpreters to families who request them in writing when the interview is scheduled.

An applicant with a disability may request a private issuance interview as a reasonable accommodation.

Verification Process:

The following items will be verified to determine qualification for admission to the HA's HCV program.

- a. Family composition
- b. Eligibility of higher education student head of household
- c. Annual income: Income verification will be conducted in the chronological order listed in Attachment A". Each step must be documented prior to proceeding to the next option. The specific order must be followed.
- d. Assets and Asset Income; same as income (start with 2nd step)
- e. Deductions from Income; same as income (start with 2nd step)
- f. Preferences; Same as income (start with 2nd step)
- g. Social Security Numbers (SSN) of all Family Members; Families are required to provide SSNs for all family members age 6 and older, prior to admission, if they have been issued SSN by the Social Security Administration. All members of the family defined above must either:

- Submit SSN documentation; or
- Sign a certification if they have not been assigned a SSN. If the individual is

under 18, his or her parent or guardian must execute the certification. If the participant who has signed a certification form obtains a SSN, it must be disclosed at the next regularly re-examination, or next rent change.

- Verification will be done through the providing of a valid Social Security card issued by the Social Security Administration.

All other required documentation for admissions. See Chapter 8 Verifications.

Applicants reporting zero income: Will be asked to complete a family expense form to document how much they spend on: food, transportation, health care, childcare, debts, household items, etc. and what the source of income is for those expenses.

The HA's applications for admission: HCV shall indicate for each application the date and time of receipt applicant's race and ethnicity; determination by the HA as to eligibility of the applicant; when eligible, the bedroom size(s) for which eligible; preference, if any. The date, location, identification, and circumstances of each vacancy offered and accepted or rejected must be maintained.

Orientation Format

May be conducted in a group format.

The head of household, co-head, or spouse is required to attend, and provide certifications needed for the family.

Applicants (with or without a disability) may bring family members, case-managers or advocates with them to the issuance interview, who may assist them with the application process, but only with the permission of the applicant.

Required Releases of Information

All adult members must sign the HUD Form 9886, Release of Information, the application form and all supplemental forms required by EHA, and any other documents required by EHA.

Applicants will be required to sign specific verification forms for information that is not covered by the HUD Form 9886. Failure to do so will be cause for denial of the application for failure to provide necessary certifications and release as required by EHA.

Every adult household member must sign a consent form to release criminal, credit, and rental history records and to allow EHA to receive records and use them in accordance with HUD regulations.

Applicants who wish to have case-managers, advocates or other intermediaries act on their behalf must sign a release of information authorizing EHA staff to discuss their application information with the intermediary.

Resubmission of Outdated Income Documentation

As a general rule, income information must be current within 60 days of the date of issuance of a voucher, although some documents may have different standards of currency, as described in Chapter 8, Verification Procedures. Applicants may have to re-submit documentation if the documentation previously submitted is no longer current according to the standards described in Chapter 8.

Verification of Information [24 CFR 982.201©]

Information provided by the applicant will be verified, using the verification procedures in Chapter 8, Verification Procedures. Family composition, income, allowances and deductions, assets, full-time student status, eligibility and rent calculation factors, and other pertinent information will be verified.

SPECIAL POINT OF INTEREST: ONLY INCOME, AS IT RELATES TO FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FAMILY MEMBERS AND/OR FRIENDS, REPORTED TO LEASING AGENT DURING THE INITIAL-WAITING LIST APPLICATION, AND TO **S-8 HOUSING SPECIALIST** FOR ANNUAL REEXAMS, AND SUBMISSION OF MOVE DOCUMENTATION, AND/OR LEASE TERMINATIONS, WILL BE USED TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF RENT THE FAMILY IS ELIGIBLE FOR (BASED ON THE 40% RULE). FAMILIES **WILL NOT** BE ALLOWED TO REPORT INCREASES TO THAT TYPE INCOME, ONLY AS A MEANS OF BEING ABLE TO RENT A CERTAIN UNIT (WHICH THE FAMILY

WOULD OTHERWISE BE INELIGIBLE TO R-T--40% RULE. (THIS PARAGRAPH DOES NOT CHANGE THE REQUIREMENT TO REPORT INCREASES IN INCOME.

Criminal Check

EHA will order a criminal check for the applicant. If the criminal check reveals criminal history that does not meet EHA's standards for suitability/criminal history outlined in Chapter 8, EHA will notify the applicant in writing that the application is denied based on criminal history, and provide information on how to request an informal review as described in Chapter 19.

Family Briefing and Voucher Issuance

After an applicant household has cleared the criminal history check, the family will be invited to the next available family briefing session, at which time they will pick up their voucher. The briefing is mandatory; no family will be issued a voucher until they have attended one. Voucher briefings are described in Chapter 9.

G. Changes in Income and Family Composition Prior to Lease-Up

Limitation Due to Inadequate Income

To prevent families from renting units for which the family income is clearly inadequate to pay rent and utilities, regardless of whether or not the unit gross rent exceeds the voucher payment standard, the EHA will not approve a tenant-based HAP Contract if, after any required pro-ration of HAP, the tenant rent plus the allowances for utilities paid by the family exceeds the monthly gross income of the family prior to any income exclusion.

Because conversion of food stamps to cash is illegal, the cash value of food stamps shall not be counted when determining the family's monthly gross income in accordance with this section.

Family Notification Requirement

The family is required to provide to the EHA a copy of any letter or notification to a family member that provides information concerning the amount or verification of family income.

Separation without Prior Agreement Regarding Section 8 Benefits

A participant in the Section 8 and other assisted housing programs has property rights to the voucher. Therefore, if the family separates without agreement and only one of the parties signed the original application, the voucher is awarded to the original signer of the application.

If both separating parties signed the original application, the voucher shall remain with the party who remains in the assisted unit.

Split Households after Pre-Application and Prior to Voucher Issuance

When a family on the waiting list splits into two otherwise eligible families due to divorce or legal separation, EHA shall give the two new families adjacent placement on the waiting list. (This rule

does not apply to boy/girlfriend, common law /significant other relationships). The head of household will be the only person considered for issuance of this voucher

The family must make a written request for separate applications, and provide: 1) documentation of the legal separation or divorce; and 2) an explanation of how the remaining family members, if any, will be divided among the two new households. Any grant awards or other income provided to the household members must logically represent household composition.

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the applicant or assisted family in a divorce or separation decree, EHA is bound by the co'rt's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance.

In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, EHA will determine which family retains their placement on the waiting list, or will continue in occupancy taking 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) any possible risks to family members as a result of domestic violence or criminal activity, and (4) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Remaining Member of Tenant Family-Retention of Voucher [24 CFR 812.2-definitions]

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

Household members such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults do not qualify as remaining members of a family.

In order for a minor child to continue to receive assistance as a remaining family member1.
The court has to have awarded emancipated minor status to the minor, o2. The HA
has to have verified that social services and/or the Juvenile Court
has arranged for another adult to be brought into the assisted unit to care
for the child(ren) for an indefinite period.

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

Allocation of Assistance When an Assisted Family Lacks, at Least One Member of Majority Age:

If the only remaining member(s) of an assisted family is/are (a) minor(s) (due, for example, to a custodial parent's death or absence from the unit for a definite or indefinite period of time beyond that set forth in this chapter the EHA may, at its sole discretion, allocate the former voucher holder's Section 8 assistance to a person who was not previously part of the assisted family but who has gained legal custody of the minor(s) (such as a formerly non-custodial parent or a grandparent).

If EHA does not so allocate the former voucher holder's Section 8 assistance, EHA will notify the minor(s) residing in the unit that the HAP contract has automatically terminated upon the death, or absence of the sole assisted family member of majority age, and that HAP payments are being terminated.

Split Households after Issuance and Before Lease-Up [24 CFR 982.315]

In those instances when a family assisted under the Housing Choice Voucher Program becomes divided into two otherwise eligible families due to divorce, legal separation, or the division of the family, and the new families cannot agree as to which new family unit should continue to receive the assistance, and there is no determination by a court, the Leased Housing Director shall consider the following factors to determine which of the families will continue to be assisted:

- 1) Which family member was the head of household when the voucher was initially issued (listed on the initial application);
- 2) The composition of the new family units, and which unit contains elderly or disabled members;
- 3) Which of the two new family units has custody of dependent children;
- 4) Whether domestic violence was involved in the breakup;
- 5) Which family members remain in the unit; and
- 6) Recommendations of social service professionals.

Documentation of these factors will be the responsibility of the requesting parties.

If documentation is not provided, EHA will terminate assistance on the basis of failure to provide information necessary for a determination of eligibility.

3- GUESTS [24 CFR 5.100]

A *guest* is defined as a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

The lease must provide that the tenant has the right to exclusive use and occupancy of the leased unit by the members of the household authorized to reside in the unit in accordance with the lease, including reasonable accommodation of their guests [24 CFR 966.4(d)]. The head of household is responsible for the conduct of visitors and guests, inside the unit as well as anywhere on or near EHA premises [24 CFR 966.4(f)].

A participant family must notify EHA when overnight guests will be staying in the unit for more than 3 days. A guest can remain in the unit no longer than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative calendar days during any 12-month period.

A family may request an exception to this policy for valid reasons (e.g., care of a relative recovering from a medical procedure expected to last 20 consecutive days). An exception will not be made unless the family can identify and provide documentation of the residence to which the guest will return.

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 unit more than 50 percent of the time, are not subject to the time limitations of guests as described above. Additionally, in a joint custody arrangement, if the minor is in the household less than 181 days per year, the minor will be considered to be an eligible visitor and not a family member.

Former household members who have been evicted are not permitted as overnight guests.

Non-household members who represent the unit's address as their residence address for receipt of benefits or other purposes will be considered unauthorized occupants.

Statements from neighbors and/or the landlord will be considered in making the determination. Use of the unit address as the visitor's current residence for any purpose that is not explicitly temporary shall be construed as permanent residence.

Any adult not included on the HUD 50058 who has been in the unit more than 14 consecutive days without EHA approval, or a total of 30 days in a 12-month period, will be considered to be living in the unit as an unauthorized household member.

Absence of evidence of any other address may be considered verification that the visitor is a member of the household.

The burden of proof that the individual is a visitor rests on the family. In the absence of such proof, the individual will be considered an unauthorized member of the household and EHA will terminate assistance, since prior approval was not requested for the addition.

Minors and college students who were part of the family but who now live away from home during the school year and are no longer on the lease may visit for up to 150 days per year without being considered a member of the household.

In a joint custody arrangement, if the minor is in the household less than 181 days per year, the minor will be considered to be an eligible visitor and not a family member.

Participants can not violate their terms of their lease if the lease is more restrictive than the Authority's guest policies.

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

Changes that occur during the period between final eligibility determination and executed Contract date will affect eligibility and/or level of benefits for the Housing Choice Voucher Programs. Consequently, families are required to report changes in family circumstances within (10) ten business days to the HA. If an applicant family is no longer eligible, they will be notified of the ineligible status in writing, and an informal review will be offered consistent with procedures outlined in this plan.

NOTE: All participating families will be provided a copy of the Housing Choice Voucher, Statement of Family obligations, Lease, change forms, a new lease when offered by the landlord etc., initially, upon coming onto the program and annually, any additional copies requested by the families and/or landlords, will be provided at \$0.25 per copy.

J. MISSED APPOINTMENTS FOR APPLICANT OR PARTICIPANT

1. Missed Appointment Without Notification:

An applicant or person receiving assistance who fails to keep an appointment without notifying the HA and without re-scheduling the appointment shall be sent a notice of termination of the process or assistance for failure to supply such certification, release of information or documentation as the HA or HUD determines to be necessary (or failure to allow the HA to inspect the dwelling unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, if applicable) in the following situations:

- Complete application
- Bringing in verification information
- Program Briefing
- Leasing Signature Briefing
- HQS Inspections
- Recertification
- Interim adjustment
- Other appointments or requirements to bring in documentation as listed in this plan
- Scheduled counseling sessions

2. Process when Appointment(s) are missed: For most of the functions above, the family may be given two appointments. AFTER TWO ATTEMPTS, IF A FAMILY FAILS TO COMPLETE HIS/HER ANNUAL RECERTIFICATION FOR THEIR RENTAL ASSISTANCE , THEY WILL FORFEIT THE ADVANCE NOTICE OF PENDING CHANGE AND WILL THEREFORE BE REQUIRED TO PAY INCREASED RENT, BASED ON INCREASED INCOME OR INCREASED RENT AMOUNT, ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF RENEWAL. If the family does not appear or respond to the second letter to complete the annual recertification, the HA may begin the termination process. The applicant or participant will be given an opportunity for an informal review or hearing pursuant to Chapter 19.

If the representative of the EHA makes a determination in favor of the applicant or participant, the EHA will comply with decision unless the EHA is not bound by a hearing decision concerning a matter for which the EHA is not required to provide an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to 24 CFR 982.554(c) and 982.555(b).

3. Letters Mailed to Applicants by the EHA: If an applicant claims they did not receive a letter mailed by the EHA that requested the applicant to provide information or to attend an interview, the HA will determine whether the letter was returned to the EHA. If the letter was not returned to EHA, the applicant will be assumed to have received the letter.

Applicants must notify the EHA, in writing, if their address changes during the application process.

Cancellation and Reinstatement of Applications for Non-Response/No Show

Applicants who miss the scheduled Orientation will be scheduled at a later time by the HCV Intake Specialist. If an applicant misses the second scheduled appointment, EHA will withdraw the application.

EHA shall follow the cancellation/reinstatement policy described above for applicants who fail to respond to a written notice of an interview appointment, or fail to show up for their scheduled interview.

Denial of an Application Based on Information on Pre-Application

If the family is determined to be ineligible based on the information provided in the pre-application, EHA will notify the family in writing (in an accessible format upon request as a reasonable accommodation), state the reason(s), and inform them of their right to an informal review, as described in Chapter 19.

Applicant Denied because they are Younger than Age 18

Applicants who are not eligible because they are younger than 18 years old will be withdrawn from the Section 8 waiting list and may reapply in the future.

K. Suspension of Activity

The EHA may at any time suspend the processing of applications and suspend issuing or extending vouchers if it appears that funding will be insufficient to administer such certificates or vouchers. The EHA may resume such activities when it determines that sufficient funding will be available.

MISREPRESENTATION BY THE APPLICANT OR PARTICIPANT

If an applicant or Section 8 participant is found to have made willful misrepresentations at any time which resulted in the applicant or Section 8 participant being classified as eligible, when, in fact, they were ineligible, applicant will be declared ineligible and the Section 8 participant will be terminated because of the act of fraud and/or willful misrepresentation by the applicant/Section 8 participant. If such misrepresentation resulted in the Section 8 participant paying a lower rent than was appropriate, the Section 8 participant shall be required to pay the difference between the actual payments and the amount which should have been paid. In justifiable instances, the HA may take such other actions as it deems appropriate, including referring the Section 8 participant to the proper authorities for possible criminal prosecution.

ATTACHMENT A

CHRONOLOGICAL INCOME VERIFICATION PROCESS

ACTION STEPS

- 1st** Up-front Income Verification (UIV)/Enterprise Income Verification (EIV), Work Number, or Check Stubs. If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.
- 2nd** Third Party Written Verification. Send standard income verification to income source(s).

NOTE: If a desirable response is not received in a timely manner a 2nd letter may be sent but not required in all cases. If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.
- 3rd** Third Party Oral Verification (documented to file). This could be via phone or interview by staff. A written record of this contact should be prepared by the HA that includes: date/time of contact, name and source of information, the HA staff person, summary of information provided, and the reason for using oral verification. If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.
- 4th** Document Review. Participant file documentation may include a record of documentation reviewed by the HA staff which supports the family's statement. If possible, original copies (not photocopies) of supporting documents should be reviewed, though the HA should photocopy the document(s) (unless prohibited by law) and place in the applicant's file. The HA staff reviewing the document(s) should prepare a summary of the information and sign/date this summary. This summary should include the reason for using document review as verification and again, if possible, the HA should follow-up with a third party to obtain written verification letter. If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.
- 5th** Family Declaration or Certification. When all other forms of verification are impossible to obtain, the HA can obtain a notarized statement or signed affidavit from the family, attesting to the accuracy of the information provided. The applicant's file should clearly document why other forms of verification were impossible to obtain. Please note that this type of documentation should rarely be used and should not be used merely for the convenience of the applicant or the HA, or where the applicant cannot provide the necessary information.

NOTE: Use to verify required information; however, may require re-verification in three months or less.

Chapter 5

EHA HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS PROJECT-BASED PROGRAM

HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) issued [Notice PIH 2017-21](#) providing guidance to public housing agencies (PHAs) regarding changes to the Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program made by the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA). For specific guidelines, please see the Notice referenced above which provides greater detail than that of the Federal Register 24 CFR Parts 982 and 983 notice issued on January 18, 2017 that implemented these and other HOTMA provisions.

A. Goals

EHA Commissioners created EHA's Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Project-Based policy to achieve three broad goals:

- 1) To expand the affordable housing stock;
- 2) To increase the affordability of housing currently not affordable to households below 30 percent of the area's median income; and
- 3) To preserve the affordability of existing affordable housing for households below 30 percent of the area's median income.

EHA may enter into contracts for Project-Based assistance based on the rules in this chapter.

B. Project Selection Criteria

EHA considers the following project selection criteria in evaluating proposals to project-based Housing Choice Vouchers:

1. Housing that serves families with children, consistent with the needs indicated by EHA's public housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program waiting lists and/or other documented needs;
2. Housing that serves homeless households;
3. Housing that serves households with special needs, including, but not limited to:
 - a) People with mental and/or developmental disabilities;
 - b) People with physical and/or sensory disabilities;
 - c) Domestic violence survivors;
 - d) Recent immigrants for whom language is a barrier to utilizing the tenant based program; and
 - e) Young adults aging out of foster care.
4. Housing that reduces concentrations of poverty and/or need by:
 - a) Being sited in census tracts with a lower-than-average percentage of
 - b) Housing Choice Voucher Program tenant-based vouchers;
 - c) Serving very low-income populations within mixed-income developments; or
 - d) Reducing concentration of poverty/need in existing buildings and developments.

5. Housing that provides opportunities to increase the diversity of Evansville's neighborhoods;
6. Housing that combines an appropriate level of support services to residents;
7. Housing that commits to best efforts to serve extremely low-income households (below 30 percent of the area's median income) for the life of the project;
8. Housing that increases access to high-performing public schools;
9. Housing that provides opportunities for economic self-sufficiency; and
10. Housing that maximizes the use of other funding sources and leverages the use of Housing Choice Voucher Program funds.

EHA will also give consideration to proposals for tenant-owned and tenant-managed projects that lead to tenant ownership.

C. Eligible Owners of Project-Based Housing

EHA will project-base Housing Choice Voucher Program assistance in projects owned by:

1. Evansville Housing Authority;
2. Non-profit housing providers;
3. For-profit housing providers; and
4. Other housing authorities in the Evansville Metropolitan Area.

D. Project Selection

In most cases and as required by HUD, EHA shall make Housing Choice Voucher Program funding available to non-profit and for-profit entities through a competitive process, such as the RFP, and other city selection processes described below. EHA may also make funding available to projects in response to a request by local government. EHA Request for Proposals (RFP) Process: From time to time, EHA may issue a formal Request for Proposals (RFP) inviting proposals for projects that seek commitments of project-based vouchers that meet the goals of EHA's project-basing policy. Specific project selection criteria (from list in Section B., above) shall be selected by EHA based on its assessment of current needs and opportunities, and shall be described in the RFP, along with numerical weights indicating the priority of each selection criteria chosen. The RFP process shall be conducted by EHA's Procurement Department and shall include a panel of evaluators representing both EHA's staff and members of the community with an interest in low-income housing. EHA may establish minimum threshold criteria for sponsors participating in the project-based program (e.g., minimum standards for most recent audit of sponsoring organization), and a minimum score based on numerically weighted criteria. Each RFP response shall be scored according to the weighted selection criteria identified in the initial RFP, and the projects ranked from highest to lowest score until the budget authority allocated for the RFP round is committed.

All projects awarded project-based Section 8 subsidy must be developed and operated in

a manner consistent with current HUD regulations which specifically modify applicable HUD regulations. Awards of project-based subsidy are subject to approval of the EHA Executive Director.

For specific guidelines regarding revisions made to project selection criteria through the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA), please refer to Regulation: 24 CFR § 983.51(b), HOTMA Reference: Sec. 106 (a)(9), which adds Sec. 8(o)(13)(N) to the Act. Summary of Change: HOTMA adds section 8(o)(13)(N) to the Act, which allows a PHA to attach PBV assistance to units in a project in which the PHA has an ownership interest or over which the PHA has control without following a competitive process. In order to exercise this authority, the PHA must be engaged in an initiative to improve, develop, or replace a public housing property or site.

Income Targeting – Project-based Programs

If the EHA determines that admission of a non-targeted family to a project or project-based program will result in the project (or program) being unable or unlikely to meet income targeting requirements for the EHA's fiscal year, the EHA may deny admission of non-targeted families to that project or project-based program until the project has admitted a sufficient number of targeted families to ensure, to the EHA's satisfaction, that targeting requirements for the fiscal year will be met.

New Project-Based Family Projects

New project-based commitments are subject to the availability of adequate federal funding for EHA's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

EHA is authorized to project-base Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers at otherwise non-subsidized units owned by EHA that meet HQS standards.

"Non-subsidized" refers to the absence of other operating subsidy (i.e., public housing ACC funds), not capital subsidy or subsidy for supportive services.

HOPE VI Replacement Housing

Properties with project-based units that serve as replacement housing for demolished Public Housing units associated with EHA's HOPE VI redevelopment efforts shall be solicited or selected according to the HOPE VI plan and any restrictions by the City of Evansville City Council relating to those developments.

Project-based replacement units are not included in the portion of the Housing Choice Voucher Program allocated to EHA's Project-Based Program identified in this Administrative Plan.

E. Maximum Gross Rents/Payment Standards

HOPE VI Replacement Units and Other Project-Based Units Owned by EHA

The maximum gross rent (rent plus utilities) for Housing Choice Voucher Program Project-based subsidy in EHA-owned housing will be based on an analysis of the development and operating costs of the project. The payment standard for EHA-owned units shall not exceed market rent for comparable unassisted units, unless a higher payment standard is approved by the Board.

Non-EHA-Owned Units (City-Funded Units, RFP Units, HOPE VI Replacement Housing Partnership Units)

Units with no EHA-provided capital subsidy (i.e., long term lease on land, below market financing, other capital subsidy)

The maximum gross rent (rent plus utilities) for project-based units owned by non-profit and for-profit housing providers, when EHA has provided no capital subsidy, shall be the lower of the current payment standard applied to the same size units in the EHA tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the market rent for comparable unassisted units as determined by EHA.

Units which have also received capital subsidy from EHA

The maximum gross rent (rent plus utilities) for project-based units owned by non-profit and for-profit housing providers, when EHA has provided a capital subsidy, shall be the lower of 30 percent of the target income level for the proposed units expressed as a percentage of area median income for the appropriate household size based on tax credit occupancy standards or the market rent for comparable unassisted units as determined by EHA.

Exception rent for large family housing in low poverty areas.

The maximum gross rent (rent plus utilities) for large family units (3 or more bedrooms) shall be the lower of 120 percent of the current payment standard applied to the same size units in the EHA tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the market rent for comparable unassisted units as determined by EHA.

Payment Standard for SRO Units

The payment standard for project-based SRO (Single Room Occupancy) units shall be the lower of the payment standard for studio (0-bedroom) units, or the market rent for comparable unassisted units as determined by EHA. SRO units are defined by city of Evansville building code. Housing Constructed as a Single Family House shall use the payment standard for the appropriate size single family house under the leased shared housing formula described below.

Leased Shared Housing

The payment standard for an assisted family in a project-based single family house occupied by more than one family shall be the lower of a pro-rated share of the payment standard for the single family house based on the number of bedrooms occupied by the

family, or the payment standard the family would have if they lived in a unit by themselves.

Utility Allowances

In general, EHA shall use the same utility allowance in the Project-Based Program as it uses for tenant-based assistance. An owner with energy efficient units may submit a written request to the Director that a project-specific utility allowance be substituted for the tenant-based programs' utility allowance schedule, based on a written estimate from Sigecom or (if applicable) Vectren Public Utilities of the likely consumption of utilities for that building based on specific energy efficient features of the building. Once a utility company estimate is used; it must be updated at least annually. EHA will not approve a rent increase for a property without a new written estimate of likely utility consumption from the local public utility.

F. Uses of Subsidy

EHA-Owned Units

Project-based Housing Choice Voucher subsidy may be used to pay:

1. Normal operating expenses of the property;
2. Project debt-service incurred for acquisition, development, and capital improvements of the property; and
3. All other reasonable costs associated with the operation of the property, including the costs of support services necessary to assist individuals who cannot sustain stable housing without such services.

Non-EHA-Owned Project-Based Units (RFP Units)

An owner may use the revenue provided by the project-based Housing Choice Vouchers for any purpose consistent with its organizational mission.

G. Contract Term

The contract term shall be negotiated for each project based on the project's needs, within the general framework of 5 to 40 years. All contracts are subject to availability of adequate funds.

H. Annual Rent Increases

Non-EHA-Owned Project-Based Units (RFP Units)

Non-profit and for-profit owners of units assisted by EHA project-based Section 8 assistance may request annual rent adjustments. EHA shall base rent increases on the same limits in maximum gross rent/payment standards described above for different categories of units, subject always to rent reasonableness.

The owner shall submit a specific request in writing for a rent increase

The effective date of the rent increase shall be the later of the one year anniversary of the last rent increase, or 30 days from the date EHA receives the written request.

EHA-Owned Units

EHA property management staff may request in writing annual rent adjustments based on increased operating costs, provided that the proposed increased rent does not exceed the current market value of comparable units. The request shall include: a statement of actual operating costs for the 12-month period preceding the date of the request and an operating budget for the 12-month period following the effective date of the rent increase.

Prior to granting an increase in rent, the EHA Asset Management Department shall review the proposed operating budget for overall reasonableness, and the Section 8 department shall make a determination of rent reasonableness based on the market value of comparable unassisted units.

I. Vacancy Loss and Damage Claims

No Damage Claims

EHA will not make payments to the owner for any damages to the unit, or for any other amounts owed by a family under the family's lease.

Vacancy Payment

If an assisted family vacates the contract unit leased by family, upon written request from the owner, EHA agrees to continue Housing Assistance Payments at 80 percent of the contract rent to the owner from the date the tenant moves out to the end of that month, plus 30 days, if:

1. The owner gives EHA prompt notice of the vacancy;
2. The vacancy is not the fault of the owner; and
3. The owner has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of the vacancy.

Deadline for Requesting Reimbursement for Vacancy Loss

To receive the vacancy payment described above, the owner must submit a written request to EHA no later than two calendar quarters following the calendar quarter in which the vacancy occurred.

J. Exit Vouchers

EHA shall not provide vouchers to families who move out of project-based units prior to leasing for a minimum of one year.

Exception: original residents of buildings when the owner executes a contract for project-based assistance. A family assisted with a tenant-based voucher living in a building identified for project-based assistance must surrender their tenant-based voucher when the owner executes a contract for a project-based voucher for their unit. The family will be offered a tenant-based voucher at the point it moves out of the project-based building provided it is still eligible for the Housing Choice Voucher Program (local preferences do not apply). This provision applies only to original residents of a building who are assisted by a voucher at the time a contract is first executed for project-based assistance including their unit.

Families assisted by vouchers who choose to move into a project-based assisted unit must surrender their tenant-based voucher at the time they move in, and the voucher will not be restored to them when they move out.

Project-based transitional housing programs may qualify for an allocation of tenant-based vouchers, as described in this Administrative Plan.

Special Issuance Vouchers for Households that Exceed Maximum Occupancy Standards

Families occupying project-based units who exceed the maximum occupancy standard for the assisted unit as outlined in Chapter 6 of this Administrative Plan may qualify for a special issuance voucher (described in Chapter 3 of this Administrative Plan) if:

1. The owner submits a request to the Leased Housing Director for a special issuance voucher for the family;
2. The owner certifies that the owner has no units of an appropriate size for the family, and is not likely to have an appropriate size unit available within six months of the date of the request;
3. The family meets all the requirements for a tenant-based voucher outlined in this Administrative Plan; and
4. EHA has an available voucher to offer the family.

K. Tenant Selection: Waiting Lists

Non EHA-Owned Project-Based Units (RFP Units, HOPE VI Replacement Housing Partnership Units) a for-profit owner who receive Housing Choice Voucher project-based subsidy from EHA will have a waiting list established and maintained based on the selection criteria in the tenant selection plan specified in the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract.

EHA-Owned Units

EHA may maintain site-specific waiting lists for project-based units owned and managed by EHA, or may offer units to eligible families on a first-come, first served basis as units

become available, without maintaining a waiting list. EHA will establish the marketing and waiting list procedure for each Section 8 project based property in a written management plan which covers the property.

M. Minimum Occupancy Requirements for Project-Based Properties

. EHA will notify the property management and tenant once a household drops below minimum occupancy standard, that the tenant must be transferred to the appropriate size unit, This transfer will be based on availability of the unit the family now qualifies to occupy.

N. Tenant Selection: Admissions Criteria

General Eligibility Requirements

Applicants for Section 8 project-based assistance must meet the same eligibility requirements as applicants for Section 8 tenant-based assistance outlined in this Administrative Plan, unless otherwise stated below.

Criminal History

EHA will screen applicant criminal history to insure that applicants are eligible for subsidy under based on the criminal history requirements outlined in Chapter 2 of this Administrative Plan.

EHA will re-consider previously declined individuals if he/she appeals in writing within 10 days of the denial notice and can show they have either completed or have been enrolled in a drug or alcohol treatment program for at least 60 days as a result of the reason for the original Criminal History related offense denial.

Consistent with the provisions in the regulations for “evidence of rehabilitation,” and in order to accommodate individuals with disabilities, EHA may give the property owner flexibility to accept residents for subsidized units who have a disability and a related criminal history which could otherwise disqualify them for assistance. Tenant screening flexibility will particularly be given to project sponsors with demonstrated expertise in serving people with mental illness and/or chemical addictions, and the capacity to provide the needed services. Tenant screening flexibility does not extend to applicants who are sex offenders subject to a registration requirement, for the duration of that requirement.

Owners must submit their tenant screening and supportive services plan to EHA to qualify for additional screening flexibility, and must document for each applicant the reasons why the owner feels the applicant is likely to live successfully in the project based unit without serious re-offense, despite serious criminal history.

Owners may allow admission to convicted sex offenders who are Class B and Class C

felons subject to time-limited registration requirements, who do not, in the opinion of the owner of the subsidized units, constitute a threat to other residents, the surrounding community, or to the public at large.

Debt Owed to EHA or another Housing Authority

Applicants for project-based units who owe EHA or other housing authority's money must repay the amounts owed within 30 days before their application will be approved.

O. Housing Quality Standards; Inspections

All housing units – as well as the buildings in which they are located – that receives Project-based operating subsidy must meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

EHA shall conduct an initial inspection for HQS and rent reasonableness prior to the commencement of subsidy for a newly contracted project and (for substituted units in an existing contract) a newly contracted unit within an operating property.

EHA shall conduct inspections of all buildings at least once every 24 months, prior to the 2-year anniversary of the previous annual inspection, as long as an HQS Inspection was completed within 12 months preceding July 1, 2014.

EHA requires that owners certify that a unit meets HQS standards as of the date of initial occupancy by a new tenant, but shall not conduct an inspection upon unit turnover.

All other procedures and requirements relating to HQS described in Chapter 11 of this Administrative Plan apply to the project-based program.

P. Rent Calculations for Tenants

Minimum Rent

The Minimum Rent policy described in this Plan shall apply to residents of units assisted by project-based Section 8 vouchers, with the following exceptions:

1. Residents of assisted living facilities subsidized by Medicaid are exempt from the minimum rent policy, and
2. Residents of buildings that provide highly supportive housing and services to the chronically homeless and/or disabled individuals are exempt from the minimum rent policy unless the building owner elects to impose the minimum rent policy on its own residents, in which case the building owner may impose a minimum rent of up to \$50 toward rent and utilities.

Treatment of Medicaid

EHA shall calculate the family TTP as described in Chapter 7, TTP and Family Share.

Q. Unit Transfers

Under Section 8 regulations a transfer from one unit to another is subject to all the requirements and processes of an initial lease-up. The tenant must have a new lease for a new unit. Owners may allow residents of project-based units to transfer from one unit to another, subject to EHA re-determination of eligibility and tenant rent. (If the transfer is to another unit in the same building, re-determination of eligibility may not be required.) Owners must submit all required application materials to EHA prior to the move. Tenant rent may change.

R. Release of Health-Related Information

EHA shall not release any health-related information for an assisted resident to a property owner without a specific release from the resident.

S. Protection of Revenue in the Event of Reduction in Federal Funds

EHA shall follow these priorities in responding to federal cuts in EHA's Section 8 budget authority:

1. Current participants in the tenant-based voucher program, including funds needed to increase payment standards appropriately to keep pace with market rents;
2. Project-based units under contract with EHA or which have written commitments from EHA to provide project-based assistance, as of the date that EHA notifies the Housing Authority of City of Evansville of anticipated funding shortfalls in the Section 8 program; and
3. All other new units.

In the event that EHA anticipates or is informed of federal appropriations reductions in Housing Choice Vouchers that would affect EHA's allocation, EHA will seek to convene a meeting with the Housing Authority of the City of Evansville and affordable housing stakeholders to inform them of potential consequences and to receive input on any additional strategies to adapt to a reduced appropriation level.

T. Contract Language Takes Precedence

In the event of a discrepancy between the language of this Administrative Plan and the language of a HAP Contract in effect for an assisted property, the HAP Contract language will take precedence.

U. Replacement of HUD Regulations and Previous Policy Statements

This policy as outlined in this Plan replaces and supersedes in part the HUD regulations and procedures found in 24 CFR 983 regarding the project-basing of Section 8 certificates and authorizes the project-basing of Housing Choice Voucher assistance.

Chapter 6

SUBSIDY STANDARDS: BEDROOM SIZE OF VOUCHER

[24 CFR 982.54(d) (9)]

HUD guidelines require that housing authorities establish subsidy standards for the determination of family unit size, and that such standards provide for a minimum commitment of subsidy while avoiding overcrowding.

This Chapter explains the subsidy standards that will be used to determine the voucher size (number of bedrooms subsidized) for various size families when they are issued an EHA voucher, as well as EHA's procedures when a family's size changes or a family selects a unit size that is different from the voucher.

A. Determining Voucher Size [24 CFR 982.402]

EHA's subsidy standards for determining voucher size shall be applied in a manner consistent with Fair Housing requirements and guidelines.

For subsidy standards, an adult is a person 18 years old or older.

All standards in this section relate to the number of bedrooms on the voucher, not the family's actual living arrangements.

The unit size on the voucher is determined by the family composition, regardless of the unit size rented.

EHA does not determine who shares a bedroom/sleeping room.

EHA will not consider factors such as family characteristics including sex, age, or relationship however, consideration will also be given for medical reasons and the presence of a live-in aide.

Generally,:

1. Foster children will be considered in determining unit size upon third-party verification of placement in the family using the guidelines noted below unless the foster agency recommends that the foster child have a separate room;
3. Live-in aides will generally be provided a separate bedroom. No additional bedrooms are provided for the attendant's family. A maximum of one bedroom per family will be allocated for live-in attendants, even if the family has more than one attendant;
4. Space may be provided for a child who is away at school but who lives with the family when school is not in session;
5. A pregnant woman with no other family members must be treated as a two- person family; and
6. Single person families shall be allocated one bedroom.

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING VOUCHER SIZE		
<u>Voucher Size</u>	<u>Persons in Household</u>	
	Minimum Number	Maximum Number
SRO	1	1
0 Bedroom	1	1
1 Bedroom	1	2
2 Bedrooms	2	4
3 Bedrooms	4	6
4 Bedrooms	6	8
5 Bedrooms	8	10
6 Bedrooms	10	12

B. Exceptions to Voucher Size Standards [24 CFR 982.403(a) & (b)]

EHA may grant exceptions from the subsidy standards if the family makes a written request for a larger voucher size, and EHA determines that the requested exception is permitted by regulations and justified by the relationship, age, sex, health or disability of family members, or other individual circumstances.

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)].

Accommodation for a Person with Disabilities

EHA may grant an exception to voucher size standards as an accommodation for persons with disabilities. Circumstances may dictate a larger size than the subsidy standards permit when persons cannot share a bedroom because of a medical or health reasons, or the need of an elderly person or a person with disabilities for a live-in aide. Such requests shall be made based on disability related reasons, and must be verified by 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.

EHA Error

If EHA errors in the bedroom size designation, the family will be issued a voucher of the appropriate size at the next annual review.

Additions to Household

EHA will issue a larger voucher due to additions of family members by birth, adoption, marriage or domestic partnership, or court-awarded custody if the addition warrants an increase based upon guidelines stated above. Such additions to the household do not require EHA approval, although they must be eligible for the Housing Choice Voucher Program based on the criteria set forth in

Chapter 2, Eligibility for Admission. The family must inform EHA regarding the new family member(s) within 10 days of the addition.

All other household additions require EHA approval, regardless of whether the addition has the effect of increasing the voucher size.

Related adults may be added to a household as a disability accommodation for the head of household or the head of household's dependent(s). EHA may consider the addition of related adults when the household can demonstrate that it is necessary and reasonable for them to provide medical/life activities care for the proposed addition(s). Example: A head of household demonstrates that her disabled, elderly mother needs to come and live with her, for reasons related to her disability.

If an adult who was previously on the household's lease leaves the household but wishes to return within two years of leaving, EHA will consider reinstating this adult to the household subject to an acceptable background check.

In all cases, the landlord must approve the addition, the prospective adult addition must have an acceptable background check, and the verified income of the modified household including the additional person must be such that the household continues to qualify for a voucher. (The income of a live-in aide will not be counted.)

Under housed and over housed families

If a unit does not meet HQS standards cited herein due to an increase in family size (making the unit too small), EHA will issue a new voucher of the appropriate size to the family so they may look for a more suitable unit.

If a unit does not meet HQS standards cited herein due to a decrease in family size (making the unit too large), if the family wishes to exercise a move with assistance, the family voucher size will be reduced to the appropriate size voucher so that the family may look for a more suitable unit.

EHA will also notify the family of the circumstances under which an exception will be granted, such as:

1. If a family that has a member with a disability is under housed in an accessible unit; or
2. If a family requires the additional bedroom because of a disability that has been verified by EHA unless obvious.

C. Unit Size Selected if Different from Voucher [24 CFR 982.402(c)]

The family that selects a dwelling unit of a different size than that listed on the voucher shall be subject to the following:

1. Subsidy Limitation: The payment standard for a family shall be the lower of:

- a. The payment standard for the number of bedrooms allowed based on family size and composition, according to the guidelines noted above; or
 - b. The payment standard amount for the actual number of bedrooms for the unit rented by the family.
2. Utility Allowance: The utility allowance used to calculate the gross rent shall be the lower of the utility allowance amount for the family unit size or the utility allowance amount for the actual unit size rented by the family. The only exception is for families with a person with disabilities where the family requests a higher utility allowance as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to the family member

Chapter 7

TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT AND FAMILY SHARE

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 982.153, 982.551]

EHA will use the methods set forth in this Administrative Plan to determine and verify family income at admission and at annual reexamination. The accurate calculation of Annual Income and Adjusted Income will ensure that families do not pay more or less rent than required under the Regulations.

This Chapter defines the allowable expenses and deductions to be subtracted from Annual Income and how the number of household members may affect the Total Tenant Payment (TTP). Income and TTP are calculated in accordance with 24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F, and the instructions set forth in HUD Notices and Memoranda. EHA's policies in this Chapter address those areas which give EHA discretion to define terms and to develop standards to ensure consistent application of the various factors that relate to the determination of TTP.

A. Income and Allowances [24 CFR 5.609]

Income includes all financial assets from any source, monetary or not, that are received by any member of the family. For purposes of calculating the Total Tenant Payment, HUD defines in the federal regulations what is to be counted and what is to be excluded. In accordance with this definition, all income that is not specifically excluded by the regulations is counted.

Annual Income is the gross income anticipated to be received by all family members in the 12 months following certification or recertification. Gross income is the amount of income prior to any HUD allowed expenses or deductions. Annual income is used to determine whether applicants are within the applicable income limits.

Adjusted Income is the Annual Income minus any HUD allowed expenses and deductions. HUD authorizes the following allowable deductions from Annual Income:

1. Dependent Allowance: \$480 for each family member who is a minor, and for family members who are 18 and older who are full-time students or who are disabled (other than head of household, co-head or spouse);
2. Elderly/Disabled Allowance: \$400 per family for families whose head, co-head or spouse is 62 or over or disabled;
3. Medical and Dependent Care Allowance: The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds 3 percent of annual income:
 - a) Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly or disabled family member; and
 - b) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each disabled family member, to the extent necessary to enable any family member to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

Procedures for Projecting Unstable Income

Where a family member has sporadic, yet recurring income such as a business owner, child support payments or temporary clerical work (i.e. “Kelly Services”) the HCV staff will include projected income based upon current income and expenses by using one or a combination of the following:

1. Calculate average weekly or monthly income and use this as a baseline figure to project income for the upcoming 12-month period;
2. Combine the income from this period with the income from the prior period to establish a new baseline weekly or monthly figure;
3. Recalculate the TTP and determine need for additional interim re-exams if needed.

B. Disallowance of Earned Income from Rent Determinations for Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.617; 982.201 (D) (3)]

For purposes of rent determination, the annual income for qualified disabled families may not be increased as a result of increases in earned income of a family member who is disabled. This exclusion of income shall begin on the date on which the increase in earned income begins and shall continue for a cumulative 12-month period. After the disabled family receives 12 cumulative months of the exclusion, the annual income will include a phase-in of half the increase in earned income previously excluded from annual income.

To qualify for the earned income exclusion a disabled family must be receiving tenant-based rental assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program and must be a family whose annual income increases as a result of:

1. Employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities, and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;
2. Increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
3. New employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for TANF, provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.00.

"Previously unemployed" includes a person with disabilities who has earned in the previous 12 months no more than the equivalent earnings for working 10 hours per week for 50 weeks at the state minimum wage.

An economic self-sufficiency program is any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate economic independence of assisted families or to provide work for such families. Such programs may 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 substance abuse or mental health treatment).

Amounts to be excluded include any increases in earned income of a family member who is disabled during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or job training program, but not increases that occur after participation in the program, unless the program provides assistance, training or mentoring after employment.

The amount of TANF received in the six-month period includes monthly income and such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance. The amount of income that may be excluded is the amount of the incremental increase in the disabled family member's income. The incremental increase in income is calculated by comparing the amount of the disabled family member's income before beginning the qualifying employment or receiving the increase in earned income with the amount of income after beginning the employment or receiving the increase in earned income.

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the cumulative 12-month period beginning on the date a disabled family member in a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, any increase in income received by a disabled family member as a result of employment of that family member will be excluded from the annual income of a qualified family.

Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-in

During the second cumulative 12-month period after the expiration of the initial cumulative 12-month period referred to above, 50 percent of any increase in income of a disabled family member as a result of employment of that family member shall be excluded from the annual income of a qualified family. The increase shall be measured from the date immediately prior to the beginning of such employment.

Maximum 4-Year Exclusion

The earned income disallowance is limited to a lifetime 48-month period for each disabled family member; that is, the disallowance applies for a maximum of 12 months of full exclusion of incremental increase, and a maximum of 12 months of phase-in exclusion during the 48-month period starting on the date of the initial exclusion.

The benefit now applies for a straight 24-month period, with a clear start date and end date, irrespective of whether a family maintains continual employment during the 24-month period.

No earned income disallowance will be applied after the 48-month period following the initial date the exclusion was applied.

Applicability to Child Care and Disability Assistance Expense Deductions

The amount deducted for child care and disability assistance expenses necessary to permit employment shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income. Therefore, for disabled families entitled to the earned income disallowance, the amounts of the full and phase-in exclusions from income shall not be used in determining the cap for child care and disability assistance expense deductions.

Tracking the Earned Income Exclusion

The earned income exclusion will be reported on the HUD 50058 form. Documentation will be included in the family's file to show the reason for the reduced increase in rent. Such documentation will include:

1. Date the increase in earned income was reported by the family;
2. Name of the family member whose earned income increased;
3. Reason (new employment, participation in job training program, within six months after receiving TANF) for the increase in earned income;
4. Amount of the increase in earned income (amount to be excluded);
5. Date the increase in income is first excluded from annual income;
6. Date(s) earned income ended and resumed during the initial cumulative 12-month period of exclusion (if any);
7. Date the family member has received a total of 12 months of the initial exclusion.
8. Date the 12-month phase-in period began;
9. Date(s) earned income ended and resumed during the second cumulative 12-month period (phase-in) of exclusion (if any);
10. Date the family member has received a total of 12 months of phase-in exclusion; and
11. Ending date of the maximum 48-month (4-year) disallowance period (48 months from the date of the initial earned income disallowance).

EHA will maintain a tracking system to ensure correct application of the earned income disallowance.

EHA will apply the earned income disallowance at a family's annual review. The disallowance may be applied at an interim review for those families who reported zero income at their last review and who are now reporting income.

Inapplicability to Admission

The earned income disallowance is only applied to determine the annual income of disabled families who are participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, and therefore does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility or any income targeting that may be applicable).

C. Exclusion of Income from Qualified Training Programs

In order for the EHA to exclude income while a participant is enrolled in a training program, EHA must ascertain that the income is earned from a qualified State or local employment training program. This rule applies to applicants, public housing residents and Section 8 participants. The

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allows for the exemption of income based on very specific guidelines. According to the HUD Code of Federal Regulations 24 CFR 5.609(c), annual income does *not* include the following:

1. "Amounts received under training programs that are funded by HUD;" or
2. "Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying State or local employment training programs. 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 which the family member participates in the employment training program."

In order for the EHA Section 8 Program to exempt training program income:

1. The training program must provide a current statement of goals and objectives to be attained through participation in the program and a specific timeline for such accomplishments; and
2. Ongoing training program participation must be a condition of the job placement. There must be a determination that the participant would not earn the same income in the job placement if he/she did not participate in the training program.

D. Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

"Minimum rent" is \$50.

Minimum rent refers to the Total Tenant Payment and includes the combined amount a family pays towards rent and/or utilities when it is applied. However, if the family requests a hardship exemption, the Evansville Housing Authority will suspend the minimum rent for the family beginning the month following the family's hardship request. The suspension will continue until the Housing Authority can determine whether hardship exists and whether the hardship is of a temporary or long-term nature. During suspension, the family will not be required to pay a minimum rent and the Housing Assistance Payment will be increased accordingly.

A hardship exists in the following circumstances:

- a. When the family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a Federal, State or local assistance program;
- b. When the family would be evicted as a result of the imposition of the minimum rent requirement;
- c. When the income of the family has decreased because of changed circumstances, including loss of employment;
- d. When the family has an increase in expenses because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, childcare, transportation, education, or similar items;
- e. When a death has occurred in the household or immediate family.

No hardship: If the Evansville Housing Authority determines there is no qualifying hardship, the minimum rent will be reinstated, including requiring back payment of minimum rent to the Housing Authority for the time of suspension.

Temporary hardship: If the Housing Authority determines that there is a qualifying hardship but that it is of a temporary nature, the minimum rent will not be imposed for a period of 90 days from the date of the family's request. At the end of the 90-day period, the minimum rent will be imposed retroactively to the time of suspension. The Housing Authority will offer a reasonable repayment agreement for any minimum rent back payment paid by the Housing Authority on the family's behalf during the period of suspension.

Long-term hardship: If the Housing Authority determines there is a long-term hardship, the family will be exempt from the minimum rent requirement until the hardship no longer exists.

Appeals: The family may use the informal hearing procedure to appeal the Housing Authority's determination regarding the hardship. No escrow deposit will be required in order to access the informal hearing procedures.

E. Rent for Families under the Non-citizen Rule

A mixed family will receive full continuation of assistance if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The family was receiving assistance on June 19, 1995;
2. The family was granted continuation of assistance before November 29, 1996;
3. The family's head or spouse has eligible immigration status; and
4. The family does not include any person who does not have eligible status other than the head of household, the spouse of the head of household, any parent of the head or spouse, or any child (under the age of 18) of the head or spouse.

If a mixed family qualifies for prorated assistance but decides not to accept it, or if the family has no eligible members, the family may be eligible for temporary deferral of termination of assistance to permit the family additional time for the orderly transition of some or all of its members to locate other affordable housing. Under this provision the family receives full assistance. If assistance is granted under this provision prior to November 29, 1996, it may last no longer than three years. If granted after that date, the maximum period of time for assistance under the provision is 18 months. The Evansville Housing Authority will grant each family a period of 6 months to find suitable affordable housing. If the family cannot find suitable affordable housing, the Evansville Housing Authority will provide additional search periods up to the maximum time allowable.

Suitable housing means housing that is not substandard and is of appropriate size for the family. Affordable housing means that it can be rented for an amount not exceeding the amount the family pays for rent, plus utilities, plus 25%.

The family's assistance is prorated in the following manner:

1. Find the prorated housing assistance payment (HAP) by dividing the HAP by the total number of family members, and then multiplying the result by the number of eligible family members.
2. Obtain the prorated family share by subtracting the prorated HAP from the gross rent (contract rent plus utility allowance).
3. The prorated tenant rent equals the prorated family share minus the full utility allowance.

F. Definition of Temporarily/Permanently Absent [24 CFR 982.54(d) (10), 982.551]

EHA must compute all applicable income of every family member who is on the lease, including those who are temporarily absent. EHA must count the income of the spouse or the head of the household if that person is temporarily absent. "Temporarily absent" is defined as away from the unit for less than 180 days.

If the sole household member is permanently absent due to military duty, he/she will be withdrawn from the HCVP but may be eligible for special readmission when discharged from military duty.

If readmission is desired, he/ she must make a written request to the Director of Leased Housing. The Director shall ask for a proof of all supporting documentation regarding the Military Discharge and any other information that may be needed to determine eligibility. Upon review, a decision will be made to either readmit or deny the request.

Income of persons permanently absent will not be counted. If the spouse is temporarily absent and in the military, all military pay and allowances (except hazardous duty pay when exposed to hostile fire and any other exceptions to military pay HUD may define) is counted as income.

It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition. EHA will evaluate absences from the unit using this policy.

Absence of Any Member (24CFR 982.312)

Any member of the household will be considered permanently absent if he or she is away from the unit for 180 days or more and will be removed from the voucher, except as otherwise provided in this Chapter.

Absence Due to Medical Reasons

If any family member leaves the household to enter a facility such as hospital, nursing home, or rehabilitation center, EHA will seek advice from a reliable qualified source as to the likelihood and timing of their return. If the verification indicates that the family member will be permanently confined to a nursing home, the family member will be considered permanently absent. If the verification indicates that the family member will return in less than 180 consecutive days, the family member will not be considered permanently absent.

If the person who is determined to be permanently absent is the sole member of the household, assistance will be terminated in accordance with EHA's "Absence of Entire Family" policy.

Absence Due to Full-Time Student Status

Dependents who are full time students and attend school away from home but live with the family during school recess will be considered temporarily absent from the household. HOHs do not qualify for this exemption.

Absence Due to Incarceration

If the sole member of a household is incarcerated for more than 180 consecutive days, s/he will be considered permanently absent. Any member of the household, other than the sole member, will be considered permanently absent if he/ she is incarcerated for 30 consecutive days. EHA will determine if the reason for incarceration is for drug-related or violent criminal activity.

Absence of Children Due to Placement in Foster Care

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

If the time period is to be greater than 12 months from the date of removal of the child/children, the Voucher size will be reduced. If all children are removed from the home permanently, the voucher size will be reduced in accordance with EHA's subsidy standards.

Absence of Entire Family (24CFR 982.309 (c) (2))

These policy guidelines address situations when the family is absent from the unit, but has not moved out of the unit. In cases where the family has moved out of the unit, EHA will terminate assistance in accordance with appropriate termination procedures contained in this Plan. Families are required both to notify EHA before they move out of a unit and to give EHA information about any family absence from the unit.

Families may be absent for brief periods of time. Families must notify EHA at least 30 days before leaving the unit or no more than 10 days after leaving the unit if they are going to be absent from the unit for more than 30 consecutive days. Families leaving their unit under duress may have up to 30 days after leaving the unit to notify EHA.

If the entire family is absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days or if EHA otherwise determines that the unit has been vacated or abandoned, the unit will be considered to be vacated and the assistance will be terminated.

If it is determined that the family has an approved absence from the unit, EHA may continue assistance payments for a maximum of six months, not to exceed 180 days. EHA will request written verification from the family to determine if they will be paying rent while absent from the unit, or if they will be permanently absent from the unit.

HUD regulations require EHA to terminate assistance if the entire family is absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive calendar days.

"Absent" means that no family member (approved voucher participants) is residing in the unit.

In order to determine if the family is absent from the unit, EHA may investigate the situation by taking action, including but not limited to the following:

1. Write letters to the family at the unit;
2. Telephone the family at the unit;
3. Interview neighbors;
4. Verify if utilities are in service; and
5. Check with the post office.

A person with a disability may request an extension of time as an accommodation, provided that the extension does not go beyond the HUD-allowed 180 consecutive calendar days' limit.

Caretaker for Children

If neither parent remains in the household, nor the appropriate agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for the children for an indefinite period, EHA will treat that adult as a visitor for the first 30 days.

If by the end of that period, court-awarded custody or legal guardianship has been awarded to the caretaker, the voucher will be transferred to the caretaker.

If the appropriate agency cannot confirm the guardianship status of the caretaker, EHA will review the status at 180-day intervals.

If custody or legal guardianship has not been awarded by the court, but the action is in process, EHA will secure verification from social services staff or the attorney as to the status.

If custody is awarded for a limited time in excess of stated period, EHA will state in writing that the transfer of the voucher is for that limited time or as long as the caretaker has custody of the children. EHA will use discretion as deemed appropriate in determining any further assignment of the voucher on behalf of the children.

The caretaker will be allowed to remain in the unit, as a visitor, until a determination of custody is made.

When EHA approves a person to reside in the unit as caretaker for the child/children, the person's income should be counted pending a final disposition. EHA will work with the appropriate service agencies and the landlord to provide a smooth transition in these cases. If a member of the household is subject to a court order that restricts him or her from the home for more than six months, the person will be considered permanently absent.

Visitors/Guests/Unauthorized Adults in Unit

3- GUESTS [24 CFR 5.100]

A *guest* is defined as a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

The lease must provide that the tenant has the right to exclusive use and occupancy of the leased unit by the members of the household authorized to reside in the unit in accordance with the lease, including reasonable accommodation of their guests [24 CFR 966.4(d)]. The head of household is responsible for the conduct of visitors and guests, inside the unit as well as anywhere on or near EHA premises [24 CFR 966.4(f)].

A participant family must notify OHA when overnight guests will be staying in the unit for more than 3 days. A guest can remain in the unit no longer than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative calendar days during any 12-month period.

A family may request an exception to this policy for valid reasons (e.g., care of a relative recovering from a medical procedure expected to last 20 consecutive days). An exception will not be made unless the family can identify and provide documentation of the residence to which the guest will return.

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 unit more than 50 percent of the time, are not subject to the time limitations of guests as described above. Additionally, in a joint custody arrangement, if the minor is in the household less than 181 days per year, the minor will be considered to be an eligible visitor and not a family member.

Former household members who have been evicted are not permitted as overnight guests.

Non-household members who represent the unit's address as their residence address for receipt of benefits or other purposes will be considered unauthorized occupants. Statements from neighbors and/or the landlord will be considered in making the determination. Use of the unit address as the visitor's current residence for any purpose that is not explicitly temporary shall be construed as permanent residence.

Any adult not included on the HUD 50058 who has been in the unit more than 14 consecutive days without EHA approval, or a total of 30 days in a 12-month period, will be considered to be living in the unit as an unauthorized household member.

Absence of evidence of any other address may be considered verification that the visitor is a member of the household.

The burden of proof that the individual is a visitor rests on the family. In the absence of such proof, the individual will be considered an unauthorized member of the household and EHA will terminate assistance, since prior approval was not requested for the addition.

Minors and college students who were part of the family but who now live away from home during the school year and are no longer on the lease may visit for up to 150 days per year without being considered a member of the household.

In a joint custody arrangement, if the minor is in the household less than 181 days per year, the minor will be considered to be an eligible visitor and not a family member.

Participants can not violate their terms of their lease if the lease is more restrictive than the Authority's guest policies.

Reporting Additions to Owner and EHA

Reporting changes in household composition to EHA is both a HUD and an EHA requirement. The family obligations require the family to request EHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit and to inform EHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request prior approval of additional household members in writing. If any new family member is added, the income of the additional member will be included in the family income as applicable under HUD regulations

If the family does not obtain prior written approval from EHA, any person the family has permitted to move in will be considered an unauthorized household member.

In the event that a visitor continues to reside in the unit after the maximum allowable time, the family must report it to EHA in writing within 10 days of the maximum allowable time. Families are required to report any additions to the household in writing to EHA within 10 days of the move-in date.

An interim reexamination will be conducted for any additions to the household. In addition, EHA will require the family to obtain prior written approval from the owner when there are changes in family composition other than birth, adoption or court-awarded custody.

Reporting Absences to EHA

Reporting changes in household composition is both a HUD and an EHA requirement.

If a family member leaves the household, the family must report this change to EHA, in writing, within 10 days of the change and report whether the member is temporarily absent or permanently absent.

EHA will conduct an interim evaluation for changes which affect the Total Tenant Payment in accordance with the interim policy.

G. Averaging Income [24 CFR 5.609 (d)]

When annual income cannot be anticipated for a full 12 months, EHA may average known sources of income that vary to compute an annual income, or annualize current income and conduct an interim reexamination if income changes. If there are bonuses or overtime which the employer cannot anticipate for the next 12 months, bonuses and overtime received the previous year will be used.

If, by averaging, an estimate can be made for those families whose income fluctuates from month to month; this estimate will be used so as to reduce the number of interim adjustments. The method used depends on the regularity, source and type of income.

Income Manipulations: See Chapter 13 Part C.

H. Minimum Income / Reported Zero Income / Credit Checks

There is no minimum income requirement. Families who report zero income are required to report to EHA in writing any new income within 10 days of the receipt of the income. EHA will then conduct an interim review for the family.

Families that report zero income (or any income lower than appears necessary to maintain the family) will be required to provide information regarding their means of basic subsistence, such as food, utilities, transportation, etc. If the family's likely expenses exceed their known income, EHA will make inquiry of the head of household as to the nature of the family's accessible resources. EHA may also conduct a credit check for the household, to determine whether the reported income and family composition is consistent with the household's credit relationships and expenditures.

I. Income of Person Permanently Confined to Nursing Home [24 CFR 982.54(d) (10)]

If a family member is permanently confined to a hospital or nursing home and there is a family member left in the household, EHA will calculate the income by using the following methodology and use the income figure which would result in a lower payment by the family:

1. Exclude the income of the person permanently confined to the nursing home and give the family no deductions for medical expenses of the confined family member; or
2. Include the income and deductions of the person permanently confined to the nursing home.

J. Regular Contributions and Gifts [24 CFR 5.609]

Regular contributions and gifts received from persons outside the household are counted as income for calculation of the Total Tenant Payment.

Any contribution or gift received reliably or periodically will be considered a "regular" contribution or gift. This includes rent and utility payments made on behalf of the family and other cash or non-cash contributions provided on a regular basis. It does not include casual contributions or sporadic gifts. (See "Verification Procedures" chapter for further definition.)

K. Alimony and Child Support [24 CFR 5.609]

Regular alimony and child support payments are counted as income for calculation of Total Tenant Payment.

If the amount of child support or alimony received is less than the amount awarded by the court, EHA will use the amount awarded by the court unless the family can verify that they are not receiving the full amount and verification of item(s) below are provided.

EHA will accept verification that the family is receiving an amount less than the award if:

1. EHA receives verification from the agency responsible for enforcement or collection;
2. The family furnishes documentation of child support or alimony collection action filed through a child support enforcement/collection agency, or has filed an enforcement or collection action through an attorney.

It is the family's responsibility to supply a certified copy of the Divorce Decree.

L. Lump-Sum Receipts and Income From Trusts [24 CFR 5.609]

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

Any lump-sum additions that are counted as assets will only be counted at a family's annual review, unless the family reported zero income at the time of their last review, in which case the cash value of the lump-sum amount will be added as assets at an interim review.

Lump sum payments from Social Security or SSI are excluded from income, but any amount remaining will be considered an asset. Lump-sum payments caused by delays in processing periodic payments such as unemployment or welfare assistance are counted as income.

Deferred periodic payments (excluding SS or SSI benefits), which have accumulated due to a dispute, will be treated the same as periodic payments which are deferred due to delays in processing.

In order to determine the amount of retroactive tenant rent that the family owes as a result of the lump sum receipt being counted as income, EHA uses a calculation method which calculates retroactively or prospectively, depending on the circumstances.

Prospective Calculation Methodology

To be used at interims being done for previously zero income families, or for families who report the lump sum receipt for the first time during their annual reexamination. If the payment is reported on a timely basis, the calculation will be done prospectively and will result in an adjustment calculated as follows:

For annuals:

1. The entire lump-sum payment will be added to the annual income at the time of the annual review.

For interims:

1. EHA will determine the percent of the year remaining until the next annual recertification as of the date of the interim;
2. At the next annual recertification, EHA will apply the percentage balance to the lump sum and add it to the rest of the annual income; and
3. The lump-sum will be added in the same way for any interims that occur prior to the next annual recertification.

Retroactive Calculation Methodology

To be used for non-zero income families who report the lump-sum receipt at their annual review but where the actual receipt occurred between annual re-exams. EHA will go back to the date the lump-sum payment was received, determine the amount of income for the certification period, including the lump sum, and recalculate the tenant rent for the certification period to determine the amount due EHA.

EHA will enter into a Payment Agreement with the family, unless the family confirms they are able to pay the retroactive amount with a single payment.

The amount owed by the family is a collectible debt even if the family becomes unassisted.

Attorney Fees

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

Income from Trusts [24 CFR 5.603 (b) (2)]

In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under 24 CFR 5.609. EHA will exclude costs to maintain the trust when determining annual income derived from a trust fund.

Trust distributions that are used solely to pay costs of maintaining the trust shall not be considered income to the family.

M. Retirement Funds - Assets [24 CFR 5.603 (b)]

Company retirement/pension funds are handled as follows:

1. While an individual is employed, count as assets only amounts the family can withdraw without retiring or terminating employment;
2. After retirement or termination of employment, count as an asset any amount the employee elects to receive as a lump sum; and
3. Include in annual income any retirement benefits received through periodic payments.

N. Assets Disposed of for Less Than Fair Market Value [24 CFR 5.603 (b) (3)]

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

Assets disposed of as a result of foreclosure or bankruptcy are not considered to be assets disposed of for less than fair market value. Assets disposed of as a result of a divorce or separation is not considered to be assets disposed of for less than fair market value. EHA's minimum threshold for counting assets disposed of for less than Fair Market value is \$1,000. If the total value of assets disposed of within a one-year period is less than \$1,000, they will not be considered an asset.

O. Income from Assets

Computation of annual income must include a family's household assets when the family's combined assets total at least \$5000.00 or more.

If the total assets are valued at more than \$5000.00, EHA shall count the actual earned income or imputed income (value of the asset times the current HUD published passbook rate), whichever amount is greater, and apply it to the gross annual income.

If the total assets are valued at less than \$5000.00, EHA shall count the actual income earned on the asset toward the gross annual income.

P. Child Care Expenses [24 CFR 5.603]

Child care expenses for children age 12 and under may be deducted from annual income if they enable an adult to work or attend school full time, or to actively seek employment. In the case of a school-age child attending private school, only after-hours care can be counted as child care expenses.

Allow ability of deductions for child care expenses is based on the following guidelines:

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

Q. Medical Expenses [24 CFR 5.603, 5.611 (3) (i)]

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

Non-prescription medicines must be doctor-recommended in order to be considered a medical expense.

Acupressure, acupuncture, herbal medicines, nutritional supplements and chiropractic services will be considered allowable medical expenses, if prescribed by a doctor. Insulin is an allowed medical expense even if not prescribed by a doctor.

R. Proration of Assistance for “Mixed” Families [24 CFR 5.520]

Applicability

Pro-ration of assistance must be offered to any "mixed" applicant or participant family. A "mixed" family is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible members.

Prorated Assistance Calculation

Prorated assistance is calculated by determining the amount of assistance payable if all family members were eligible and multiplying by the percent of the family members who actually are eligible. Calculations for each housing program are performed on the HUD 50058 form.

S. Income Changes Resulting from Welfare Program Requirements [24 CFR 5.605]

EHA will not reduce the rental contribution for families whose welfare assistance is reduced specifically because of:

1. Fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program;
2. Failure to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program; or
3. Non-compliance with a work activities requirement.

However, EHA will reduce the rental contribution if the welfare assistance reduction is a result of:

1. The expiration of a lifetime time limit on receiving benefits;
2. A family member not complying with other welfare agency requirements, not related to WorkONE; or
3. A family member complying with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work

activities requirements, who cannot or has not, obtained employment. For example, the family member has complied with welfare program requirements, but the durational time limit, such as a cap on the length of time a family can receive benefits, causes the family to lose their welfare benefits.

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

Imputed welfare income is not included in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

The amount of imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that begins after the sanction was imposed.

When additional income is at least equal to the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income is reduced to zero.

Verification before Denying a Request to Reduce Rent

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

The welfare agency, at the request of EHA, will inform EHA of:

1. Amount and term of specified welfare benefit reduction for the family;
2. Reason for the reduction; and
3. Subsequent changes in term or amount of reduction.

Cooperation Agreements

EHA has a cooperation agreement in place with the local welfare agency, which assists EHA in obtaining the necessary information regarding welfare sanctions.

EHA has taken a proactive approach to promoting an effective working relationship between EHA and the local welfare agency for the purpose of targeting economic self-sufficiency programs throughout the community that are available to Housing Choice Voucher and public housing residents.

T. Utility Allowance and Utility Reimbursement Payments [24 CFR 982.517]

The same Utility Allowance Schedule is used for all tenant-based programs.

The utility allowance is intended to cover the cost of utilities not included in the rent. The allowance is 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. Allowances are not based on an individual family's actual energy consumption.

EHA's utility allowance schedule, and the utility allowance for an individual family, must include the utilities and services that are necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with the Housing Quality Standards.

At each reexamination, the Housing Authority applies the utility allowance from the most currently revised utility allowance schedule.

EHA may not provide any allowance for non-essential utility costs, such as costs of cable or satellite television.

EHA must classify utilities in the utility allowance schedule according to the following general categories: space heating, cooking, water heating, water, sewer, trash collection; other electric, refrigerator (for tenant-supplied refrigerator), range (cost of tenant-supplied range); and other specified services.

EHA will review the utility allowance schedule annually. If the review determines that a utility rate has changed by 10 percent or more since the last revision of the utility allowance schedule, the schedule will be revised to reflect the new rate. Revised utility allowances will be applied in a participant family's rent calculation at their next reexamination.

The approved utility allowance schedule is given to families along with their voucher. The utility allowance shall be the lower of the UA amount of the family unit size or the UA amount for the actual unit size rented by the family. The only exception is for families with a person with disabilities, where the family requests a higher utility allowance as a reasonable accommodation needed to make the program accessible to the family member.

Where the calculation on the HUD 50058 results in a utility reimbursement payment due the family [24 CFR 982.514(b)], EHA will provide a utility reimbursement payment for the family each month. The check will be made out directly to the tenant. In the event that HUD funding for utility reimbursements discontinues, the EHA would no longer provide utility reimbursements.

Security deposit

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant in an amount not in excess of amounts charged in private market practice and not in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount, if any, used to reimburse the owner, the owner must refund promptly the full amount of the unused balance to the tenant within 45 days of the vacate date. It is the Client's responsibility to provide the Landlord with a forwarding address.

Owner may use the security deposit to cover unpaid tenant rent owing at time of move out, damages and/or other costs allowed under State Landlord-Tenant Act. The EHA will provide a prior Housing Choice Voucher owner with the current address of a family who continues to receive Housing Choice Voucher Assistance, when the owner provided written evidence

that (1) the unpaid rent/damages exceed the security deposit collected and (2) the owner has received a court judgment for additional amounts owed for example: un paid water bill.

If the security deposit is not sufficient to cover amounts the tenant owes under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant.

Chapter 8

VERIFICATION PROCEDURES

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts B, D, E and F; 24 CFR 982.158]

HUD regulations require that EHA verify applicants' and participants' eligibility and Total Tenant Payment/Family Share. EHA staff will obtain written verification from independent third-party sources whenever possible and, when third-party verification cannot be obtained, will document the reason why in the applicant's and participant's file.

Applicants and program participants must provide true and complete information to EHA whenever information is requested. EHA's verification requirements are designed to maintain program integrity. EHA will pursue verification through all sources at its disposal if information is received that indicates the family has income or circumstances other than what the family has reported. EHA may also require a credit check to evaluate the family's description of its income compared to its credit relationships and recurring financial obligations.

This Chapter explains EHA's procedures and standards for verification of preferences, income, assets, allowable deductions, family status, utility status, and changes in family composition. EHA will obtain proper authorization from the family before requesting information from independent sources.

A. Methods of Verification and Time Allowed [24 CFR 982.516]

EHA will verify information through the five methods of verification acceptable to HUD in the following order:

1. Enterprise Income Verification (EIV);
2. Third-party written;
3. Third-party oral;
4. Review of documents; and
5. Certification/self-declaration.

For applicants, verifications may not be more than 60 days old at the time of voucher issuance. For participants, verifications are valid for 60 days from the date of EHA's written request.

Enterprise Income Verification (EIV)

"Enterprise" Income Verification (EIV) is used to verify wage information through state or national employment information data banks. EHA will employ the upfront method of income verification as the preferred way to obtain third-party wage information. For example, reports obtained from the State of Washington Department of Employment Security, The Work Number Web site (www.theworknumber.com), or any other similar data collection websites can be used to calculate annual income in conjunction with written or oral verification that the participant remains with the same employer.

Third-Party Written Verification

EHA staff may also verify wage information directly with the employer when the upfront income verification method is not applicable. Third-party written verification forms will be sent and returned via first class mail or fax. The family will be required to sign an authorization for the information source to release the specified information.

EHA will not give third-party verification forms directly to family members, but will mail or fax forms directly to the source. Verification forms returned to EHA by the family will be confirmed by EHA staff.

EHA will accept verifications in the form of computerized printouts delivered by the family from the following agencies:

1. Social Security Administration;
2. Veterans Administration;
3. Welfare assistance, with phone confirmation of length and reason for sanction or recoup, if applicable; and
4. City or county courts.

Third-Party Oral Verification

Oral third-party verification will be used when written third-party verification:

1. Is delayed or not possible;
2. Is submitted in fax or photocopy format; or
3. Is submitted to EHA by the family, rather than the source.

When third-party oral verification is used, staff will be required to complete a Certification of Document Viewed or Person Contacted form noting with whom they spoke, the date of the conversation, and the facts provided. If oral third-party verification is not available, EHA will compare the information to any documents provided by the family. If provided by telephone, EHA must originate the call.

Review of Documents

In the event that third-party written or oral verification is unavailable, or the information has not been verified by the third-party within two weeks, EHA will annotate the file accordingly and utilize documents provided by the family as the primary source of verification, if the documents provide complete information.

All such documents, excluding any documents that prohibit the viewer from copying them, will be photocopied and retained in the applicant file. In cases where documents are viewed which cannot be photocopied, staff viewing the document(s) will complete a Certification of Document Viewed or Person Contacted form.

EHA will accept the following documents from the family provided that the document is such that tampering would be easily noticed:

1. Computer print-outs or check stubs from the employer;
2. Signed letters (provided that the information is confirmed ; and
3. Other documents noted in this Chapter as acceptable verification.

EHA will accept legible faxed documents..

EHA will accept legible photocopies comparison to historical documents in the family's file.

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

EHA will not delay the processing of an application or review beyond 30 business days because a third-party information provider does not return the verification in a timely manner.

Self-Certification/Self-Declaration

As a last resort, when verification of income from tips/gratuities or self-employment income cannot be made by third-party verification or review of documents, families will be required to submit a self-certification.

Self-certification means a certification/statement made under penalty of perjury.

B. Release of Information [24 CFR 5.230]

Adult family members will be required to sign HUD Form 9886, Release of Information/Privacy Act form.

In addition, family members will be required to sign specific authorization on the Personal Declaration form when information is needed that is not covered by the HUD Form 9886, Release of Information/Privacy Act form.

Each member requested to consent to the release of specific information will be provided with a copy of the appropriate forms for their review and signature.

Family refusal to cooperate with the HUD-prescribed verification system will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance because it is a family obligation to supply any information and to sign consent forms requested by EHA or HUD.

C. Computer Matching

When EHA receives notification from HUD that a family has been sent an “income discrepancy” letter, EHA will contact HUD for explicit instructions on how it is to respond, and follow HUD’s instructions.

D. Items to be Verified [24 CFR 982.516]

The following items shall be verified:

1. All income including regular contributions and gifts;
2. Full-time student status including high school students who are 18 or over;
3. Current assets, regardless of amount, including assets disposed of for less than fair market value in preceding two years. If the family claims on EHA forms that they have no bank accounts/assets at all, EHA will not require the family to submit a bank/financial statement unless there is a previous history in the file of a particular asset. In such an instance the family will be required to provide verification that the account is closed or the asset has been disposed of;
4. Child care expense where it allows an adult family member to be employed or to further his or her education; (cannot exceed income, must be reasonable)
5. Total medical expenses of all family members in households whose head, spouse or co-head is elderly or disabled;
6. Disability assistance expenses to include only those costs associated with attendant care or auxiliary apparatus for a disabled member of the family, which allow an adult family member, including the disabled family member, to be employed;
7. Disability for determination of preferences, allowances or deductions;
8. Persons who declare eligible immigrant status;
9. Social Security Numbers for all family members 6 years of age or older who have been issued a Social Security Number;
10. Familial/marital status when needed for head or spouse definition; and
11. Verification of reduction in benefits for non-compliance. EHA will obtain written or oral verification from the welfare agency stating that the family's benefits have been reduced for fraud or non-compliance before denying the family's request for rent reduction.
12. Utility status shall be verified at admissions for the sake of determining eligibility of a new unit and with regards to recertification the utilities status shall be certified to determine the current status of utility's in the assisted unit.

E. Exclusions from income: Annual income does not include the following:

- Income from employed children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;
- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);
- Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses;
- Amounts received by the family that is specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
- Income of a live-in aide;
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;
- The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;
- The amounts received from the following programs:
- Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;
- 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);

- Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs that are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and that are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;
- Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the Housing Authority or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, and resident initiative coordination. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;
- Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying State or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;
- Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income (including gifts);
- 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;
- Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;
- Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts;
- 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;
- Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits. These exclusions include:
 - The value of the allotment of food stamps.
 - Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973
 - Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
 - Income from sub-marginal land of the U.S. that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes
 - Payments made under HHS's Low-Income Energy Assistance Program
 - Payments received under the Job Training Partnership Act
 - Income from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians
 - The first \$2000 per capita received from judgment funds awarded for certain Indian claims
 - Amount of scholarships awarded under Title IV including Work-Study
 - Payments received under the Older Americans Act of 1965
 - Payments from Agent Orange Settlement
 - Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Act
 - The value of child care under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990
 - Earned income tax credit refund payments
 - Payments for living expenses under the AmeriCorps Program

Twelve Month Exclusions (Self-Sufficiency incentives) **(Disabled Families ONLY):**

(1) The earnings and benefits to any resident resulting from the participation in a program providing employment training and supportive services in accordance with the Family Support Act of 1988, section 22 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, and the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (referred to as the 1998 Act) or any comparable Federal, State, or local law during the exclusion period. For purposes of this Paragraph, the following definitions apply:

(a) Comparable Federal, State or Local Law means a program providing employment training and supportive services that:

- ☐ Are authorized by a federal, state or local law;
- ☐ Are funded by federal, state or local government;
- ☐ Are operated or administered by a public agency;
- ☐ Has as its objective to assist participants in acquiring job skills, and/or
- ☐ If applicable is a participant in EHA's FSS Program.

(b) Exclusion period means the period during which the resident participates in a program described in this section, plus 12 months from the date the resident begins the first job acquired by the resident after completion of such program that is not funded by public housing assistance under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and the 1998 Act. **Amount previously being received, including TANF, will continue to be counted as annual income.**

(c) Earnings and benefits mean the incremental earnings and benefits resulting from a qualifying employment-training program or subsequent job.

(2) In addition to the training exclusion listed above, the 1998 Act excludes the income for 12 months of a family member who was previously unemployed for one or more years, which is defined as a minimum of 12 consecutive months. This includes a person who has earned income during the previous 12 months but the income was no more than 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at or below the established minimum wage. The 1998 Act also excludes the income for 12 months for any resident who received assistance under the Temporary Assistance for needy Families (TANF) program in the last six (6) months. The TANF funding received must be a minimum of \$500 over a six-month period. A representative from the TANF agency must verify that the resident is or was receiving TANF benefits within the last six months. The six month period will start on the day the resident reports the income to the HA. Also, the 1998 Act excludes for 12 months the income resulting in the participating of a family member in EHA's Family Self-Sufficiency Program, if applicable to EHA.

(3) Phase-in of Rent Increases: Upon the expiration of the 12-month exclusion period as described in this section, the rent payable by a family may be increased due to continued employment of the resident but the increase will be limited to 50% of the increase in the total rent increase. The increase will be effective on the first day of the thirteenth month and expire on the twenty-fourth month. After the conclusion of the twenty-four month period, the applicable rent calculated without exclusions, as described in this section,

and in accordance with federal regulations will be due and payable on the first of the twenty-fifth month. Total income will include income counted in the previous twelve months plus 50% of the increase.

(4) Maximum four-year disallowance. The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member as provided above is limited to a lifetime 48-month period. It only applies for a maximum of 24 months as described above during the 48-month period starting from the initial exclusion period.

(5) Inapplicability to admission. The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program.

- (a) If a person is employed prior to admission they will not qualify for this income exclusion.
- (b) If a family member begins employment after admission they may be eligible for income exclusion.

F. Verification of Income [24 CFR 982.516]

EHA may also require a credit check to evaluate the family's description of its income compared to its credit relationships and recurring financial obligations.

This section defines the methods EHA will use to verify various types of income.

Employment Income

Verification forms request the employer to specify:

1. Dates of employment;
2. Amount and frequency of pay;
3. Date of the last pay increase;
4. Likelihood of change of employment status, and effective date of any known salary increase during the next 12 months;
5. Year-to-date earnings; and
6. Estimated income from overtime, tips, and bonus pay expected during next 12 months.

Acceptable methods of verification include the following, in order of preference:

1. Wage reports from state or national data banks;
2. Employment verification form completed by the employer;
3. Oral confirmation of above information by EHA staff via phone with employer;
4. Consecutive check stubs or earning statements, which indicate the employee's gross pay, frequency of pay or year-to-date earnings, and employee's name and Social Security Number;
5. Income tax return forms for the most current year; and
6. Self-certifications (accompanied by income tax returns where possible) signed by the family may be used for verifying self-employment income, or income from tips and other gratuities. Applicants and program participants may be requested to sign an

authorization for release of information from the Internal Revenue Service.

If the participant does not provide documented proof, EHA will obtain proof to verify the federal tax data using third-party verification.

In cases where there are questions about the validity of information provided by the family, EHA will require the most recent federal income tax statements.

Where doubt regarding income exists, a referral to IRS for confirmation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

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

Acceptable methods of verification include the following, in order of preference:

1. Benefit verification form completed by agency providing the benefits;
2. Award or benefit notification letters prepared and signed by the providing agency; and
3. Computer report electronically obtained or in hard copy.

Unemployment Compensation

Acceptable methods of verification include the following, in order of preference:

1. Verification form completed by the unemployment compensation agency; and
2. Computer report electronically obtained or in hard copy, from unemployment office stating payment dates and amounts.

Welfare Payments or General Assistance

Acceptable methods of verification include the following, in order of preference:

1. Written statement from payment provider indicating the amount of grant/payment, start date of payments, and anticipated changes in payment in the next 12 months;
2. Computer-generated notice of action; and
3. Computer-generated list of recipients from Department of Social and Health Services.
4. EHA phone verification form completed by EHA staff;

Alimony or Child Support Payments

Acceptable methods of verification include the following, in order of preference:

1. Computerized print-out of support payment history from Office of Support Enforcement;
2. Copy of a separation or settlement agreement or a Divorce Decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules; or
3. A notarized letter from the person paying the support, if support agreement has not been filed with the courts.

If payments are irregular, the family must provide one of the following forms of verification depending on circumstances:

1. A welfare notice of action showing amounts received by the welfare agency for child support;
2. A written statement from an attorney certifying that a collection or enforcement action has been filed (only if support agreement was not filed through the courts).

Note: If a client reports that child support payments have ceased, EHA will not adjust the reported income unless the client provides acceptable verification (i.e. court order) or 30 days has passed since a payment was recorded.

Net Income from a Business

In order to calculate the income from a business, EHA will require the family to complete the Section 8 Self Employment Certification form. In addition, the family must submit a copy of their most recent tax return, if one has previously been filed. EHA will project annual income based on the net amount the family declares unless there is a pattern of under-reporting income established through a review of 2 previous years' IRS and financial documents.

Acceptable IRS and financial documents include the following, in order of preference:

1. IRS Form 1040, including:
 - a) Schedule C (Small Business);
 - b) Schedule E (Rental Property Income);
 - c) Schedule F (Farm Income); and
 - d) If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense computed using straight-line depreciation rules.
2. Audited or unaudited financial statement(s) of the business;
3. Credit report or loan application; and
4. Documents such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, bank statements, and receipts will be used as a guide for the prior six months (or lesser period if not in business for six months) to project income for the next 12 months. The family will be advised to maintain these documents in the future if they are not available.

Child Care Business

If an applicant/participant is operating a licensed daycare business, income will be verified as with any other business. The family will be required to complete the Section 8 Self-Employment Certification form.

If the family has filed a tax return, the family will be required to provide it.

If child care services were terminated, a third-party verification will be sent to the parent whose child was cared for, or EHA will accept a notarized letter from the parent.

Recurring Gifts

The family must furnish a notarized letter from the person(s) who provide the gift(s) which contains the following information:

1. Contact information for the person who provides the gifts;
2. The value of the gifts;
3. The regularity (dates) of the gifts; and
4. The purpose of the gifts.

Zero Income Status

Families claiming to have no income will be required to sign a Zero Income Affidavit (completed by head of household and adult zero income family members).

EHA will verify the absence of benefits from Employment Security and the Department of Social and Health Services for all adult household members claiming to have no income. In addition, if there are minors residing in the household EHA will verify the absence of child support income through the Office of Support Enforcement. If there is a previous history of Social Security or Social Security Insurance income, EHA will require verification of the date the benefit was terminated. EHA will pursue verification through all sources at its disposal if information is received that indicates the family has income or circumstances other than what the family has reported. EHA may also conduct a credit check to evaluate the family's description of its income compared to its credit relationships and recurring financial obligations.

Additionally, applicants/participants reporting zero income will be asked to complete a family expense form to document how much they spend on: food, transportation, health care, child care, debts, household items, etc. and what the source of income is for those expenses.

Full-time Student Status

Only the first \$480 of the earned income of full-time students, other than head, co-head, or spouse, will be counted towards family income.

Financial aid, scholarships and grants received by full-time students are not counted towards family income but verification of the frequency and amount of funds received is required. Verification of full-time student status includes written verification from the registrar's office or other school official that the student is enrolled during the semester/quarter the family's eligibility review is taking place. School verification must include confirmation of full-time status according to the standards of the institution.

If the above listed verification is not available due to the time of the regularly scheduled review, EHA will accept any documentation from the institution that shows the student will be enrolled full-time in the regular school year.

G. Income from Assets [24 CFR 982.516]

Savings Account Interest Income and Dividends

Acceptable methods of verification include the following, in order of preference:

1. Account statements, passbooks, certificates of deposit, or PHA verification forms completed by the financial institution;
2. Broker's statements showing value of stocks or bonds and the earnings credited the family (earnings can be obtained from current newspaper quotations or broker's oral verification); and
3. IRS Form 1099 from the financial institution, provided that EHA adjusts the information to project earnings expected for the next 12 months.

Interest Income from Mortgages or Similar Arrangements

Acceptable methods of verification include the following, in order of preference:

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

Net Rental Income from Property Owned by Family

Acceptable methods of verification include, in this order:

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

H. Verification of Assets

Family Assets

EHA will require the information necessary to determine the current cash value of the family's assets (the net amount the family would receive if the asset were converted to cash).

Acceptable verification may include any of the following:

1. Verification forms, letters, or documents from a financial institution or broker;
2. Passbooks, checking account statements, certificates of deposit, bonds, or financial statements completed by a financial institution or broker;
3. Quotes from a stockbroker or realty agent as to net amount family would receive if they liquidated securities or real estate;

4. Real estate tax statements if the approximate current market value can be deduced from assessment;
5. Financial statements for business assets;
6. Copies of closing documents showing the selling price and the distribution of the sales proceeds;
7. Appraisals of personal property held as an investment; and
8. Family's self-certification describing assets or cash held at the family's home or in safe deposit boxes.

Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value (FMV) During Two Years Preceding Effective Date of Certification or Recertification

For all certifications and recertifications, EHA will obtain the family's certification as to whether any member has disposed of assets for less than fair market value during the two years preceding the effective date of the certification or recertification.

If the family certifies that they have disposed of assets for less than fair market value, verification or certification is required that shows:

1. All assets disposed of for less than FMV;
 2. The date they were disposed of;
 3. The amount the family received; and
 4. The market value of the assets at the time of disposition.
- Third-party verification will be obtained wherever possible.

I. Verification of Allowable Deductions from Income [24 CFR 982.516]

Child Care Expenses

Written verification from the person who receives the payments is required. If the child care provider is an individual, he or she must provide a statement of the amount he or she is charging the family for their services.

Verifications must specify the child care provider's name, address, telephone number, Social Security Number or business tax ID number, the names of the children cared for, the number of hours the child care occurs, the rate of pay, and the typical yearly amount paid, including school and vacation periods.

The family's certification must address whether any of those payments have been, or will be, paid or reimbursed by outside sources.

If the family's child care expenses are subsidized, EHA will accept verification of the co-payment the family is responsible for as verification of child care expenses.

Medical Expenses

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

1. Written verification by a doctor, hospital or clinic personnel, dentist, pharmacist, of:
 - a) The anticipated medical costs to be incurred by the family and regular payments due on medical bills; and
 - b) The extent to which those expenses will be reimbursed by insurance or a government agency.
2. Receipts, canceled checks, and print-outs for office and prescription co-pays that document the out-of-pocket medical cost incurred by the family for the 12 months previous to the certification or recertification effective date may be accepted to project annual medical expenses. EHA will require that the family submit documentation from the healthcare provider that states it is reasonable to assume the health issue is ongoing and will require a similar course of treatment;
3. Written confirmation by the insurance company or employer of health insurance premiums to be paid by the family; and
4. Written confirmation from the Social Security Administration of Medicare premiums to be paid by the family over the next 12 months. A computer printout will be accepted. If EHA has documentation that Medicare premiums are being deducted from the monthly Social Security benefit amount, EHA will automatically include a \$100 annual Medicare deductible as an expense without requiring further documentation.

For attendant care:

1. A reliable, knowledgeable professional's certification that the assistance of an attendant is necessary as a medical expense and a projection of the number of hours the care is needed for calculation purposes;
2. Attendant's written confirmation of hours of care provided and amount and frequency of payments received from the family or agency (or copies of canceled checks the family used to make those payments) or stubs from the agency providing the services;
3. Receipts, canceled checks, or pay stubs that verify medical costs and insurance expenses likely to be incurred in the next 12 months;
4. Copies of payment agreements or most recent invoice to verify payments made on outstanding medical bills that will continue over all or part of the next 12 months;
5. Receipts or other record of medical expenses incurred during the past 12 months that can be used to anticipate future medical expenses. EHA may use this approach for "general medical expenses" such as non-prescription drugs and regular visits to doctors or dentists, but not for one-time, non-recurring expenses from the previous year; and
6. EHA will use mileage at the IRS rate, or cab fare, bus fare, or other public transportation fare for verification of the cost of transportation directly related to medical treatment.

Assistance to Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.611 (a) (ii)]

In all cases:

1. Written certification from a reliable, knowledgeable professional that the person with disabilities requires the services of an attendant and/or the use of auxiliary apparatus to permit him/her to be employed or to function independently enough to enable another family member to be employed; and
2. Family's certification as to whether they receive reimbursement for any of the expenses of disability assistance and the amount of any reimbursement received.

Attendant care:

1. Attendant's written certification of amount received from the family, frequency of receipt, and hours of care provided; and
2. Certification of family and attendant and/or copies of canceled checks family used to make payments.

Auxiliary apparatus:

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

In all cases where EHA is counting medical expenses as deductions for a family, EHA will adhere to IRS guidelines regarding permissible and non-permissible medical expenses. Where the IRS guidelines are not sufficiently detailed, as in the case of some expenses allowable for persons with a disability, EHA staff may request a ruling from EHA's Legal Department as to whether the expenses are required to be considered under applicable law, and may also request verification from a medical professional that the medical expenses are necessary and reasonable.

J. Verifying Non-Financial Factors [24 CFR 982.551]

Verification of Legal Identity

In order to prevent program abuse, EHA will require applicants to furnish verification of legal identity for all family members.

The documents listed below will be considered acceptable verification of legal identity for adults. If a document submitted by a family is illegible or otherwise questionable, more than one of these documents may be required:

1. Naturalization papers;
2. Current, valid driver's license;
3. U.S. military identification;
4. U.S. passport;
5. Company/agency identification card;
6. Department of Motor Vehicles identification card; and
7. Certificate of Birth.

Documents considered acceptable for the verification of legal identity for minors may be one or more of the following:

1. Certificate of Birth or hospital verification of birth;
2. Adoption papers;
3. Custody agreement; and
4. School records.

Verification of Marital Status

Verification of divorce status will be a Certified Copy of the Divorce Decree, signed by a Court Officer.

Verification of a separation may be a copy of court-ordered maintenance or other records.

Verification of marriage status is a Marriage Certificate.

Familial Relationships

Self-certification will normally be considered sufficient verification of family relationships. In cases where reasonable doubt exists, the family may be asked to provide verification. In those instances when the family is requesting to add a new member to the household additional verification will be required.

The following verifications will be required if applicable:

Verification of relationship:

1. Birth Certificates or hospital verification of birth;
2. Baptismal Certificates where the names of the parent(s) and the birth date are noted;
3. Official court paperwork of custody assignment or adoption decree; and
4. School records.

Verification of guardianship:

1. Court-ordered assignment.
2. School enrollment confirmation of guardianship.
3. Division of FSSA placement verification.

Verification of Permanent Absence of Family Member

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

1. Husband or wife institutes divorce action;
2. Husband or wife institutes legal separation;

3. Order of protection/restraining order is obtained by one family member against another;
4. Proof of another home address is provided, such as utility bills, canceled checks for rent, driver's license issued within last 90 days, or lease or rental agreement;
5. If the adult family member is incarcerated, a document from the court or correctional facility should be obtained stating how long they will be incarcerated; or

Verification of Change in Family Composition

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

Verification of Disability

Verification of disability for the purpose of qualifying for a deduction from income must be receipt of SSI or SSA disability payments under Section 223 of the Social Security Act or 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001(7) or verification by an appropriate diagnostician such as a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, therapist, rehabilitation specialist, or licensed social worker, using the HUD language as the verification format.

Verification of Citizenship/Eligible Immigrant Status [24 CFR 5.508, 5.510, 5.512, 5.514]

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

Citizens or Nationals of the United States are required to sign a declaration of citizenship under penalty of perjury.

EHA will not require citizens to provide documentation of citizenship other than their certification on EHA's Declaration of Citizenship form.

Eligible Immigrants who were Participants and 62 or Over on June 19, 1995, are required to sign a declaration of eligible immigration status and provide proof of age.

Non-Citizens with Eligible Immigration Status must sign a declaration of status and verification consent form and provide their original immigration documents which EHA will copy front and back and return to the family. EHA verifies the status through the INS SAVE system. If this primary verification fails to verify status, EHA must request within 10 days that the INS conduct a manual search.

Ineligible Family Members who do not claim to be citizens or eligible immigrants must be listed on a statement of ineligible family members signed by the head of household or spouse.

Non-Citizen Students on Student Visas are ineligible members even though they are in the country lawfully. They must provide their student visa but their status will not be verified and they do not sign a declaration but are listed on the statement of ineligible members.

Time of Verification

For participants, verification of U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status occurs at each annual recertification.

For family members added after other members have been verified, the verification occurs at the initial processing of a new family member and at each annual recertification thereafter. Additionally, once verification has been completed for any covered program, in the case of port-in/out families, or if the initial PHA does not supply the documents, the EHA must conduct the determination of eligibility and the verification of U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status will be required.

Extensions of Time to Provide Documents

EHA will grant an extension of 10 days for families to submit evidence of eligible immigrant status.

Acceptable Documents of Eligible Immigration

The regulations stipulate that only the following documents are acceptable unless changes are published in the Federal Register:

1. Resident Alien Card (I-551);
2. Alien Registration Receipt Card (I-151);
3. Arrival-Departure Record (I-94);
4. Temporary Resident Card (I-688);
5. Employment Authorization Card (I-688B); and
6. Receipt issued by the INS for issuance of replacement of any of the above documents that shows individual's entitlement has been verified.

Failure to Provide

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

A birth certificate is not acceptable verification of status.

All documents in connection with U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status must be kept five years.

If EHA determines that a family member has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside permanently in the family's unit, the family's assistance will be terminated for 36 months, unless the ineligible individual has already been considered in pro-rating the family's assistance.

K. Verification of Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.216]

Social Security Numbers must be provided as a condition of eligibility for all family members age 6 and over if they have been issued a number. Verification of Social Security Numbers will be done through a Social Security card issued by the Social Security Administration. If a family member cannot produce a Social Security card, only the documents listed below showing his or her Social Security Number may be used for verification:

1. Identification card issued by a federal, state or local agency;
2. Identification card issued by a medical insurance company or provider (including Medicare and Medicaid);
3. An identification card issued by an employer or trade union;
4. An identification card issued by a medical insurance company;
5. Earnings statements or payroll stubs;
6. Bank statements;
7. IRS Form 1099;
8. Benefit award letters from government agencies;
9. Retirement benefit letter;
10. Life insurance policies;
11. Court records such as real estate, tax notices, marriage and divorce, judgment or bankruptcy records; and
12. Verification of benefits or Social Security Number from Social Security Administration.

New family members ages 6 and older will be required to produce their Social Security card or provide the substitute documentation described above. This information is to be provided at the time the change in family composition is reported to EHA.

If an applicant or participant is able to disclose the Social Security Number but cannot meet the documentation requirements, the applicant or participant must sign a certification to that effect provided by EHA. The applicant/participant or family member will have an additional 60 days to provide proof of the Social Security Number. If they fail to provide this documentation, the family's assistance will be terminated.

In the case of an individual at least 62 years of age, EHA may grant an extension for an additional 60 days to a total of 120 days. If, at the end of this time, the elderly individual has not provided documentation, the family's assistance will be terminated.

If the family member states they have not been issued a number, the family member will be required to sign a certification to this effect.

L. Proof of Identity: Applicant Identification

The EHA requires each adult member of an applicant family to provide proof of identity in the form of a government issued photo identification card. The card must, at a minimum, identify the adult by name and date of birth and must be a valid, unexpired, card. A live-in aide must provide a photo identification card at the time the family requests EHA approval of the aide. The card must be valid (not expired) and must, at a minimum, identify the aide by name and birth date. A copy of both forms of identification must be maintained in the client folder for as long as the aide resides with the family.

No adult shall be admitted to an assisted housing program unless he or she has provided the EHA with a valid photo identification card. A copy of each identification card shall be maintained in the client folder. When minors in the assisted family reach the age of 18 they shall be required to provide a government issued photo identification card for the client folder at the first reexamination of income following their 18 birthday.

M. Verification of Utilities: When participating in the HCV program the utilities for an assisted unit must be in the name of the Head of Household and or spouse. These utilities must be maintained for the duration of assistance in a particular unit.

N. Verification of Waiting List Preferences

PREFERENCES*

When applying for the Housing Choice Voucher program, an applicant may claim qualification for one or all of EHA approved preferences/local preferences. However eligibility for a preference does not automatically make an applicant eligible for Section 8 assistance. The household must also qualify under EHA eligibility factors. A preference affects how soon an applicant will be issued a voucher. An applicant with a preference will be selected to receive a voucher before an applicant without a preference, even if the applicant without a preference applied for the program first.

Extremely Low Income Families

The family's gross annual income (i.e. all forms of income received by the family prior to any deductions and annualized over a 12-month period) will be obtained by using the income verification methods described earlier in this chapter.

The gross annual income will then be compared to HUD's Extremely Low-Income Limits for the Evansville statistical area and adjusted for household size. If the family does not qualify based on the current annualized income, the gross annual income for the 12-month period prior to the determination of eligibility shall be compared to HUD's current Extremely Low-Income Limits for the Evansville statistical area and adjusted for household size.

VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS:		
ITEM TO BE VERIFIED	3RD PARTY VERIFICATION	HAND-CARRIED VERIFICATION
General Eligibility Items		
Social Security Number	Letter from Social Security, electronic reports	Social Security card
Citizenship	N/A	Signed certification, voter's registration card, birth certificate, etc.
Eligible immigration status	INS SAVE confirmation #	INS card
Disability	Letter from doctor, medical professional, peer support group, non-medical service agency, reliable third party in a position to know	Proof of SSI or Social Security disability payments sufficient, or doctor, medical professional, peer support group, non-medical service agency, reliable third party in a position to know
Full time student status (if >18)	Letter from school	For high school students, any document evidencing enrollment
Need for a live-in aide	Letter from doctor, medical professional, peer support group, non-medical service agency, reliable third party in a position to know	N/A
Childcare costs	Letter from care provider	Bills and receipts
Disability assistance expenses	Letters from suppliers, care givers, etc.	Bills and records of payment
Medical expenses	Letters from providers, Prescription record from pharmacy, medical professional's letter stating assistance or a companion animal is needed	Bills, receipts, records of payment, dates of trips, mileage log, receipts for fares and tolls
Value of and Income from Assets		
Savings, checking accounts	Letter from institution	Passbook, most current statements
CDs, bonds, etc.	Letter from institution	

VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS:		
<i>ITEM TO BE VERIFIED</i>	<i>3RD PARTY VERIFICATION</i>	<i>HAND-CARRIED VERIFICATION</i>
		Tax return, information brochure from institution, the CD, the bond
Stocks	Letter from broker or holding company	Stock or most current statement, price in newspaper or through Internet
Real property	Letter from tax office, assessment, etc.	Property tax statement (for current value), assessment, records or income and expenses, tax return
Personal property	Assessment, bluebook, etc.	Receipt for purchase, other evidence of worth
Cash value of life insurance policies	Letter from insurance company	Current statement
Assets disposed of for less than fair market value	N/A	Original receipt and receipt at disposition, other evidence of worth
Income		
Earned income	Letter from employer	Multiple pay stubs
Self-employed	N/A	Tax return from prior year, books of accounts
Regular gifts and contributions	Letter from source, letter from organization receiving gift (i.e., if grandmother pays day care provider, the day care provider could so state)	Bank deposits, other similar evidence
Alimony/child support	Court order, letter from source, letter from Human Services	Record of deposits, divorce decree
Periodic payments (i.e., social security, welfare, pensions, workers' comp, unemployment)	Letter or electronic reports from the source	Award letter, letter announcing change in amount of future payments
Training program participation	Letter from program provider indicating	N/A

VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS:		
ITEM TO BE VERIFIED	3 RD PARTY VERIFICATION	HAND-CARRIED VERIFICATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether enrolled - whether training is HUD-funded - whether State or local program - whether it is employment training - whether payments are for out- of-pocket expenses incurred in order to participate in a program 	

3. Additional Documentation that **may be** required in determining eligibility:

- ☐ Temporary Assistance To Needy Families (TANF)
- ☐ Birth Certificate, or Driver's License that displays the date of Birth and/or form (s) that are issued by a Federal, State, City or County Agency that displays the date of Birth.
- ☐ Child Care Verification
- ☐ Credit References (History)
- ☐ Employer's Verification
- ☐ Landlord Verification
- ☐ Social Security Benefits
- ☐ Assets Verification
- ☐ Bank Accounts: Checking Accounts - \$500 + Balance
- ☐ Saving Accounts - \$100 + Balance
- ☐ Marriage Certificate: If a marriage certificate is not available the following information is acceptable
- ☐ Driver's License that displays the same address and last names
- ☐ Federal Tax Forms that indicate that the family filed taxes as a married couple during the last tax reporting period.
- ☐ Other acceptable forms of documentation of marriage would include any document that has been issued by a Federal, State, City or County Government and indicates that the individuals are living as a married couple. Couples that are considered married under common law can provide the same information, as listed above, to document that they are living together as a married couple.
- ☐ The couple also certifies in their application for housing that they are married.
- ☐ Personal References: Personal references (other than from family members) may be used when an applicant cannot produce prior rental history records. Personal References must be notarized.
- ☐ Police Report(s)
- ☐ Current reports from drug treatment centers or facilities
- ☐ Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) Benefits
- ☐ Unemployment Compensation
- ☐ VA Benefits

- ☐ Documentation to support medical expenses
- ☐ Any other reasonable information needed to determine eligibility may be requested by the HA.

HUD GUIDELINES FOR PROJECTING ANNUAL INCOME WHEN ENTERPRISE INCOME VERIFICATION (EIV) DATA IS AVAILABLE

The following guidelines are provided to assist PHA's in consistently and uniformly resolving income discrepancies.

HUD has established the criteria for what constitutes a *substantial difference* in cases where EIV income data differs from tenant-provided and/or other verified income information. HUD defines a *substantial difference* as one that is \$200 or more per month.

EIV Income Data is not substantially different than Tenant-Provided Income Information

EIV may alleviate the need for 3rd party verifications when there is not a substantial difference between EIV and tenant-reported income.

In cases where EIV income data is **not** substantially different than tenant-reported income, PHAs should follow guidelines below:

- If EIV income data is less than **current** tenant-provided documentation, the PHA will use tenant-provided documents to calculate anticipated annual income.
- If EIV income data is more than **current** tenant-provided documentation, the PHA will use EIV income data to calculate anticipated annual income **unless** the tenant provides the PHA with documentation of a change in circumstances (i.e. change in employment, reduction in hours, etc.). Upon receipt of acceptable tenant-provided documentation of a change in circumstances, the PHA will use tenant-provided documents to calculate anticipated annual income.

EIV Income Data is Substantially Different than Tenant-Provided Income Information

In cases where EIV income data is substantially different than tenant-reported income, PHAs shall follow the guidelines below:

- The PHA shall request written third party verification from the discrepant income source, in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236(3)(i).
- The PHA should review historical income data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and/or receipt of other income, when the PHA cannot readily anticipate income, such as in cases of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, and suspected fraud.

- The PHA must analyze all data (EIV data, third party verification and other documents/information provided by the family) and attempt to resolve the income discrepancy.
- The PHA will use the most current verified income data (and historical income data if appropriate) to calculate anticipated annual income.

Comments:

HUD recommends that tenant-provided documents should be dated within the last 60 days of the PHA interview date.

If the PHA is unable to anticipate annual income using current information due to historical fluctuations in income, the PHA may average amounts received/earned to anticipate annual income.

Note that if the tenant disputes EIV or Social Security (SS)/ Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefit data, the PHA should request the tenant to provide the PHA with a current, original Social Security Administration (SSA) notice or benefit letter within 10 days of the PHA interview date. The tenant may contact SSA at 1-(800) 772-1213 or visit their local SSA office.

Resources for Historical Income Data:

- Social Security Earnings Statement (summary of gross earnings for each year that the participant has worked in his/her lifetime) may be obtained from the Social Security Administration. Request for this document may be done via mail or online at www.ssa.gov
- Two years of earnings may be obtained from the EIV System or local State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA). This information is not available to PHAs in States that the local SWICA has entered into an agreement with HUD to obtain wage and unemployment compensation data.
- Last eight (8) amounts of Social Security benefits paid to a participant (or household member) may be obtained from the TASS or EIV system.

ATTACHMENT A” CHRONOLOGICAL INCOME VERIFICATION PROCESS

ACTION STEPS

1st Up-front income verification (UIV)/Enterprise Income Verification (EIV), Work Number). If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.

2nd Third party written verification. Send standard income verification to income source(s). May be sent by mail for fax.

NOTE: If a desirable response is not received in a timely manner a 2nd letter may be sent but not required in all cases. If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.

3rd Third Party oral verification (documented to file). This could be via phone or interview by staff. A written record of this contact should be prepared by the HA that includes: date/time of contact, name and source of information, the HA staff person, summary of information provided, and the reason for using oral verification. If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.

4th Document Review: Participant file documentation may include a record of documentation reviewed by the HA staff which supports the family's statement. If possible, original copies (not photocopies) of supporting documents should be reviewed, though the HA should photocopy the document(s) (unless prohibited by law) and place in the applicant's file. The HA staff reviewing the document(s) should prepare a summary of the information and sign/date this summary. This summary should include the reason for using document review as verification and again, if possible, the HA should follow-up with a third party to obtain written verification letter. If desired information is NOT obtained go to next step.

5th Family Declaration or Certification: When all other forms of verification are impossible to obtain, the HA can obtain a notarized statement or signed affidavit from the family, attesting to the accuracy of the information provided. The applicant's file should clearly document why other forms of verification were impossible to obtain. Please note that this type of documentation should rarely be used and should not be used merely for the convenience of the applicant or the HA, or where the applicant cannot provide the necessary information.

NOTE: Use to verify required information; however, may require re-verification in three months or less.

Policy:

The HUD EIV (Enterprise Income Verification)/UIV (Upfront Income Verification) system will be used as the preferred method of verifying income of Public Housing (Low Rent) and Section 8 (housing choice voucher) programs. EIV/UIV information is to be considered confidential and may only be utilized for the intended purpose of verifying income for eligibility and continued eligibility. The EIV/UIV data is subject to the provisions of the Federal Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552, As Amended By Public Law No. 104-231, 110 Stat. 3048), The Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552, As Amended By Public Law No. 104-231, 110 Stat. 3048), and any related amendments.

Privacy Act Requirements:

Whenever the HA requests information about a tenant the HA should ensure the following:

1. The data is only used for verification of tenant income to determine:
 - a. A tenant's eligibility for participation in a rental assistance program

- b. The level of assistance that they are entitled to receive
- 2. It is not disclosed in any way that would violate the privacy of the individuals represented in the system:
- 3. The tenant is notified of the following:
 - a. HUD or the PHA's authorization and purpose for collecting the information
 - b. The uses that may be made of the data collected, and
 - c. The consequences to the individual for failing to provide the information
- 4. On request, the tenant is provided with access to records pertaining to them and an opportunity to correct or challenge the contents of the records.

Civil Penalties Associated with the Privacy Act:

- 1. A tenant may take legal action against HUD or a PHA for the following agency actions:
 - a. Refusal to grant access to a record
 - b. Refusal to amend or correct a record
 - c. Failure to maintain a record with accuracy, relevancy, timeliness or completeness
 - d. Failure to comply with any other provision of the Privacy Act, where there is an adverse effect on the tenant
- 2. If found liable, HUD or the PHA will be required to pay the tenant:
 - a. Damages sustained as a result of the agency's action.
 - b. The costs of the lawsuit, including reasonable attorney fees.

Criminal Penalties Associated with the Privacy Act:

A HUD or PHA employee can be found guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony if that employee, knowingly and willfully:

- 1. Discloses a tenant or tenants records to an unauthorized party.
- 2. Maintains a system of records without publishing a public notice.
- 3. Fraudulently represents himself/herself to obtain another individual's record.

Definitions:

Administrator/Coordinator	The HA employee, usually designated by the Executive Director who is responsible for authorizing access to WASS. Note: this person is not allowed to obtain EIV/UIV information.
Authorized User:	An authorized user is one who is employed by the HA, has a need to know, and has been authorized WASS access by the Executive Director or his/her designated representative who is the (Administrator/Coordinator).
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification System.
Employee	For the purposes of this document "Employee" shall mean a person on the Housing Authority payroll.
Improper Disclosure	The viewing or removal of EIV/UIV data by a/an unauthorized individual(s).
Internet	An interconnected system of networks that connects computers around the world.

Intranet	A privately maintained computer network that can be accessed only by authorized persons, especially members or employees of the organization that owns it.
Monitor/CRT	A video display attached to a computer that displays information.
Need-to Know	A criterion used in security procedures that requires the custodians of secure information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information to perform his or her official duties.
Proper Disposal	The disposal of EIVIUIV information by either burning or shredding.
REAC	Real Estate Assessment Center.
Secure System WASS User ID	A secure id issued to a user enabling access to the system.
Security Officer	The HA employee so designated by the Executive Director to monitor and insure users EIV/UIV compliance. Note: this person is not allowed to obtain EIV/UIV information.
UIV	Up-Front Income Verification.
WASS	HUD's Web Access Security System (Secure connection/Secure systems)

Chapter 9

VOUCHER BRIEFINGS/VOUCHER TERMS

[24 CFR 982.301, 982.302]

EHA will conduct a mandatory briefing at the time it issues a voucher to a new participant family, to ensure that the family knows how the program works. The briefing will provide a broad description of owner and family responsibilities, EHA procedures, and information on how to lease a unit. The family will also receive a briefing packet which provides more detailed information about the program, including the benefits of moving outside areas of poverty and minority concentration. This chapter describes how briefings will be conducted, the information that will be provided to families, and the policies for extensions and suspensions of vouchers.

It also addresses new voucher issuances when family composition changes.

A. Briefing Types and Required Attendance [24 CFR 982.301]

Initial Applicant Briefing

A full briefing, as required by HUD, will be conducted for applicant families at the time their vouchers are issued. Families may attend group briefings and then meet individually with EHA staff that will issue their voucher and provide further detailed information about the program as necessary. This briefing shall include incoming portable families with proper documentation.

Briefings will be conducted in English.

EHA will not issue a voucher to a family unless the household representative has attended a briefing and signed the voucher.

Move Briefing

A move briefing will be held for participants who will be reissued a voucher to move, and have given notice of intent to vacate to their landlord. This briefing shall include outgoing portable families. It may be conducted in a group format or through a personal interview.

Owner Briefing

Briefings are held for owners periodically. Prospective owners are also welcome. The purpose of the briefing is to assure successful owner participation in the program. The briefing covers the responsibilities and roles of the three parties.

The EHA provides group briefings for new owners and any other owners who wish to attend at least annually. Interested owners who request to sit in on scheduled family briefings to obtain information about the Voucher Program will be allowed to do so.

Missing Scheduled Briefings

Applicants who provide prior notice of inability to attend a briefing will automatically be scheduled for the next available briefing.

Applicants who fail to attend two scheduled briefings, without prior notification and approval by EHA, may be denied admission based on failure to supply information needed for certification. The applicant will be notified of such withdrawal and determination of ineligibility and of his/her right to an informal review as outlined in Chapter 19 Complaints and Appeals.

The briefing format for families who have family members with disabilities may be modified upon request by the family. This includes conducting one-on-one briefings on site or outside the office. Such families may, however, be required to complete a formal written request for an accommodation of the disability.

Content of Briefings [24 CFR 982.301(a)]

The briefing shall include information on the following subjects:

1. A description of how the voucher program works;
2. Family and owner responsibilities;
3. Where the family may lease a unit, including renting a dwelling unit inside or outside EHA's jurisdiction;
4. An explanation of how portability works and how differences in receiving PHA policies may affect the family's assistance through screening criteria, subsidy standards, payment standards and other elements of the portability process which may affect the family's assistance;
5. The advantages of moving to an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families; and
6. Any local obligations of Welfare to Work (WtW) family and an explanation that failure to meet these obligations is grounds for denial or termination of assistance.

Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b)]

The family shall be provided a briefing packet which will include the following information required by 24 CFR 982.301(b), including the following:

1. The term of the voucher, and EHA policy on any extensions or suspensions of the term. If EHA allows extensions, the packet must explain how the family can request an extension;
2. How EHA determines the amount of the Housing Assistance Payment for a family, including:
 - a) How EHA determines the payment standard for a family; and
 - b) How EHA determines the Total Tenant Payment for a family.
3. How EHA determines the maximum rent for an assisted unit;
4. Where the family may lease a unit. For a family that qualifies to lease a unit outside EHA jurisdiction under portability procedures, the information packet must include an explanation of how portability works;
5. The HUD-required Tenancy Addendum that must be included in the lease;
6. The form that the family uses to request EHA approval of the assisted tenancy, and an explanation of how to request such approval;

7. A statement of EHA policy on providing information about a family to prospective owners;
 8. EHA subsidy standards including when EHA will consider granting exceptions to the standards;
 9. The HUD brochure on how to select a unit;
 10. Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws, and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form;
 11. A list of landlords or other parties known to EHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family or help the family find a unit, including information on the availability of accessible units for people with disabilities;
 12. Family obligations under the program; and
 13. EHA informal hearing procedures. This information must describe when EHA is required to give a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request a hearing.
 14. Procedures for notifying the EHA and/or HUD of program abuses such as side payments, extra charges, violations of tenant rights, and owner failure to repair.
15. The family's rights as a tenant and a program participant.
16. The grounds on which the HA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act; and
17. Requirements for reporting changes between certifications.
18. Information on the payment standard and the utility allowance schedule
19. Information on security deposits.

Other information to be provided at the briefing [24CFR 982.301(a)]

The person conducting the briefing will also describe how the program works and the relationship between the family and the owner, the family and the EHA, and the EHA and the owner.

The briefing presentation emphasizes:

- Family and owner responsibilities
- Where a family may lease a unit inside and outside its jurisdiction
- How portability works for families eligible to exercise portability
- Exercising choice in residency
- Choosing a unit carefully and only after due consideration
- The Family Self Sufficiency program and its advantages.

If the family includes a person with disabilities, the EHA will ensure compliance with CFR 8.6 to ensure effective communication.

B. Assistance to Families Who Claim Discrimination

EHA will give participants a copy of HUD Form 903 to file a complaint and/or refer them to the Human Relations Commission located in room 209 Civic Center Complex.

C. Term of Voucher: Expiration, Suspension, Extensions [24 CFR 982.303, 982.54(d)(11)]

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

Term and Expiration of Voucher

The voucher is valid for a period of at least 60 calendar days from the date of issuance.

The family must have a Request for Tenancy and Lease submitted on their behalf by a landlord within the 60-day period, unless an extension has been granted by EHA.

During the initial or extended term of the voucher, the family is required to submit a Request for Tenancy Approval (Form HUD 52517).

The term of the voucher is suspended starting when the Request for Tenancy Approval I submitted to the PHA until the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the assisted tenancy has been approved or denied. This provision applies to all families who are leasing a unit (not just to portability families). Suspension applies even if a family that submits a RTA decides to cancel such request. In such cases, the suspension ends when the PHA learns of the cancellation. Under the portability procedures, the requirement to suspend the term of the voucher applies to the receiving PHA only.

If the voucher expires, and is not extended by EHA prior to the date of expiration, the family will be denied assistance.

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.

The family will not be entitled to a review or hearing when a voucher expires.

If the family is currently assisted, and has been issued a voucher to move, they may remain as a participant in their unit for as long as there is an assisted lease/contract in effect.

When a Request for Approval of Tenancy is received, the voucher is suspended – i.e., the number of days required to process the request is not included in the 60-day term of the voucher.

Extensions

A family may request an extension of the voucher term. All requests for extensions must be submitted in writing prior to the expiration date of the voucher.

Unless approved by the Leased Housing Director, no more than two extensions of 30 days or less will be granted. The Leased Housing Director may extend the term of the voucher beyond the total of 120 days (initial 60-day term plus two 30-day extensions), if an additional extension is

necessary to make the program accessible to a family member with a disability. The extension shall be for a specific period of time reasonably required for the accommodation.

Extensions beyond 60 days may also be granted, at the discretion of the Leased Housing Director, for extenuating circumstances such as extended hospitalization (i.e., more than 15 days) or death of an immediate family member. Verification of extenuating circumstances will be required.

An extension may also be granted, at the discretion of the Leased Housing Director, if the family is prevented from finding a unit due to disability accessibility requirements or the number of bedrooms (five or more) required. The search record is not part of the required verification. Verification of a disability and its impact on the housing search shall be required.

DECONCENTRATION: ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION IN AREAS WITHOUT LOW INCOME OR MINORITY CONCENTRATION

At the briefing, families are encouraged to search for housing in non-impacted areas and the HA will provide assistance to families who wish to do so.

The assistance provided to such families includes:

- Direct contact with landlords.
- Counseling with the family.
- Providing information about services in various non-impacted areas.
- Meeting with neighborhood groups to promote understanding.
- Formal or informal discussions with landlord groups
- Meeting with neighborhood groups to promote understanding.
- Formal or informal discussions with landlord groups
- Formal or informal discussions with social service agencies
- Meeting with rental referral companies or agencies
- Meeting with fair housing groups or agencies

The Housing Authority will maintain lists of available housing submitted by owners in all neighborhoods within the Housing Authority's jurisdiction to ensure greater mobility and housing choice to very low-income households. Unit listings are available at www.AffordableHousing.com, and at the HCV Office located at 411 SE 8th St, Evansville, IN 47714.

Chapter 10

REQUEST FOR TENANCY APPROVAL AND CONTRACT EXECUTION

[24 CFR 982.302, 982.305(a)]

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

A. Request for Tenancy Approval [24 CFR 982.302, 982.305]

The Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) must be submitted on behalf of a family by the proposed landlord during the term of the voucher. The landlord must submit the Request for Tenancy Approval in the form and manner required by EHA.

The Request for Tenancy Approval must be signed by both the owner and voucher holder.

EHA will not permit the family to submit more than one RTA at a time.

EHA will review the Request for Tenancy Approval and approve it if:

1. The unit is an eligible type of housing;
2. At the time of inspection, the unit meets HUD's Housing Quality Standards (and any additional criteria as identified in this Administrative Plan);
3. At the time of inspection, the rent is reasonable;
4. The security deposit is approvable in accordance with any limitations in this Plan;
5. The owner is approvable, and there are no conflicts of interest (See Owner Disapproval section below); and
6. The family's share of rent and utilities does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income, which shall include exempt income in the calculation of adjusted income for this purpose (see Chapter 12, Owner Rents, Rent Reasonableness and Payment Standards).

Disapproval of Request for Tenancy Approval

If EHA determines that the request cannot be approved for any reason, the landlord and the family will be notified by phone. EHA will instruct the owner and family what is necessary to approve the request.

When, for any reason, an RTA is not approved, EHA will furnish another RTA form to the family so that the family can continue to search for eligible housing.

B. Eligible Types of Housing [24 CFR 982.352, 982.601]

EHA will approve any of the following types of housing in the voucher program:

1. Congregate facilities (only the shelter rent is assisted; EHA does not pay for food, cleaning, or other services);

2. Single room occupancy (SRO) units; and
3. Units owned (but not provided an operating subsidy) by EHA.

A family can own a rental unit but cannot reside in it while being assisted. A family may lease and have an interest in a cooperative housing development. This will be considered an asset for the family. See Chapter 8 Verification Procedures)

EHA may not permit a voucher holder to lease a unit that is receiving project-based Section 8 assistance or any duplicative rental or operating subsidies.

C. 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.

D. Lease Review [24 CFR 982.308, 982.309]

EHA will request a copy of the lease and HUD-required Tenancy Addendum after the unit has passed inspection. EHA shall specifically review the items listed below:

1. The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law;
2. The lease must be enforceable under state and local law; and
3. Responsibility for utilities, appliances and optional services must correspond to those provided on the Request for Tenancy Approval.

The family and owner must submit a standard form of lease used in the locality by the owner, which is generally used for other unassisted tenants in the premises. The terms and conditions of the lease must be consistent with state and local law.

The lease must specify:

1. The names of the owner and tenant;
2. The address of the unit rented (including apartment number, if any);
3. The amount of the monthly rent to owner;
4. The utilities and appliances to be supplied by the owner;
5. The utilities and appliances to be supplied by the family; and
6. The initial term of the lease (see below).

The HUD-prescribed Tenancy Addendum (HUD Form 52641) must be included in the lease word-for-word before the lease is executed.

Effective September 15, 2000, the owner's lease must include the lead warning statement and disclosure information required by 24 CFR 35.92(b) either as an attachment to the lease or within the lease/contract.

Owners may submit their own standard lease form that must have the HUD lease addendum attached and executed. The lease must provide that drug-related criminal activity engaged in by the tenant, any household member, or any guest on or near the premises, or any person under the tenant's control on the premises is grounds to terminate tenancy. The lease must also provide that owner may evict family when the owner determines that:

- Any household member is illegally using a drug; or
- A pattern of illegal use of drug by any household member interferes with the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

The lease must provide that the following types of criminal activity by a "covered person" are grounds to terminate tenancy: Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or 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, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or

- Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises by a tenant, household member, or guest; or
- Any violent criminal activity on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control.

The lease must provide that the owner may terminate tenancy if a tenant is:

- Fleeing to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for a crime, or 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 lease must provide that drug-related criminal activity engaged in by the tenant, any household member, or any guest on or near the premises, or any person under the tenant's control on the premises is grounds to terminate tenancy.

Flat-Rate Utility Billing for Multi-Unit Buildings

EHA will replace the utility allowance for water/sewer and/or garbage in multi-unit buildings with the flat rate fees actually charged to tenants for these services by the owner, if the specifics of the flat rate are detailed in the lease and not subject to change during the term of the lease.

Start Date for New Lease after Tenant Moves: No Double Subsidy

EHA will not make subsidy payments on behalf of the same family to the former landlord after the move out date. Therefore, the Lease for the new unit must start after the vacate date for the previous unit. .

Initial Term of the Lease

The initial term of the lease shall in most cases be 12 months. Leases of shorter duration may be approved by the Leased Housing Director on a case-by-case basis for good cause. EHA shall not approve leases of more than 12 months, as these may not be enforceable under state law.

Actions before Lease Term

All of the following must always be completed before the beginning of the initial term of the lease for a unit:

1. EHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit satisfies HQS (tenant-based program);
2. EHA has determined that the rent charged by the owner is reasonable;
3. The landlord and the tenant have executed the lease, including the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum;
4. EHA has approved leasing of the unit in accordance with program requirements; and
5. EHA has determined that the family's share of rent and utilities does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income, which shall include exempt income in the calculation of adjusted income for this purpose.

Security Deposit [24 CFR 982.313 (a) and (b)]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. The PHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. However, if the PHA chooses to do so, language to this effect must be added to Part A of the HAP contract [Form HUD-52641].

PHA Policy

The PHA will allow the owner to collect any security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

Utilities Responsibilities:

1. If the tenant is responsible for paying any or all utilities, the utilities must be in the tenant's name.
2. If the landlord is responsible for paying any or all utilities, the utilities must be in the Landlord's name. Tenants must not pay the landlord for any utilities that are in the landlord's name. The landlord may not bill the tenant for any excess utilities that are in the landlord's name.

CFR citations: Related to Utilities:**§ 982.452 Owner responsibilities.**

- (a) The owner is responsible for performing all of the owner's obligations under the HAP contract and the lease
- (b) The owner is responsible for: (7) Paying for utilities and services (unless paid by the family under the lease).

§ 982.404 Maintenance: Owner and family responsibility; PHA remedies.

- (b) *Family obligation.* (1) The family is responsible for a breach of the HQS that is caused by any of the following: (i) The family fails to pay for any utilities that the owner is not required to pay for, but which are to be paid by the tenant;

Separate Agreements

Owners and families may execute separate agreements for services, appliances (other than range and refrigerator) and other items that are not included in the lease, if the agreement is in writing and approved by EHA.

Families and owners will be advised of the prohibition of illegal side payments for additional rent, or for items normally included in the rent of unassisted families, or for items not shown on the approved lease.

The family is not liable under the lease for unpaid charges for items covered by separate agreements and non-payment of these agreements cannot be cause for eviction.

Any appliances, services or other items which are routinely provided to unassisted families as part of the lease (such as air conditioning, dishwasher or garage) or are permanently installed in the unit, cannot be put under separate agreement and must be included in the lease. For there to be a separate agreement, the family must have the option of not utilizing the service, appliance or other item.

For single family houses, EHA will not accept separate agreements for additional charges for garages, basements, or other structures or amenities located on the property.

If the family and owner have come to a written agreement on the amount of allowable charges for a specific item, so long as those charges are reasonable and not a substitute for higher rent, they will be allowed.

All agreements for special items or services must be attached to the lease approved by EHA. If agreements are entered into at a later date, they must be approved by EHA and attached to the lease.

Separate agreements for optional additional charges will not be used in the calculation of a tenant's affordability limit, but may be used in the calculation of reasonable rent for the property.

E. REQUIRED REPORTING OF CHANGES IN LEASE OR RENT

If the participant and owner agree to any change(s) in the lease, such change(s) must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give EHA a copy of the change(s). The lease, including any changes, must be in accordance with both this Administrative Plan and HUD regulations.

If a participating Owner requests a rent increase 60 days before his tenant's annual date and the requested rent is approved, the new approved rent will take place at the Annual Recertification Date. If not requested 60 days prior to the Annual Recertification date, the requested increase will not go into effect until the following year's Annual Recertification date.

Any such changes are subject to EHA's determination that they are reasonable.

If the participant moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex; or changes are made to the requirements governing participant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances; or the lease terms governing the term of the lease, housing assistance will not be continued unless EHA has approved a new tenancy in accordance with program requirements and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner.

F. Rent Limitations [24 CFR 982.507]

EHA will make a determination as to the reasonableness of the proposed rent in relation to comparable units available for lease on the private unassisted market, and the rent charged by the owner for a comparable unassisted unit in the building or premises (see Chapter 13, Owner Rents, Rent Reasonableness, and Payment Standards).

By accepting each monthly Housing Assistance Payment from EHA, the owner certifies that the rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises. The owner is required to provide EHA with information requested on rents charged by the owner on the premises or elsewhere.

At all times during the tenancy, the rent to owner may not be more than the most current reasonable rent as determined by EHA.

If the proposed gross rent is not reasonable, at the family's request, EHA will negotiate with the owner to reduce the rent to a reasonable rent.

G. Disapproval of Proposed Rent: Affordability Cap [24 CFR 982.506, 982.508]

40 Percent Affordability Cap on Rent and Utilities

Consistent with a Move to Work Program (TBA), EHA shall use the following formula for determining whether rent plus utilities are affordable to families at the point of lease-up:

Adjusted gross income calculated as described in this Administrative Plan, which is consistent with 24 CFR Section 5.609, plus all income actually available to the family but which is excluded from Adjusted Gross Income by 24 CFR 5.609(c).

If the rent is not affordable because the family share would be more than 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income, including exempt income in the calculation for this purpose, EHA will negotiate with the owner to attempt to reduce the rent to an affordable rent for the family or include some or all of the utilities in the rent to owner.

If the rent can be approved after negotiations with the owner, EHA will continue processing the Request for Tenancy Approval.

If the owner does not agree on the rent to owner after EHA has tried and failed to negotiate a revised rent, EHA will inform the family and owner that the tenancy is disapproved.

Exception to the 40 Percent Affordability Cap

Requests for Tenancy Approvals which have rents within \$10 of the family's 40 percent affordability cap may be approved by the Leased Housing Director in order to increase housing opportunities and family choice.

On an exceptional basis, EHA may approve a tenancy where the family's share of rent and utilities takes up to 50 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income including excluded income, as an accommodation for a person with a disability or for other compelling good cause.

All such requests must be approved by the Leased Housing Director, who must assess the reasonableness of the family's reported income and housing costs, including an assessment of the family's ability to sustain the housing situation and still meet the other necessities of life.

H. Zero HAP Contract Restrictions

The Leased Housing department will not enter into a HAP Contract if the HAP amounts to Zero Dollars.

I. Information to Prospective Owners about Family's Current and Previous Addresses [24 CFR 982.307, 982.54(d)(7)]

EHA will furnish prospective owners with the family's current address as shown in EHA's records and, if known to EHA, the name and address of the landlord at the family's current and prior address.

EHA may make an exception to this requirement if the family's whereabouts must be protected due to domestic abuse or witness protection.

EHA will inform owners that it is the responsibility of the landlord to determine the suitability of prospective tenants. Owners will be encouraged to screen applicants for rent payment history, payment of utility bills, eviction history, their record of respecting the rights of other residents,

damage to units, 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.

A statement of EHA's policy on release of information to prospective landlords will be included in the briefing packet which is provided to the family.

J. Owner Disapproval [24 CFR 982.306]

Properties Owned by Family Members

For all leases executed after June 17, 1998, a family may not lease properties owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any family member. EHA will waive this restriction as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with a disability, with documentation.

In no circumstances will EHA approve a tenancy in which the owner shares the unit with a relative who is assisted by a voucher.

See Chapter 18, Owner Disapproval and Restriction.

K. Change in Total Tenant Payment (TTP) Prior to HAP Effective Date

When the family reports changes in factors that will affect the total family share prior to the effective date of the HAP contract, the information will be verified and the total family share will be recalculated using the interim review guidelines outlined in Chapter 14. If the family does not report any change, EHA need not obtain new verifications before signing the HAP contract, even if verifications are more than 60 days old.

L. Contract Execution Process [24 CFR 982.305(c)]

EHA prepares the Housing Assistance Payments Contract and Tenancy Addendum for execution. The family and the owner will attach the Tenancy Addendum to the lease and execute the lease agreement and the owner and EHA will execute the HAP Contract. Copies of the documents will be furnished to the parties who signed the respective documents. EHA will retain a copy of all signed documents.

EHA makes every effort to execute the HAP Contract before the commencement of the lease term. The HAP Contract may not be executed more than 60 days after commencement of the lease term and no payments will be made until the contract is executed.

The following EHA representatives are authorized to execute a contract on behalf of EHA: Housing Specialists, Admissions Officer, and the Leased Housing Director,

Owners must provide the current address of their residence (not a Post Office box). If families lease properties owned by relatives, the owner's current address will be compared to the subsidized unit's address.

Owners must provide an employer identification number or Social Security Number.

Owners must on request submit proof of ownership of the property, such as a deed or tax bill, and a copy of the management agreement if the property is managed by a management agent.

M. Change in Ownership

See Chapter 17, Owner Disapproval and Restriction.

Chapter 11

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 982.401]

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

Newly leased units must pass the HQS inspection before the beginning date of the assisted lease and HAP contract. This chapter describes EHA's procedures for performing HQS inspections, and EHA standards for the timeliness of repairs. It also explains the responsibilities of the owner and family, and the consequences of non-compliance with HQS requirements for both families and owners. The use of the term "HQS" in this Administrative Plan refers to the combination of both HUD and EHA requirements outlined in this Chapter.

HQS regulations provide performance requirements and acceptability criteria to meet each performance requirement. HQS includes requirements for all housing types, including single and multi-family dwelling units, as well as specific requirements for special housing types such as manufactured homes, congregate housing, single room occupancy (SROs), shared housing and group residences (GRs). Requirements for Special Housing Types are discussed in Chapter 17.

The HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing, available through the HUD user at 800-245-2691, and the HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD 52580-A (9/00), available through HUDCLIPS website: www.hudclips.org, provide guidance to PHAs in interpreting the standards, as well as HUD regulations.

A. Guidelines/Types of Inspections [24 CFR 982.401(a), 982.405]

EHA will perform six types of inspections:

1. Initial/move-in: Conducted upon receipt of Request for Tenancy Approval;
2. Annual or Biennial: Must be conducted within 12 to 24 months of the previous annual inspection as noted in the Consolidates Appropriations Act of 2014;
3. Move-out/vacate: Only for pre-October 2, 1995 contracts where there could be damage claims;
4. Special: At request of agency or other third-party, if EHA determines an inspection is warranted;
5. Complaint: At request of owner or family, if EHA determines an inspection is warranted; and
6. Quality control: Conducted by a supervisor to ensure the consistency and accuracy of EHA HQS determinations.

B. HQS Guidelines for Unit Size Selected

The standards allow two persons per living/sleeping room and permit maximum occupancy levels (assuming a living room is used as a living/sleeping area) as shown in the table below. The occupancy maximums below may be exceeded if the unit has a room or rooms in addition to

bedrooms and a living room which may be used for sleeping, under HQS. (See Section H., Acceptability Criteria and Exceptions to HQS.)

UNIT SIZE	MAXIMUM NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD
SRO	1
0 Bedroom	1
1 Bedroom	2
2 Bedrooms	4
3 Bedrooms	6
4 Bedrooms	8
5 Bedrooms	10
6 Bedrooms	12

C. Initial HQS Inspection [24 CFR 982.401(a), 982.305(b)(2)]

EHA will inspect the unit, determine whether the unit satisfies the HQS, and notify the family and owner of the determination within 15 calendar days of the inspection, unless EHA determines that it is unable to do so in the stated timeframe, in which case the file will be appropriately documented.

The initial inspection will be conducted to:

1. Determine if the unit and property meet the HQS defined in 24 CFR 982.401, and in this Plan; and
2. Document the information to be used, including current condition of the unit, for determination of rent-reasonableness.

If the unit fails the HQS inspection, the owner will be given up to 10 days to correct the items noted as fail. Maximum completion of initial repairs is 120 days from the initial inspection date. An extension may be given at the inspector's discretion, depending on the amount and complexity of work to be completed. Written completion of "Extension Request Form" is required for all extensions requested and written approval of the request is required.

The family and/or owner will be advised to notify EHA once repairs are completed, so that EHA can schedule a re-inspection.

If the unit fails the re-inspection, the owner will be allowed one additional re-inspection for repair work to be completed.

If the time period given by the inspector to correct the repairs has elapsed, or the unit fails the second re-inspection, EHA will not approve the tenancy and the family will be required to select another unit. No unit will be placed on the program until the unit meets HQS requirements

D. Annual or Biennial HQS Inspections [24 CFR 982.405(a)]

EHA conducts an inspection to determine continuing compliance with Housing Quality Standards at least biennially, at least one day prior to the previous biennial inspection, as long as the last was completed within 12 months preceding July 1, 2014.

The family must allow EHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice [24 CFR 982.551(d)]. Reasonable hours to conduct inspections are between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Inspections may also be performed between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., upon request by participants, providing an inspector is available. EHA will notify the family in writing or by phone at least two days prior to the inspection.

The family may have a representative over age 18 present for an inspection, if an adult family member is unable to be present.

If the family is unable to be present, they must reschedule the appointment so that the inspection takes place within 10 days of the first scheduled inspection date. If the family does not contact EHA to reschedule the inspection, or if the family misses two inspection appointments, EHA will consider the family to have violated a family obligation and will terminate their assistance in accordance with Chapter 16 of this Plan.

E. Annual or Biennial HQS Inspections Process and Procedure

The Annual or Biennial inspection process includes scheduling the unit for inspection, conducting the inspection, enforcing HQS requirements, and when necessary, taking action to abate payments and terminate HAP contracts and program assistance.

☐☐The unit must be in compliance with HQS requirements throughout the assisted tenancy.

☐☐☐ EHA will notify owners/tenants of HQS deficiencies in writing, and indicate a time period in which to make HQS corrections so that the EHA complies with SEMAP requirements.

☐☐The EHA must abate housing assistance payments to the owner for failure to correct an HQS violation under the following circumstances:

- An emergency (life-threatening) violation is not corrected within 24 hours of inspection and the EHA did not extend the time for compliance;

- A routine violation is not corrected within 30 days of the inspection and the EHA did not extend the time for compliance.

☐☐The EHA must terminate the HAP contract if repairs are not made. The EHA must decide how long abatement will continue prior to contract termination. The EHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds another unit provided the family does so by the indicated time period.

Tenant (head of household or designated person by the head of household 18 yrs. or older) and/or owner must be present at the inspection.

The inspector conducts the unit inspection. Each item on the inspection checklist must receive a rating of pass, fail, or inconclusive. The inspector shall make clear notes about the nature of all fail and inconclusive items. For the unit to receive a pass rating, no fail or inconclusive items can be noted on the inspection checklist.

Improvements which have occurred since the previous unit inspection, addition of amenities or services, and changes in type of or responsibility for utilities should be noted and reported to appropriate EHA staff.

The inspector may record recommended improvements or items that should be brought to the attention of the owner or tenant, but are not HQS deficiencies.

Written notification to the owner and/or tenant is required for all items for which fail or are inconclusive. The notice must include a list of HQS deficiencies and the correcting deadline. Re-inspection or EHA verification that failed and/or inconclusive items are corrected is required.

Any time an inspector is present in an assisted unit, the inspector has the right to conduct a full inspection. If new HQS items are discovered during the time of a re-inspection, the new items must be noted and the owner and/or tenant must be notified to correct the deficiencies.

Owners are responsible to EHA for all HQS compliance however tenant caused damages can be charged to the tenant.

Tenants are responsible to correct HQS fail and inconclusive items resulting from:

- ☐ Failure to pay for tenant-supplied utilities;
- ☐ Failure to supply appliance(s) required by the lease; or
- ☐ Housekeeping Issues and tenant required maintenance issues (lawn maintenance, carpet cleaning, etc.).

Scheduling Inspections

Program Requirements

The EHA must schedule initial inspections in accordance with program requirements. Annual or Biennial inspections, quality control inspections, and all resulting re-inspections must be scheduled to comply with SEMAP requirements as discussed in this Chapter. Other special inspections, such as complaint inspections, should be scheduled as quickly as possible after receipt of request.

EHA shall plan efficient and cost effective inspection procedures that produce the best results, as well as good customer service for both families and owners. The size of the EHA's program plays a big part in determining scheduling details.

Annual or Biennial inspections must be scheduled so that all units are inspected every 12 to 24 months, as allowed by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014. Annual or Biennial Inspections are the largest part of the EHA's inspection workload, followed by re-inspections of units that fail HQS. Since many PHAs coordinate the scheduling of inspections with annual reexaminations, the number of inspections is not constant from month to month, with more

inspections required in the heavy leasing months (e.g., the summer months). This may also be the period with the greatest number of initial inspections.

The EHA shall consider the following factors to determine how many total inspections will need to be scheduled and completed each year:

- ☐ ☐ Number of units under contract;
- ☐ ☐ Anticipated number of requests for expected tenancy approvals (new families and transfers) in the coming year;
- ☐ ☐ Unit fail rates for initial and annual or biennial inspections;
- ☐ ☐ Re-inspection fails rates for annual or biennial inspections;
- ☐ ☐ Number of complaint inspections anticipated annually; and
- ☐ ☐ Number of quality control inspections required.

After estimating the number of required unit inspections, the EHA shall determine the number of staff needed to complete required inspections. The EHA should take into account the following factors:

- ☐ ☐ Number of days employees actually conduct inspections each year (exclude time in office, training days, vacation, sick days, and approximate number of days lost to weather conditions for the area); and
- ☐ ☐ Number of inspections each employee completes per day.

This analysis will indicate the number of inspections each inspector must have scheduled and completed each day. The EHA should determine the amount of time required for an inspector to complete HQS inspections, taking into account the type of unit and the number of bedrooms. The EHA should also consider travel time.

Automated Inspection Systems

In order to meet all HQS requirements, inspections must be conducted and recorded using form HUD 52580-A or 52580. If the EHA has received HUD approval to include additional requirements, these changes must be reflected on the inspection instrument.

EHA may conduct inspections using paper forms, checklists, or computer devices. Several automated HQS products are available on the private market. EHA's program size will dictate the most cost effective and efficient method.

Computer inspection hardware comes in many forms; most are Windows-based. The computer, often referred to as a "hand-held," is available in various sizes and weights, and is available with printing devices that can be used in the field. Data entry can also take many forms, including use of a stylus to enter comments on the computer screen, typing comments into the system, or using programmed codes to describe fail items.

Most hand-held systems can be connected to the office computer system. Inspection results are then uploaded to the office computer to produce required letters to owners and/or tenants. Some systems will allow for the inspections data to be “tied” to other EHA computer mainframe applications to fill in tenant data fields for date of inspection, record inspection results to track and monitor SEMAP requirements, and perform other tasks.

Re-Inspection

The family and owner are provided a written notice of the re-inspection appointment by mail and/or email.

If the family is not at home for the re-inspection appointment and the Landlord is unavailable to allow access, another appointment is automatically scheduled by mail/phone (assuming they did not miss the first inspection). The family is also notified that it is a family obligation to allow EHA to inspect the unit.

If the family misses both the initial re-inspection and the rescheduled re-inspection, EHA will mail a letter of termination to the family after the second missed inspection.

Self-Certification

Upon notification, EHA may allow the Landlord or the HCV Participant to self-certify that only Routine Maintenance Items noted from the previous Inspection have been corrected.

Time Standards for Repairs

Emergency items, which endanger the family’s health or safety, must be corrected by the owner within 24 hours of notification (see Section I., Emergency Repair Items).

Non-emergency repairs must be scheduled for re-inspection within 30 calendar days of the annual or biennial inspection and completed within 45 days, unless an extension is granted.

Extensions

Landlords must contact the authority or provide a written request prior to the expiration of the 30 day notice for repairs and receive approval from EHA before an extension will be granted to the landlord. Extensions beyond 30 days may not be granted and abatement of the unit will occur.

Rent Increases

Rent to owner increases may not be approved if the unit is not in compliance with HQS. The EHA will conduct an inspection using the Housing Quality Standards and other standards approved in this Administrative Plan at least biennially. Rent increase requests in the Voucher program may not be approved if the unit is in a failed condition.

F. Special/Complaint Inspections [24 CFR 982.405(c)]

If at any time the family or owner notifies EHA in writing that the unit does not meet Housing Quality Standards, EHA will conduct an inspection, if EHA determines that an inspection is warranted. EHA may also conduct a special inspection based on written information from third parties, such as neighbors or public officials.

EHA will inspect only the items which were reported, but if the inspector notices additional deficiencies that would cause the unit to fail HQS, the owner will be required to make the necessary repairs.

If the annual or biennial inspection date is within 120 days of a special inspection, and as long as all items are inspected that are included in an annual or biennial inspection, the special inspection will be categorized as annual or biennial and all annual procedures will be followed.

Quality control inspections are another type of special inspection and are required by program regulations. Special inspections resulting in a fail or inconclusive HQS determination require the same notification actions and enforcement processes described above for annual or biennial inspections.

When repeated complaints about an assisted property are received, EHA may wish to conduct regular or routine inspections more often than annually.

Special inspections resulting in a fail or inconclusive HQS determination require the same notification actions and enforcement processes described above for annual or biennial inspections.

G. Quality Control Inspections [24 CFR 982.405(b)]

EHA will perform quality control inspections of units under contract to maintain EHA's required standards and to assure consistency in enforcing HQS standards. The purpose of quality control inspections is to ascertain that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections, and to ensure that there is consistency among inspectors in application of the HQS.

The number of quality control inspections to be completed shall be determined by HUD SEMAP standards for indicator #5, described in the HUD Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, for a voucher program of more than 2000 vouchers. Specifically, HUD requires that quality control inspections be conducted on 30 units plus 1 for each 200 (or part of 200) vouchers over 2,000 vouchers under HAP contract at the end of EHA's previous fiscal year.

The sampling of files will include recently completed inspections (within the prior 3 months), across-section of neighborhoods, and a cross-section of inspectors.

H. Acceptability Criteria and Exceptions to HQS [24 CFR 982.401 (a)]

An acceptability criterion for each performance requirement helps EHA to determine if the unit meets HQS standards. For some standard, specific guidance is provided to PHA's, but PHA's must

rely upon inspector judgment in the areas. In some instances, family preference should be considered in the determination of acceptability.

HUD may grant approval for EHA to use acceptability criteria variations which apply standards contained in local housing codes or other codes adopted by EHA or because of local climatic or geographic conditions.

Acceptability criteria variations may only be approved by HUD, if the variation meets or exceeds the performance requirement and does not unduly limit the amount and type of rental, housing available at or below the fair market rent. HUD will not approve variations if the change is likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choice.

EHA will strive to ensure consistency among staff in areas requiring judgment. Not all areas of HQS are exactly defined while acceptability criteria specifically state the standards necessary to meet HQS; inspector judgment or tenant preference may also need to be considered in determining whether the unit meets standards or desirable. Staff can receive the tools to make sound decisions through training, access to written policy and procedures, and consistent written and oral instruction.

Potential safety hazards that are not specifically addressed in the acceptability criteria, such as damaged kitchen cabinet hardware, may present a cutting hazard to small children is an example of an area that requires judgment. Less than optimal conditions, such as a water heater with a small capacity, are another example. A good practice is to assess potential hazards based on the family residing in the unit. Some potential hazards may only apply when small children are in occupancy. Some less than perfect conditions, such as a water heater that appears too small for optimal use by the tenant, should be discussed with the tenant, but should not lead to denial of program assistance if the family is willing to accept the existing condition.

EHA's HQS standards include all the acceptability criteria provided in 24 CFR 982.401. In addition, the standards include the additional acceptability criteria described below.

Additions

All utilities must be in service prior to the inspection. If the utilities are not in service at the time of inspection, the inspector will notify the tenant and/or owner to have the utilities turned on and schedule a re-inspection.

If the tenant is responsible for supplying the stove and/or the refrigerator, EHA will allow the stove and refrigerator to be placed in the unit after the unit has passed all other HQS items. These items **MUST** be in working condition.

All tenant-paid utilities must be solely for the use of the tenant. If the owner retains use of any portion of the property (e.g., a storage shed), the owner-retained portion must have an independent utility source paid by the owner, or the owner must pay all of the applicable utilities. The owner may disconnect the utility to the owner-retained portion of the property. Apartment letters or numbers shall be displayed in a conspicuous place, in a contrasting color for easy identification.

Dead bolt or dead latch locks on exterior doors of the unit shall be constructed so that they may be opened from the inside without use of a key. Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices may be installed on bedroom windows and exterior doors, only if such devices are equipped with release mechanisms that are operable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort. If more than one window is present in a bedroom, then bars only need to be removed from one window or equipped with a release mechanism that is operable from the inside, which will allow for the safe egress from the room.

All appliances which are provided according to the lease or are installed in the unit at rent-up must be in operating order.

Common laundry areas must be equipped with properly functioning smoke detectors or fire detection/suppression systems.

The inspector shall make a determination at the initial inspection as to the number of rooms which are acceptable sleeping rooms, for the purpose of deciding maximum occupancy level according to HQS. The inspector's determination will be made on a case-by-case basis, based on HQS standards, the design of the structure, family composition and safety of egress.

Modifications

Modifications or adaptations to a unit provided as an accommodation for a household member with a disability must meet all applicable Housing Quality Standards. Extension for repair items not required by HQS will be granted for modifications/adaptations to the unit if agreed to by the tenant and landlord. EHA will allow execution of the HAP contract if the unit meets all requirements and the modifications do not affect the livability of the unit.

I. Emergency Repair Items [24 CFR 982.404(a)]

The following items are considered emergency repair items and must be corrected by the owner or tenant (whoever is responsible) within the time period specified after notice by EHA:

Emergency 24 hours to Repair

- 1) Lack of hot or cold water, heat or electricity
- 2) A condition that is imminently hazardous to life
- 3) The only toilet in the unit does not allow for full function and use
- 4) Broken lock(s) on first floor doors or windows
- 5) Broken windows that unduly allow weather elements into the unit
- 6) Electrical outlet smoking or sparking
- 7) Exposed electrical wires which could result in shock or fire
- 8) Security risks such as broken doors or windows that would allow intrusion
- 9) Other conditions which pose an immediate threat to health or safety
- 10) Smoke detectors not working properly or not present.
 1. Urgent 72 hours to repair, refrigerator, range or oven, or a major plumbing fixture supplied by the landlord does not work (urgent repair: 72 hours to repair).

Twenty-four Hour/Emergency Correction

If a deficiency is life threatening, the EHA requires the owner or tenant to correct the deficiency within 24 hours. If the deficiency is due to the owner, the EHA may abate housing assistance payments if repairs are not made within 24 hours.

If corrections are not made within 24 hours, abatement must take immediately following the expiration of the 24-hour correction period. If necessary, the EHA will debit the owner retroactive to this date.

If the deficiency is due to a family participating in the tenant-based programs, the EHA may take action to terminate assistance due to a violation of the family obligations. [See Chapter 16, Termination of Assistance.

If the emergency repair or urgent repair item(s) are not corrected in the time period required by EHA, the Housing Assistance Payment may be abated and the HAP Contract may be terminated.

In those cases where there is leaking gas or potential of fire or other threat to public safety, and the responsible party cannot be notified or it is impossible to make the repair, proper authorities will be notified by EHA.

Extensions

At the request of the party (tenant or owner) judged responsible for the deficiency, the EHA may grant extensions to correct major deficiencies to the extent that such extensions do not exceed HUD regulations. Written completion of "Extension Request Form" or other written request is required for all requested extensions and written approval of the request is required.

J. Abatement [24 CFR 982.405, 982.453]

Abatements Due to Non-compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS):

Abatement is a cessation of housing assistance payments to an owner. When an owner's housing assistance payment is abated due to the owner's failure to comply with HQS, the abated monies are not repaid to the owner but are forfeited. The abatement is released and housing assistance payment resumes on the date the EHA determines that the unit is free from those HQS deficiencies which are the owner's responsibility.

For abatements and terminations in the Project-based Voucher (PBV) program, see Chapter 5, Housing Quality Standards; Inspections, of this Administrative Plan.

If a unit fails an annual or biennial inspection, the owner will be sent a written pre-abatement notice which identifies:

1. The fail items which must be corrected for subsidy to continue;
2. The date of the scheduled re-inspection; and
3. The date that Contract will cease if the fail items are not corrected in time for the scheduled re-inspection.

When a unit fails to meet HQS and the owner has been given an opportunity to correct the deficiencies, but has failed to do so within the required timeframe, the unit will be placed in abatement and the rent for the dwelling unit will be abated effective the date the unit failed the annual or biennial re-inspection. If necessary, the EHA will debit the owner retroactive to this date. EHA may deduct amounts overpaid for abated properties from subsidy payments for other properties of the owner which are assisted by the program.

The initial abatement period will not exceed 10 days. If the deficiencies are not corrected within the 10 day timeframe, the abatement will continue until the deficiencies are corrected or the contract ends, whichever comes first. The contract end date is the last day of the month following the abatement date. When the deficiencies are corrected, the Evansville Housing Authority will end the abatement the day the unit passes inspection. Rent will resume the following day and be paid on the next check run.

For tenant caused HQS deficiencies, the owner will not be held accountable and the rent will not be abated. The tenant is held to the same standard and timeframes for correction of deficiencies as owners. If repairs are not completed by the deadline, EHA will send a notice of termination to both the tenant and the owner. The tenant will be given the opportunity to request an informal hearing.

Termination of contract

If a unit fails an annual or biennial inspection, and the fail items are not corrected within 45 days of the annual or biennial inspection, EHA shall send the owner and the family a notice that the HAP Contract will be terminated for failure to maintain HQS, and give the effective date of the termination, which shall be sufficient to give the family at least 30-day notice that it must move, coinciding with the end of the month.

The period between the effective date of abatement and the effective date of termination of the HAP Contract is the abatement period. If the family notifies EHA that it desires to remain in the unit and the owner is will to correct failed items, EHA will allow the owner to schedule one final re-inspection during the abatement period. EHA will not schedule a final re-inspection during the abatement period if the family indicates it wants to move. Only one Housing Quality Standards inspection will be conducted after the termination notice is issued.

If the unit passes the final inspection during the abatement period, payment will resume on the day the unit passes inspection. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated.

The tenant is not responsible for EHA's portion of rent that is abated.

K. Owner/Family Responsibility for HQS [24 CFR 982.404, 982.54(d)(14)]

Consistently, EHA generally holds the owner responsible for maintaining a unit in a condition consistent with HQS, except in the following instances:

1. Tenant-paid utilities are not in service;
2. Family fails to provide or maintain family-supplied appliances.
3. Housekeeping issues and tenant required maintenance issues (Lawncare, Carpet Cleaning, etc.)

If the owner believes the tenant is responsible for other violations of HQS, including damages to the unit or premises by a household member beyond normal wear and tear, the owner must enforce the lease terms to hold the tenant responsible for restoring HQS, including paying for necessary repairs. If the tenant fails to maintain the unit in accordance with the lease and the owner provides EHA with documentation of the lease violations and the owner's own steps to enforce the lease, EHA may terminate assistance to the family for failure to satisfy a family obligation under the program.

L. Tenant Prevention of Owner's Work to Correct Deficiencies

In those cases in which an owner claims that the tenant will not permit or allow correction of major deficiencies, the EHA may reimburse the owner for abated amounts if the owner provides evidence of the timely filing and pursuing of a case of unlawful detained/eviction against the tenant.

M. HQS Inspections of EHA-Owned Units

EHA shall continue to perform inspections in units it owns that are assisted by tenant-based and project-based Housing Choice Vouchers, and will investigate strategies to streamline the inspection process.

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS (HQS) 24 CFR 982.401

This section states performance and acceptability criteria for these key aspects of the following housing quality standards:

A. Sanitary Facilities

1. Performance Requirements

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities located in the unit. The sanitary facilities must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy.

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. The bathroom must be located in a separate private room and have a flush toilet in proper operating condition.

1. The unit must have a shower or a tub in proper operating condition, with hot and cold running water.
2. The facility must utilize an approvable public or private disposal system.

3. The bathroom must allow for privacy. The bathroom must have a door with an adequate lock.
- b. The dwelling unit must have a fixed basin in proper operating condition, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water. (Within manufacturer's guidelines and Section 8 HQS guidelines.)
- c. The dwelling unit must have a shower or a tub in proper operating condition with hot and cold running water.
- d. The facilities must utilize an approvable public or private disposal system (including a locally approvable septic system).

B. Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal

1.

Performance Requirements

- a. The dwelling unit must have suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve foods in a sanitary manner.
- b. There must be adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food wastes and refuse, including facilities for temporary storage where necessary (e.g., garbage cans).

2.

Acceptability Criteria

- a. The dwelling unit must have an oven, a stove or range, and a refrigerator of appropriate size for the family. All of the equipment must be in proper operating condition. Either the owner or the family may supply the equipment. 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 an oven and stove or range to both subsidized and unsubsidized tenants in the building or premises.
- b. The dwelling unit must have a kitchen sink in proper operating condition, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private system.
- c. The dwelling unit must have space for the storage, preparation, and serving of food.

- d. There must be facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food waste and refuse, including temporary storage facilities where necessary (e.g., garbage cans).

C. Space and Security

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security including but not limited to:

- a. A living room,
- b. A bedroom,
- c. A bath,
- d. A kitchen,
- e. Lighted entrances/exits (on a wall switch as per city code 44032)
- f. Windows accessibility
 - 1. Must be to and from the outside, (egress window will not be more than 44 inches in height from the interior floor).
 - 2. Sleeping room windows must have a net clearance of 5.7 sq. ft. The minimum net clearance opening height shall be 22 inches. The minimum net clearance opening width shall be 20 inches.
 - 3. Egress windows must be lockable.
 - 4. Windows which are nailed shut are acceptable, only if these windows are not needed for ventilation or as an alternative exit site.
- g. Exterior doors are doors by which someone can enter, or exit the dwelling. A keyless dead bolt lock or other EHA approved lock must be on the outside door of the family home. A lock that needs a key to open from the inside is not acceptable.

2. Acceptability Criteria

- a. At a minimum, the dwelling unit must have a living room, a kitchen area, and a bathroom.
- b. The dwelling unit must have at least one bedroom or living/ sleeping room for each two persons.
- c. Dwelling unit windows that are accessible from the outside, such as basement, first floor, and fire escape windows, must be lockable (such

as window units with sash pins or sash locks, and combination windows with latches).

1. In bedrooms, a window must be less than 44 inches from the interior floor With 22” opening clearance and be a minimum of 20” wide.

Tenant Preference: The family may determine the adequacy of room sizes and room locations. The family is also responsible for deciding the acceptability of the type of door and window locks

D. Thermal Environment

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling 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, in order to assure a healthy living environment appropriate to the climate.
- b. The dwelling unit must not contain un-vented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene. Permanently attached electric wallboard heaters are acceptable.
- a. Where the Landlord provides heat, the client has no control of the thermostat, the temperature must be set at a temperature no lower than 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter and 74 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer.

Tenant Preference: The PHA has no control over energy conservation measures, such as dwelling insulation or installation of storm windows and doors. The family must assess whether a dwelling without these items is acceptable: the family must take into account the cost of utilities billed to the family and personal feelings about adequate heat. Dwellings that are poorly insulated or lack storm windows are generally drafty and more to heat and cool.

E. Illumination and Electricity

1. Performance Requirement

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. The electrical fixtures and wiring must ensure safety from fire.

2. Acceptability Criteria

- a. There must be at least one window in the living room and in each sleeping room.
- b. The kitchen area and the bathroom must have a permanent ceiling or wall light fixture in proper operating condition. The kitchen area must also have at least one electrical outlet in proper operating condition.
- c. The living room and each bedroom must have at least two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. Permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets.
 - 1. Table or floor lamp
 - 2. Ceiling lamps plugged into a receptacle.
 - 3. An extension cord plugged into another receptacle.
- b. Receptacles must be permanently installed.
- c. Additional receptacles may be required to ensure that the unit has sufficient electrical source.
- d. Stairway Illumination. In interior stairways, a light switch should be placed at both the top and bottom of stairwell. (15 CABO)

Tenant preference:

The family may determine whether the location and the number of outlets and fixtures (over and above those required for acceptability standards) are acceptable or if the amount of electrical service is adequate for the use of appliances, computers, or stereo equipment

F. Structure and Materials

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. The structure must not present any threat to the health and safety of the occupants and must protect the occupants from the environment.

2. Acceptability Criteria

- a. Ceilings, walls, floors, both interior and exterior walls must not have any serious defects such as severe bulging or leaning, large holes,

loose surface materials, severe buckling, missing parts, or other serious damage.

- b. The roof must be structurally sound and weathertight.
- c. The exterior wall structure and surface must not have any serious defects such as serious leaning, buckling, sagging, large holes, or defects that may result in air infiltration or vermin infestation. Roofs should be free of serious buckling or sagging that indicates the potential for structural collapse; large holes or other defects that allow significant air or water infiltration or is not weather-tight and allows significant amounts of water to leak through to the interior.
 - a. The condition and equipment of interior and exterior stairs, halls, porches, walkways, etc., must not present a danger of tripping and falling. For example, broken or missing steps or loose boards are unacceptable.
 - b. Foundations must properly support the building and keep ground water out of the basement under normal rainfall conditions, and must be free of structural defects indicating the potential for structural collapse and entry of rain water.
 - c. Foundations should also be free of evidence of major recent settling, large holes or cracks, severe leaning or large sections of crumbling brick, stone, or concrete.
 - d. Chimneys should not expose the tenant to any danger of potential collapse and must safely carrying smoke, fumes and gases away from the unit to the outside.
 - e. Manufactured homes must meet federal, state, and local regulations concerning proper structural set up.
 - f. Elevators must be working and maintain state certification for safety.
 - g. Fireplaces: wood burning fireplaces must be in proper working condition. Fireplaces must have a properly working damper that opens and closes. Fireplace chimney must be properly cleaned at initial inspection and each year thereafter. Owner has option to seal off fireplace and make it inoperable. Chimney must be intact, not leaning, no missing bricks or mortar. Metal chimney parts should fit tightly and be properly attached.

Tenant Preference:

Families may determine whether minor defects, such as lack of paint, or worn flooring or carpeting will affect the livability of the unit.

G. Interior Air Quality

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be free of pollutants in the air at levels that threaten the health of the occupants.

2. Acceptability Criteria

- a. The dwelling unit must be free from dangerous levels of air pollution from carbon monoxide, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, and other harmful pollutants.
- b. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit.
- c. Bathroom areas must have one window that can be opened or must provide ventilation by a mechanical or other type of vent that would prevent accumulation of unhealthful odors or sewer gases.
- d. Any room used for sleeping must have at least one (1) window. The window must meet code on size for ventilation, illumination and egress.

Tenant Preference:

Families may determine whether window or door screens filters, fans or other devices for proper ventilation are adequate to meet personal needs.

H. Water Supply

1. Performance Requirements

The water supply must be free from contamination.

2. Acceptability Criteria

The dwelling unit must be served by an approved public or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination.

Tenant Preference:

The family may decide if the water heater has a large enough capacity for personal family use.

G. Lead-Based Paint

- 1. Lead-Based Paint is an issue only if the unit was built before 1978 and one of the following is true:

- a. There is a child under the age of six years old in the household and there are visible signs of a lead-based paint hazard such as deteriorated paint that is chipping, flaking, peeling or chalking

OR

- b. There is a child under the age of six years old in the household with an EBL (Elevated Blood Lead Level), of 20 ug/dl (one time test) or 15 ug/dl (tested twice within 3 or 4 months) regardless of whether there is a visible lead-based paint hazard present in the unit.

If either of these conditions exists, the Housing Authority must inform the Owner that proper procedures must be followed for correcting the problem. Procedures would include stabilizing the lead-based paint hazard.

2. If a Lead-Based Paint Hazard is present:

- a. The owner may have the unit clearance tested by a certified lead-based paint inspector. If the unit is found to be free of lead-based paint, the owner does not have to engage the paint stabilization process.

Once a clearance examination is completed and the unit is determined to be lead free, no further action is required for the unit. The owner must provide the Housing Authority with a copy of the clearance letter or report.

If the test confirms the presence of lead in a paint hazard, then HUD regulations for the stabilization of the lead-based paint hazard must be followed. After the paint is stabilized, a clearance examination must be completed by a lead-based paint specialist who did not complete the lead hazard work.

- b. If the owner does not wish to have the unit tested, then the paint hazard must be stabilized with the presumption that there is lead present in accordance with HUD regulations. After the paint stabilization is complete, a clearance examination must be completed by a lead-based paint specialist who did not complete the lead hazard work. The owner must provide the Evansville Housing Authority with a copy of the clearance letter or report.

3. HUD regulations require that a worker trained in Lead Safe Work Practices complete Lead-Based paint repairs and stabilization. The worker performing the work will be required to provide proof of training. A "Notice of Completion" is issued to every participant who completes the HUD-approved training course.

In all cases, the following methods of lead-based paint stabilization and interim controls should not be used because they may create dangerous levels of lead dust and fumes:

- Open flame burning or torching.
- Abrasive blasting without high efficiency (HEPA) vacuum local exhaust.
- Water blasting.
- Machine sanding or grinding without HEPA vacuum local exhaust.
- Heat guns at temperature above 1100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dry scraping (wet scraping should be done instead, except near electrical outlets, where use of water could result in electrocution hazards and except for very small areas of deteriorated paint, such as nail holes and hairline cracks).

Paint stripping in poorly ventilated areas using a volatile stripper that is a hazardous substance (according to regulations of the Consumer Product Safety Commission or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration).

4. Inspection and Testing

The Evansville Housing Authority must complete a visual assessment during any inspection of units constructed before January 1, 1978 that will be occupied by children under the age of six years old to determine if there is deteriorated paint. All deteriorated paint must be stabilized and made intact before the Evansville Housing Authority enters into a Housing Assistance payment contract

If a child is under six years of age or a child with an elevated blood lead level (EBL) is a member of a family that will reside in the unit, with assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the Housing Authority must perform a visual assessment during the inspection of the unit to determine if there is any deteriorated lead-based paint.

If defective paint surfaces are found, the unit may not be approved unless surfaces have been treated in accordance with HUD regulations.

If the unit is found to contain deteriorated lead-based paint, the deteriorated paint or any lead-based paint hazards must be stabilized and made intact within thirty calendar days from the date of inspection.

If the family already resides in the unit with assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, treatment of defective paint surfaces must be completed within thirty calendar days from the date of inspection. When weather conditions prevent treatment of any exterior surfaces within the thirty day period, required treatment can be delayed for a reasonable time.

The amount of deteriorated paint determines how it will be stabilized to pass Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and whether clearance testing is required.

If the area of deteriorated paint is less than the de minimis level, the paint must still be stabilized, but, for these small amounts of deterioration, lead-safe work practices and clearance testing is not required.

De Minimis levels are defined as follows:

- 20 square feet on an exterior surface
- 2 square feet in an interior area
- 10% of a type of building component with a small surface area (such as painted window sills or window troughs).

5. Documentation

If the area of deteriorated paint is above the de minimis levels, a clearance examination is required to ensure that the unit is safe for occupancy. The Housing Authority has a list of people and companies certified to conduct the clearance examination. The Evansville Housing Authority will pay (up to \$150.00) for the cost of the first clearance examination. If the unit does not pass the clearance examination, the Owner will be responsible for any subsequent examinations. The unit will not pass Housing Quality Standards until a clearance examination verifies the unit is lead-safe.

The Evansville Housing Authority must document that it requested from the Health Department the addresses of the families in the service area with EBL children.

The Housing Authority must also offer to supply the local Health Department with addresses of families with children under the age of 6 who are receiving Housing Choice Voucher assistance.

Lead-Based Paint Requirements for Units for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBL) in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

If a child under the age of 6 is in a unit constructed before 1978, and is identified as being lead poisoned, the Housing Authority must conduct a risk assessment within 15 days after being notified of the presence of a lead poisoned child.

If the risk assessment identifies lead-based paint hazards, a properly trained worker certified in lead-based paint safe work practices must perform the necessary work. The person or company who performed the risk assessment cannot be the same person or company that performs the lead-paint hazard reduction work.

Once the lead-paint hazard reduction work is completed, a clearance examination will be required, at the Housing Authority's expense. If the unit does not pass the

clearance examination, the Owner will be responsible for paying for any subsequent clearance examination. Once the unit passes, the clearance examination, the unit has passed Housing Quality Standards, provided there are no other repairs required.

If the family residing in the unit chooses to relocate to another unit, the unit must pass a clearance examination before any other tenant (including a family without a child under the age of 6) can move into the unit receiving Housing Choice Voucher assistance.

If or when clearance is achieved, the owner must notify the tenant within 15 days of any hazard reduction activities required by the risk assessment. A copy of the report, along with the results of the clearance examination, must be maintained in the tenant's file at the Housing Authority, and a copy must be given to the tenant.

Maintenance

Owners of units participating in the Housing Choice Voucher Program should maintain interior and exterior paint in good condition to help prevent children from becoming lead-poisoned.

Disclosure Requirements

The owner of a leased property built before 1978 are required to disclose any known lead-based paint hazards to tenants, provide them with a copy of the brochure "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home", and sign a lead-based disclosure form with the tenant.

Lead-Based Paint Exclusions

The following properties are not to be included in the lead-based paint visual assessment.

Housing built after January 1, 1978 (when lead paint was banned for residential use)

Housing exclusively for the elderly or people with disabilities, unless a child under age 6 is expected to reside there.

Zero bedroom dwellings, including efficiency apartments, single-room occupancy housing, dormitories, or military barracks

Property that has been found to be free of Lead-Based Paint by a certified Lead-Based Paint Inspector.

Property where all lead-based paint has been removed

Unoccupied housing that will remain vacant until it is demolished

Non-residential property

Any rehabilitation or housing improvement that does not disturb a painted surface

Also, emergency repair actions needed to safeguard against imminent danger to human life, health or safety or to protect property from further structural damage is exempted.

Tenant Preference:

Families with children under 6 years of age have no decision-making authority related to the presence of lead-based paint.

H. Access

1. Performance Requirements

The dwelling unit must be able to be used and maintained without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire (such as fire stairs or egress through windows).

Tenant Preference:

The tenant should assist the PHA in determining if the type of emergency exit is acceptable.

I. Site and Neighborhood

1. Performance Requirements

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations and other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

2. Acceptability Criteria

The site and neighborhood may not be subject to serious adverse environmental conditions, natural or manmade, such as dangerous walks or steps; instability; flooding, poor drainage, septic tank back-ups or sewage hazards; mudslides; abnormal air pollution, smoke or dust; excessive noise, vibration or vehicular traffic; excessive accumulations of trash; vermin or rodent infestation; or fire hazards.

Tenant Preference:

Taking into consideration the type of neighborhood, the family selects the unit.

J. Sanitary Condition

1. Performance Requirements

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition.

2. Acceptability Criteria

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be free of vermin and rodent infestation.

Tenant Preference:

Although the minimum requirement by the acceptability criteria have been met, the family is not permitted to exercise any tenant preference regarding infestation of mice or roaches.

- K. Smoke Detectors

1. Performance Requirements

- a. Except as provided in paragraph b below of this Section, each dwelling unit must have at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper operating condition, on each level of the dwelling unit, including basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics. 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).

Tenant Preference:

The family is not permitted to exercise any tenant preference regarding smoke detector requirements.

12.4 ADDITIONS TO THE HQS ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

The Evansville Housing Authority will utilize the acceptability criteria as outlined above with applicable State and local codes.

- A. In each bedroom, there will be at least one exterior window that can be opened and that contains a screen.
- B. Owners will be required to scrape peeling paint and repaint all surfaces cited for peeling paint with 2 coats of non-lead paint. An extension may be granted as a severe weather related item as defined below.
- C. Adequate heat shall be considered to be 70 degrees.
- D. In units where the tenant must pay for utilities, each unit must have separate metering device(s) for measuring utility consumption.
- E. Other General Conditions.

1. Bathroom.

- a. Must be present.
 - b. Must be in a separate room, with a flush toilet in operating condition.
 - c. Must have a fixed basin with a gas trap and hot and cold water in operating condition.
 - d. Must have a shower or a tub with hot and cold water in operating condition.
 - e. Facilities must be connected to an approved disposal system.
 - f. Must have 1 window which opens or adequate exhaust ventilation.
 - g. Must have a permanent ceiling or wall light fixture in proper operating condition. The permanent light must be operable from a wall switch. No pull string lights are allowed in the bathroom.
 - h. Floors must be in sound condition.
 - i. Toilets and washbasins must have a gas trap.
2. Living Room.
- a. Must have a window that allows natural illumination.
 - b. Not required to have an open able window.
 - c. Must have secure walls and ceilings which do not bulge or have cracks, or have large holes, missing surfaces, or missing tile.
3. Kitchen.
- a. Defined as a separate room or area which is used primarily for preparation of meals. This area must have:
 - 1. A separate kitchen sink for preparing food and washing dishes, with piped hot and cold water which drains into an approved system.
 - A. Must have a gas trap.
 - B. Must be free from major leaks which may result in substantial water loss and damage to the unit.
 - C. A bathroom sink will not satisfy this requirement.

- D. Must be free from rust and major damage to the sink.
 - E. Must hold water.
 - F. If a garbage disposal is provided, it must be in good working order. If not, it must be replaced or removed.
 - G. Although preferred, windows are not required.
 - H. Pull chain light fixtures not allowed installed over kitchen sinks.
2. A stove for cooking,
 - A. If gas, must have a gas shut off valve in the same room and less than 6 feet from the appliance.
 - B. All burners, including the oven must light on command,
 - C. Must have proper size drip/burner pans,
 - D. The landlord/tenant may substitute a stove or range with a microwave oven if the client agrees. The agreement must be in the form of a written document.
 3. A refrigerator for storing food.
 - A. Must maintain a temperature low enough to prevent food from spoiling over a 3 to 5 day period of time. (Must be between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 45 degrees Fahrenheit).
 - B. Must be adequate for the family size,
 - C. Interior must be free from rust,
 - D. Major rust amount are not allowed on the exterior,
 - E. May not have exposed insulation,
 - F. Must have its own receptacle. No extension cords are permitted.
 4. A bedroom with a refrigerator in it cannot be defined as a kitchen.
 5. The kitchen must have 1 working outlet and 1 working, permanently installed light fixture.
 6. A window is not required; however, if present it must be free of signs of severe deterioration or broken panes.

7. There must be no evidence of gas or water leakage that presents the danger of fire or electrical shock.
8. The appliances must be free of hazardous conditions, including a damaged or broken stove, sink or refrigerator that endangers the user.

4. Space and Security.

- a. If windows are made to open, and necessary for egress they must open and lock.
- b. Exterior doors may not have deadbolts with keys for the purpose of egress.
- c. All windows must be reasonably weather-tight.
- d. Windows shall not have:
 1. Missing or broken panes,
 2. Dangerously loose or cracked panes which cause a cutting risk.
- e. If screens are present must be in good condition. Each room with a working window must have at least one screen per room.
- a. Storm windows are not required, but if present they must be in good operating condition.

5. Thermal environment.

- a. Where the landlord provides heat, and the client has no control of the thermostat, the temperature must be set at a temperature no lower than 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter and 74 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer.
- b. Must provide a system capable of providing adequate heat directly or indirectly to all rooms used for living.
- c. Furnaces and air conditioners must be in proper working order.
- d. If air conditioning is either present in the unit (central or window), when the tenant chooses the unit, or is to be added later, the owner is responsible for maintenance of the cooling system. Failure to maintain in-place air conditioning would be considered a breach of owner contractual obligations to the Leased Housing Program.

1. Tenant furnished air conditioners are the responsibility of the tenant to maintain.

6. Illumination

- a. Receptacles Required. The living room requires two receptacles or, one receptacle and one permanently installed ceiling or wall light fixture,
 - 1. The kitchen requires one working receptacle and one permanently installed wall or ceiling fixture in working condition. (a working outlet cannot substitute for a light fixture)
 - 2. A bathroom requires a permanent light fixture in working condition. (a working receptacle cannot substitute for a light fixture)
 - 3. A bedroom or any other room used for sleeping requires two receptacles, or one receptacle and one permanently installed light fixture.
 - 4. All other rooms used for living require a means of natural or artificial illumination such as a light fixture, wall receptacles to service a lamp, a window in the room or adequate light from an adjacent room.
 - 5. The following may not be counted as a permanent light fixture for HQS purposes:
 - a. Table or floor lamps,
 - b. Ceiling lamps plugged into a receptacle,
 - c. An extension cord plugged into another receptacle.
 - 6. Receptacles must be permanently installed and have covers.
 - 7. Floor receptacles must have a metal cover.
 - 8. Additional receptacles may be required to ensure that the unit has sufficient electrical sources. This will be at the discretion of the Inspector.

7. Overall Property Review.

- a. A room may not be counted as a bedroom if you must pass through the room to get to the bathroom.
 - 1. Exception: where a bathroom is located between the only 2 bedrooms and has separate entries into the bathroom, and the bedrooms are clearly designed as sleeping rooms.
- b. Handrails and Railings
 - 1. If more than 3 steps are present, a handrail shall be required on both exterior and interior steps.

2. If the porch or balcony or other area is more than 29" high, a railing is required.
- d. Gutters and Downspouts
1. Gutters and Downspouts shall be free of debris and must adequately drain water away from the unit.
 2. Must be in good overall condition.
 3. Every structure shall have adequate gutters and downspouts in sound condition maintained in good repair to divert normal rain water from the roof to an available storm sewer or to other areas on the premises where dispersal of water will not adversely affect the foundation of any dwelling.
- e. Water Heaters.
1. If gas fired and placed in the garage or in other areas where flammable chemicals are kept, the water heater must be elevated 18" off of the floor.
 2. Gas fired water heaters may not be installed in bedrooms or sleeping areas.
 3. Must have a pressure relief valve.
 4. Must have a discharge line of CPVC, lead, or copper and must be securely attached according to HUD and city code.
 5. Discharge pipe must be no more than 6" off of the floor
 6. Must be enclosed. Gas water heater in living area must have safety dividers or shields. (A physical enclosure must be between the gas water heater and the living space used by the family). This space includes but is not limited to the kitchen, living room, bath, or any other living areas.
 7. Must have a vent cap.
 8. Must have a shield over heat and cover over flame.
 9. Must have a vent pipe in good condition, installed according to HUD or city code.
 10. Must not leak.

11. If gas, must have a gas shut off valve.
 12. Must have $\frac{3}{4}$ "discharge pipe if there is a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pressure relief valve.
 13. Combustible materials must NOT be stored near a gas water heater.
- f. Furnace.
1. Gas fired furnaces cannot be installed in a bedroom or sleeping area.
 2. Furnace must have a securely attached cover installed on the gas piping and ahead of the union within 6 feet and in the same room as the gas fired appliance.
 3. Furnace must have securely attached cover on front of furnace (over flame).
 4. Furnace must have all manufacturer's covers and vents intact.
 5. No space heaters are allowed.
 6. Must have gas shut off valve on gas fired furnace.
 7. Must have adequate ducts in the home for delivery of heat.
 8. Must not have holes in the furnace.
 9. Must not have holes in the ductwork.
 10. Must be well ventilated.
 11. Must have a clean filter.
 12. Must be in good operating condition.
 13. Must be properly installed and maintained as per requirements of manufacturer.

g. Fuse Box.

Must be covered.

Must contain blanks in the fuse box where applicable.

All fuses must be present in the fuse box where applicable.

h. Basements.

1. Lights must be contained in porcelain fixtures.
2. Steps must be lighted and light must be controlled by a wall switch.
3. Must not have surface water standing more than 3 days.
4. Sump pumps may be required.
5. Sump pumps must be covered.
6. No broken windows are allowed.
7. No openings that could allow rodents to enter the basement are allowed.
8. Must be free of debris
9. Steps must have a handrail on the open side.

i. Other General Conditions of the Unit.

1. No broken glass in the yard or near the home is allowed.
2. Excessive debris must be removed.
3. Exterior must be painted or have vinyl siding/brick or other acceptable exterior material. Paint must be intact and free of signs of deterioration.
4. Building materials may not lie in or around the yard for more than 5 days.
5. Insulation must be covered.
6. Exits must be free of debris.
7. At the discretion of the Inspector or the Leased Housing Director, the EHA may require additional maintenance/service for issues that affect the health, safety, and well-being of the family and the community.
8. Tripping hazards inside or outside of the unit are not permitted.
9. General Rule of Inspection:

If an appliance or other device is provided for the unit at the time of the initial lease, it **MUST** be in proper working order and in compliance with manufactures instructions as well as HUD Federal, Local and State laws.

<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation</p> <p>EHA does not require, but strongly suggests the installation of at least one Carbon Monoxide Detector in units that contain gas utilities.</p>

Where

necessary, the EHA will gain approval for the use of acceptability criteria which are based on federal, state and local codes, or national standards that satisfy the purpose of HQS. These include but are not limited to: HUD Housing Inspection Manual – Section 8 Existing Housing Program, The City of Evansville Council of American Building Officials regulations guide.

SEMAP INDICATORS RELATED TO INSPECTIONS AND HQS

Introduction

The following five SEMAP Indicators, totaling 50 points, are directly or indirectly related to PHA compliance with program inspection requirements:

SEMAP Indicator 2, Rent reasonableness: number of families assisted;

SEMAP Indicator 5, HQS quality control inspections: number of units under HAP contract during the last completed PHA fiscal year;

SEMAP Indicator 6, HQS enforcement: number of failed HQS inspections in the last year.

The scores for SEMAP Indicators 11 and 12 are determined by data submitted by the PHA to HUD through MTCS.

SEMAP Certifications and Scoring are discussed in Chapter 1, Introduction.

Certification of Indicators 2, 5, and 6 is audited by the EHA through quality control sampling. Sample size varies depending upon the housing authority size. The scores resulting from the EHA quality control process and certified by the EHA to HUD will be verified by the EHA independent auditor.

Indicator 2, Rent Reasonableness

When determining the rent to owner, data must be gathered on a variety of units in order to allow the PHA to make a comparability determination. EHA staff's conducting the initial pre-contract inspection is the most likely candidates to gather or verify the data, using the nine factors in the rent reasonableness procedure.

Indicator 5, HQS Quality Control Inspections

□□EHA supervisor or other qualified person must re-inspect a sample of units under contract during the last PHA fiscal year. The guidelines included in Table 10-1 determine the required sample size.

□□The universe referred to in Table 10-1 is the number of units under HAP contract at the end of the PHA's previous fiscal year. Example: The PHA fiscal year ends December 31, 2000. The SEMAP 2000 rating year for this PHA is January 1- December 31, 2000. The universe for this indicator is the number of units under HAP contract on December 31, 1999.

□□Completed HQS inspections included in the sample must be no older than three months at the time of the re-inspection. The sample must represent a cross section of neighborhoods where program units are located and inspections completed by all HQS inspectors. The sample should also include a cross-section of initial and annual and biennial inspections.

□□Quality control re-inspections should be conducted by staff trained in the PHA's inspection standards and should receive the same guidance as other PHA inspectors on inspection policies and procedures.

In addition to monitoring SEMAP compliance, quality control inspections provide feedback on inspectors' work, which can be used to determine if individual performance or general HQS training issues need to be addressed. For SEMAP purposes, an HQS deficiency found at the time of the quality control re-inspection represents a "fail" quality control inspection. When rating an individual inspector's performance, the quality control inspector should take into account whether the failed item occurred since the previous inspector was on site. Often the tenant can describe when the deficiency occurred and will be helpful in making this determination.

Deficiencies that occurred after the original inspection should not be held against the inspector's performance record.

The EHA should maintain a quality control tracking system for each SEMAP year, which indicates, the address of the units, date of original inspection and inspector, date of the quality control inspection, results of the quality control inspection, and location of the unit by neighborhood, zip code, census tract, etc.

Indicator 6, HQS Enforcement

□□All life-threatening HQS deficiencies must be corrected within twenty-four (24) hours of inspection and all other cited HQS deficiencies must be corrected no more than 30 calendar days from the inspection unless the EHA approved an extension of time for correction.

□□For HQS deficiencies that are the owner's responsibility and are not corrected within the prescribed time frames, the EHA must abate housing assistance payments beginning no later than the first of the month following expiration of the EHA violation notice. Violation notices should contain language regarding abatement of payment for owner failure to make corrections.

□□ For HQS deficiencies that are the responsibility of the tenant and are not corrected within the prescribed time frames, the EHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce family obligations following program requirements.

□□ Compliance with this indicator is determined through quality control of files and records. The number of failed units in the EHA's past fiscal year establishes the universe.

The EHA should establish the definition of deficiencies that will be considered emergency fail items and should put a procedure in place to record, track, and close violations within 24 hours of inspection or take abatement action.

Promptly following inspection, EHA's should issue violations letters for emergency fails to the responsible party. This may be done by fax, courier, overnight mail, or regular mail and should be followed by personal contact. EHAs should have a system to cover these circumstances on weekends and holidays when staff is not readily available to conduct re-inspections. Potential approaches include: phone calls to the tenant or owner within the 24 hour period to verbally determine compliance, followed by a site re-inspection the next business day; rotation of inspectors to cover holiday and Saturday re-inspections; receipt by fax of owner/tenant certifications that corrections are made within the required time frame, or telephone confirmation to a voice mail system followed by a re-inspection on the next business day.

Promptly following inspection, notices to correct routine violations should be issued and should state a date for compliance that allows time for corrections to be made and a re-inspection to be conducted within the 30-day time frame. Letters of violation should clearly state that failure to gain entry to the unit or failure to comply will result in abatement of assistance payments on the first of the month following the correction period.

Inspectors must identify the party responsible for each HQS violation listed on the inspection instrument so that proper notice can be sent to the owner and/or tenant for the appropriate items. This precludes abatement of owner rent when the violation(s) is the responsibility of the tenant. Housing assistance payments are never abated for tenant deficiencies.

The EHA must have a system to promptly identify units for which deficiencies have not been corrected within the required timeframe, in order to indicate abatement of rent and/or termination of assistance to the family. Termination of assistance procedures should be stated in the EHA administrative plan. In order to meet the SEMAP requirement to "take prompt and vigorous action" for tenant violations the EHA should strictly follow these procedures when the family fails to correct HQS violations.

EHA should monitor HQS enforcement on a regular basis (daily, weekly, or monthly) to guarantee that re-inspections occur within the proper time frames. EHA may not penalize owners for EHA failure to conduct the re-inspections on time. However, if owners fail to comply or allow entry into the unit, the EHA should notify the owner that it will begin abatement in 30 days.

For fairness and consistency, EHA's should have an established policy and procedure for

receiving and processing requests for HQS compliance deadline, including the conditions under which extensions will be granted. It is not advisable to grant extensions without just cause, or to grant verbal extensions; this can be construed as circumvention of the SEMAP requirement.

The EHA must have a system to record the results of SEMAP quality control reviews of inspections. At a minimum, the system should provide: the address of the unit, date of original failed inspection, responsibility for the deficiency (tenant or owner), date of re-inspection, result(s) of the re-inspection, date owner notified of abatement, actual date of abatement, any extensions to that date, and initiation and status of termination of tenancy. The EHA should regularly monitor the tracking system to assure compliance.

Indicator 11, Pre-Contract Inspections

☐☐ EHA must conduct initial inspections to determine that a unit passes HQS requirements on or before the effective date of the assisted lease and HAP contract.

☐☐ Scoring of this indicator is based upon the date of the passed inspection reported on the form HUD 50058 transmitted through MTCS. The EHA should routinely ensure that all new units pass HQS inspection prior to lease and HAP execution. The staff person responsible for signing the HAP contract should review the file to determine whether the unit passed before the HAP contract effective date.

Monthly MTCS reports should be monitored by the EHA to ensure that the system accurately reflects the EHA's performance.

Indicator 12, Annual or Biennial Inspections

☐☐ Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected annually or biennially and no more than 12 – 24 months following the most recent inspection.

☐☐ Scoring for this indicator is determined by data submitted to HUD for reporting in MTCS.

Following procedures described earlier in this chapter, the EHA should carefully determine the number of units to be scheduled for inspection in the upcoming SEMAP year.

Tracking systems and management reports should be in place to ensure that units are being inspected within the required 12-month period.

For purposes of this indicator, MTCS monitors the date of the last inspection of the unit to determine if it occurred within twelve to twenty-four months. EHA shall exercise caution that the correct date is placed into the system. The unit does not have to pass inspection within the time frame, but an inspection must occur.

Prompt scheduling is essential to getting all unit inspections conducted within required time frames. PHAs should review their scheduling procedures to determine if other processes that may result in inspections not being completed on time, are linked to biennial inspection, such as the recertification process or families that are searching for new units. PHAs are also encouraged to

streamline procedures and increase owner/tenant education to limit the number of units which are ready for inspection when scheduled. This requires a rescheduled or follow-up inspection.

PHAs should consider decoupling inspection from re-certifications to balance monthly inspector workload. Biennial inspections do not have to coincide with the recertification process.

Inspections may be de-coupled from the recertification process and conducted by other methods such as by zip code, specific buildings or apartment complexes, census tract or ownership.

Chapter 12

OWNER RENTS, RENT REASONABLENESS, AND PAYMENT STANDARDS

[24 CFR 982.503, 982.504, 982.505, 982.507]

EHA will determine rent reasonableness in accordance with 24 CFR 982.507. It is EHA's responsibility to ensure that the rents charged by owners are reasonable based upon unassisted comparable units in the rental market, using the criteria specified in 24 CFR 982.507(b).

This chapter explains EHA's procedures for determination of rent reasonableness, payments to owners, and adjustments to the payment standards, and rent adjustments. See Chapter 11 for additional constraints on rent (40 percent cap on affordability).

A. Making Payments to Owners [24 CFR 982.451]

Once the HAP Contract is executed, EHA begins processing payments to the landlord. A HAP register will be used as a basis for monitoring the accuracy and timeliness of payments. Checks are disbursed by EHA's Accounting Department to the owner each month, in one of the following ways:

1. Direct deposit to owner's account;
2. Remittance Advises mailed to owner's address of record;
3. Special issue deposits as required (ordered 2x/ month) mailed to owner's address of record; or

Excess Payments

The total of rent paid by the tenant plus EHA Housing Assistance Payment to the owner may not be more than the rent to owner specified in the HAP Contract. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to EHA.

Owners who do not return excess payments will be subject to penalties outlined in Chapter 18, Owner or Family Debts to EHA.

Late Payments to Owners

In keeping with generally accepted practices in the local housing market, EHA will pay to the owner a \$25.00 late fee, or the late fee specified in the owner's lease charged to tenants whose rent is late, whichever is lower, for Housing Assistance Payments that are not received by the owner by the 10th day of the month, if requested by the owner. The late fee shall apply to late Housing Assistance Payments after the first two calendar months of the HAP contract term. Proof of "mailed to" date will be the date the HAP register was run.

Proof of "received by owner" will be 10 calendar days after date of mailing by EHA.

EHA will not be obligated to pay any late payment penalty if HUD determines that late payment is due to factors beyond EHA's control, such as a delay in the receipt of program funds from HUD.

B. Rent Reasonableness Determinations [24 CFR 982.507]

EHA will determine and document on a case-by-case basis that the approved rent is reasonable in comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units in the market. EHA will not approve a lease until EHA determines that the initial rent to owner is a reasonable rent.

EHA must re-determine the reasonable rent:

1. Before any increase in the rent to owner;
2. If there is a 5 percent decrease in the published FMR in effect 60 days before the contract anniversary (for the unit size rented by the family) as compared with the FMR in effect one year before the contract anniversary;
3. If directed by HUD; and
4. Based on a need identified by EHA's auditing system.

EHA may elect to re-determine rent reasonableness at any other time.

At all times during the assisted tenancy, the rent to owner may not exceed the reasonable rent as most recently determined or re-determined by EHA.

The owner will be advised that by accepting each monthly housing assistance payment he or she is certifying that the rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises.

If requested, the owner must give EHA information on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere. The data for other unassisted units will be gathered from market surveys.

The market areas for rent reasonableness are census tracts/neighborhoods within EHA's jurisdiction. Subject units within a defined housing market area will be compared to similar units within the same area.

Rent Reasonableness Methodology

EHA bases its rent reasonableness determinations on current market surveys provided by an independent consultant with expertise in the local real estate market.

In addition, EHA may obtain information from other sources such as:

1. The state, city, real estate agents, or banks;
2. Classified ads, multiple listings, etc.; and
3. Owner -provided rent rolls of comparable units, confirmed by EHA.

COMPARABILITY

In making a rent reasonableness determination, the Evansville Housing Authority will compare the rent for the unit to the rent of comparable units in the same or comparable neighborhoods. The

Evansville Housing Authority will consider the location, quality, size, number of bedrooms, age, amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities of the unit and the comparable units.

The Evansville Housing Authority will maintain current survey information on rental units in the jurisdiction. The housing authority will also obtain from landlord associations and management firms the value of the array of amenities.

Owners are invited to submit information to the survey at any time. Owners may review the determination made on their unit and may submit additional information or make improvements to the unit that will enable the Evansville Housing Authority to establish a higher value.

The owner must certify the rents charged for other units. By accepting the housing assistance payment each month, the owner is certifying that the rent to owner is not more than the rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises.

EHA shall take the following unit characteristics into account in making rent reasonable determinations:

1. Size (number of bedrooms/square footage);
2. Location;
3. Quality and condition of the unit;
4. Amenities (number of bathrooms, washer/dryers, on site services, etc.);
5. Housing services;
6. Age of unit;
7. Unit type;
8. Maintenance; and
9. Utilities.

Change in Rent [CFR 982.308(g)]

The owner is required to notify EHA, in writing, at least 60 days before any change in the amount of rent to owner is scheduled to go into effect. Any requested change in rent to owner will be subject to rent reasonableness requirements [24 CFR 982.507].

C. Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503; Move to Work Agreement, TBA]

The payment standard is used to calculate the Housing Assistance Payment for a family.

Basic Range: Up to 120 percent of HUD FMR

Consistent with EHA's authority to establish its own policies regarding payment standards (Move to Work Agreement, TBA), EHA may set its payment standard between 90 percent and 110 percent of the HUD published Fair Market Rent (FMR).

EHA reviews the appropriateness of the payment standard annually when the FMR is published. EHA will establish payment standard amounts for each unit size.

MAXIMUM SUBSIDY

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) or Payment Standard published by HUD (requested by the Evansville Housing Authority and approved by HUD) determines the maximum subsidy for a family.

For a regular tenancy under the Certificate Program, the FMR/exception rent limit is the maximum initial gross rent under the assisted lease. This only applies until the transition of the merger of the Section 8 Certificate and Voucher programs as outlined in 24 CFR 982.502 is complete.

For the Voucher Program, the maximum payment standard will be 110% of the FMR without prior approval from HUD, or the exception payment standard approved by HUD.

For a voucher tenancy in an insured or noninsured 236 project, a 515 project of the Rural Development Administration, or a Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate project the payment standard may not exceed the basic rent charged including the cost of tenant-paid utilities.

For manufactured home space rental, the maximum subsidy under any form of assistance is the Fair Market Rent for the space as outlined in 24 CFR 982.888.

Accommodation Payment Standard

EHA may provide an accommodation payment standard for persons with disabilities under the following circumstances:

1. The family requests the accommodation in writing; and
2. The family provides verification of the disability meeting the standards described in Chapter 1, and the verification includes verification that the need for the higher payment standard is related to the disability.

The accommodation payment standard shall be established within the basic range, unless an increase beyond the basic range is approved by the EHA Board of Commissioners.

D. Adjustments to Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503]

Decision Points in Review of Payment Standards

EHA will review the following factors at least annually, and consider increasing the voucher payment standard within the basic range for units of particular size when the following conditions are true:

1. More than 40 percent of families are paying more than 30 percent of monthly gross income for rent and utilities; and
2. More than 25 percent of new voucher holders with vouchers of a particular unit size fail to lease up within 60 days of issuance.

Program Not to Contract by More than 5 percent Without Board Authorization

If either of the above conditions prevails, EHA shall increase the payment standard within the basic range for units of different sizes, if it can do so within the allocated budget authority for the program without reducing the number of households served by the overall program by more than 5 percent.

EHA staff shall not increase the payment standard such that it causes the program to contract by more than 5 percent without specific authorization by the EHA Board of Commissioners.

Lowering of the Payment Standard

The analysis may indicate that the payment standards are too high, in which case the EHA may lower its payment standard to an appropriate amount within the basic range. Lowering of the FMR may require an adjustment of the payment standard. In any case, the payment standard will not be set below 90 percent of the FMR without authorization by the EHA Board of Commissioners. The lower payment standard will not apply to families who have already leased units under the higher standard until they move to a new unit or have a change in their family size or composition, or at the second annual reexamination after EHA lowers its payment standard.

APPLYING THE PAYMENT STANDARD

EHA is to use the lower of the payment standards that applies to the family unit size indicated on the voucher, or the actual unit size rented by the family.

The utility allowance for the actual unit size selected is always used regardless of the family's voucher size.

When changes in the payment standard apply to an existing housing payment

The payment standard that is applied to a family may be changed only at regular reexamination or when a family moves.

When a family moves to another unit, the EHA must apply a different payment standard if one of the following circumstances applies:

- If the payment standard has increased or decreased the new payment standard is used
- If EHA has adopted new subsidy standards, the payment standard for the appropriate unit size under the new occupancy standard is used.
- If the family's size or composition has changed the payment standard for the appropriate unit size is used.

If there is a change in family unit size resulting from a change in family size or composition, the new family unit size will be considered when determining the payment standard at the **next annual reexamination**.

A family may request an interim re-determination of the housing assistance payment at any time, based on a change in the family's income, adjusted income, size or composition.

Re-determination of the housing assistance payment as a result of an interim reexamination for these reasons does not affect the payment standard applicable to the family if the family remains in place. A participant receives a utility reimbursement only if the family pays some or all of its utilities and the rent to the owner is less than the housing assistance payment.

Chapter 13

RECERTIFICATIONS

[24 CFR 982.516]

In accordance with HUD requirements, EHA will re-examine the income and household composition of all families at least annually. Recertification and interim examinations will be processed in a manner that ensures families are given reasonable notice of decreases in the Housing Assistance Payment and corresponding increases in tenant rent (hereafter referred to as rent increases). This Chapter defines EHA's policy for conducting annual recertification. It also explains the interim reporting requirements for families and the standards for timely reporting of changes in family income or composition.

A. Annual Activities [24 CFR 982.516, 982.405]

There are three activities EHA must conduct on an annual basis:

1. Recertification of income and family composition;
2. Rent to owner adjustment.

B. Annual Recertification/Re-Examination [24 CFR 982.516]

Moves between Re-Examinations

When a family moves to another dwelling unit, the annual recertification will be scheduled to correspond with the effective date of the new HAP Contract.

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

Re-Examination Notice to the Family

EHA will maintain a re-examination tracking system and the household will be notified by mail and/or email of the recertification requirements at least 90 to 120 days in advance of the anniversary date. If requested as an accommodation by a person with a disability, EHA will provide the notice in an accessible format. EHA will also mail the notice to a third-party, if requested as reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

The anniversary date will be the first day of a given month. In situations when a HAP contract effective date is on a date other than the first of a given month, recertification date will be the first of the same month of the initial effective date. Examples:

☐ ☐ ☐ *When a HAP contract begins on the first of a month, recertification will take place after one year (i.e., 8/1/00 - 7/31/01; recertification date will be 8/1/01).*

☐ ☐ ☐ *When a HAP contract does not begin on the first of a month, recertification occurs the same month the contract is executed..*

Completion of Annual Recertification and Notice of Change in Rent

EHA will complete all recertifications for families before the anniversary date, including notifying the family of any increases in rent at least 30 days before the anniversary date. If the family's rent portion remains the same or decreases, EHA may give less than 30 days written notice to the family. EHA may also give less than 30 days written notice if the family did not supply all the requested documentation by the deadline given on the first two notices.

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities who are unable to complete their annual review electronically or by mail will be granted an accommodation which includes allowing a third party to assist them at another location, upon verification that the accommodation requested meets the need presented by the disability.

Collection of Information

All participant of the Leased Housing Department will receive a minimum of two written notifications to complete their annual recertification process..

First: EHA will mail and/or email the Annual Recertification notice This notice will specify the process to complete their recertification and the date by which the online or paper recertification must be completed..

Second: If the family does not complete the recertification either using the portal or returning a paper recertification, they will receive a second notice indicating a final deadline to complete the recertification process, including submitting all documentation for the annual recertification. This final notice will also indicate that failure to complete the recertification process will result in a termination letter to be sent on the day after the requested items are due into the office.

Third: Failure to complete the recertification will lead to the family and the Landlord receiving a termination letter, stating that the family's assistance will be terminated effective on the first day of the scheduled recertification month.

Failure to Respond to Notification to Recertify

If the family fails to submit some or all of their required documents by the deadline noted in the first notification, and has not made prior arrangements with EHA, EHA will mail a second notification letter to the family. The second notification will outline the steps necessary for the family to complete their review, and if necessary will be attached to another set of review forms for the family to complete.

If the family fails to respond to the second notice, and has not rescheduled or made prior arrangements, EHA will send the family notice of termination and offer them an informal hearing.

Exceptions to these policies may be made by the Leased Housing Director if the family is able to document an emergency situation that prevented them from completing their recertification, or, if requested, as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.

Documents Required From the Family

In the notification letter to the family, EHA will include instructions for the family to submit the following:

1. Documentation of all income and assets declared by the family on their Personal Declaration and/or as requested by EHA;
2. Documentation of any deductions/allowances;
3. Personal Declaration form completed by head of household, and signed and dated by all family members age 18 and older;
4. Authorization for the Release of Information completed by head of household, and signed and dated by all family members age 18 and older; and
5. EHA citizenship declaration forms completed by head of household and all family members age 18 and older.
6. Recertification Packet
7. Zero income certification

Participant Identification

At the time of any annual reexamination, including one performed at the time of re-contracting (moves), each adult member of the family, including any approved live-in aide, must provide proof of identity in the form of either:

1. A government issued photo identification card, or
2. A non-government photo identification card and one other form of identification.

All identification must be valid and current. Failure to provide appropriate identification or documentation that the family has undertaken actions to obtain proper identification, within 30 days of the EHA's request shall be considered a violation of the family's obligations and grounds for termination of assistance.

Verification of Information

EHA will follow the verification procedures and guidelines described in Chapter 8. Verification documents for re-examinations must be current within 60 days of the submission deadline date stated in the family's initial notification letter.

Tenant Rent Increases

If tenant rent increases, a 30-day notice is sent to the family prior to the scheduled effective date of the annual recertification.

If less than 30 days are remaining before the scheduled effective date of the annual recertification, the tenant rent increase will be effective on the first of the month following the 30-day notice.

If there has been a misrepresentation or a material omission by the family, or if the family causes a delay in the re-examination processing, there will be a retroactive increase in rent to the scheduled effective date of the annual recertification. The family will forfeit the 30 day notice if they are responsible for a delay in timely processing of the annual recertification.

Tenant Rent Decreases

If tenant rent decreases, the decrease will be effective on the scheduled annual recertification date.

If the family causes a delay so that the processing of the re-examination is not complete by the anniversary date, the rent change will be effective on the first day of the month following completion of the re-examination processing by EHA.

C. Reporting Interim Changes [24 CFR 982.516]

Additional Family Members

Program participants must report all changes in household composition to EHA between annual re-examinations. This includes additions to the family composition due to birth, adoption and court-awarded custody and/or guardianship. The family must obtain EHA approval for all potential household members age 18 years or older prior to being added to the household. Additionally, the family must also obtain written consent from the landlord that the addition of family members 18 years or older is allowed. This consent must be in writing.

If any new family member is added, family income must include all income of the new family member. EHA will conduct an interim re-examination to review such additional income and will make the appropriate adjustments in the Housing Assistance Payment and family unit size.

The U.S. citizenship/eligible immigrant status of additional family members must be declared and verified as required at the first regular recertification after moving into the unit.

Increases in Income

Families are required to report all increases in income/assets in writing within 10 calendar days of the change.

Interim Re-Examination Policy

EHA shall conduct interim re-examinations when families report any changes in income/composition in the following cases:

1. Change in family composition, that results in the removal or addition of persons;
2. Written request from the family (example: FSS family who receives interim increase in family income wishes to increase their rent so that their FSS escrow will increase).
3. Decreases in income.

4. And when the family's annual adjusted income increases by 10%, except due to earned income, unless an interim decrease adjustment was completed for the family after the last processed Annual recertification for earned income decreasing (HOTMA).

Decreases in Income

Participants may report a decrease in income and other changes which would reduce the amount of tenant rent, such as an increase in allowances or deductions. EHA must calculate the change in tenant rent if a decrease in income is reported.

EHA Error

If EHA makes a calculation error at admission to the program or at an annual re-examination, an interim re-examination will be conducted, if necessary, to correct the error, but the family will not be charged retroactively if the correct calculation results in an increase in rent. Families will be given decreases, when applicable; retroactive to the date the decrease for the change would have been effective had the rent been calculated correctly.

EHA will make a retroactive adjustment for any miscalculated income effective the first day of the following month after the month the error was reported or made (HOTMA).

D. Other Interim Reporting Issues

An interim re-examination does not affect the date of the annual recertification. Most interim reviews will be conducted by completing the Personal Interim Declaration form and by providing the required verification forms. (See Chapter 4, Voucher Issuances Process, and Chapter 14, Moves with Continued Assistance/Portability).

Any changes reported by participants, other than those listed in Section C above, will be noted in the file, but will not be processed between regularly-scheduled annual recertification's.

E. Income Changes Resulting from Welfare Program Requirements [24 CFR 5.615]

EHA will not reduce the family share of rent for families whose welfare assistance is reduced due to a "specified welfare benefit reduction," which is a reduction in benefits by the welfare agency specifically because of:

1. Fraud in connection with the welfare program; or
2. Non-compliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

However, EHA will reduce the rent if the welfare assistance reduction is a result of:

1. The expiration of a lifetime time limit on receiving benefits;
2. A reduction in welfare assistance resulting from the family's failure to obtain employment, after having complied with welfare program requirements; or

3. A reduction in welfare assistance resulting from a family member's failure to comply with other welfare agency requirements.

Families Affected by Welfare Rules

Families are affected by the welfare rules discussed above if they receive benefits for welfare or public assistance from a state or public agency program which requires, as a condition of eligibility to receive assistance, the participation of a family member in an economic self-sufficiency program.

Definition of "Imputed Welfare Income"

"Imputed welfare income" is the amount of annual income, not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is included in the family's income for purposes of determining rent.

The amount of imputed welfare income is determined by EHA, based on written information supplied to EHA by the welfare agency, including:

1. The amount of the benefit reduction;
2. The term of the benefit reduction;
3. The reason for the reduction; and
4. Subsequent changes in the term or amount of the benefit reduction.

The family's annual income will include the imputed welfare income, as determined at the family's annual or interim re-examination, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction specified by the welfare agency.

The amount of imputed welfare income will be offset by the amount of additional income the family receives that commences after the sanction was imposed. When additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income will be reduced to zero.

If the family was not an assisted resident when the welfare sanction began, imputed welfare income will not be included in annual income.

Verification before Denying a Request to Reduce Rent

EHA will obtain written verification or verbal phone verification from the welfare agency stating that the family's benefits have been reduced due to fraud or non-compliance with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activity requirements before denying the family's request for rent reduction. EHA will rely on the welfare agency's written notice or verbal phone verification regarding welfare sanctions.

Family Dispute of Amount of Imputed Welfare Income

If the family disputes the amount of imputed income, the Housing Specialist or the

Leased Housing Director will review the calculation for accuracy. If EHA denies the family's request to modify the amount, EHA will provide the tenant with a notice of denial, which will include:

1. An explanation for EHA's determination of the amount of imputed welfare income;
2. A statement that the tenant may request an informal hearing; and
3. A statement that the grievance information received from the welfare agency cannot be disputed at the informal hearing, and the issue to be examined at the informal hearing will be EHA's determination of the amount of imputed welfare income, not the welfare agency's determination to sanction the welfare benefits.

F. Notification of Results of Recertification's [HUD Notice PIH 98-6]

The HUD Form 50058 will be completed and transmitted as required by HUD.

A continuation form noting the changes in rent portions will be either emailed or mailed to the owner and the tenant. Signatures are required by EHA staff and the Director. If the family disagrees with the rent adjustment, they may request an informal hearing.

G. Timely Reporting of Changes in Income and Assets [24 CFR 982.516(c)]

Standard for Timely Reporting of Changes

EHA requires that families report interim changes to EHA within ten (10) calendar days of when the change occurs. Any information, document or signature needed from the family, which is needed to verify the change, must be provided by the deadline specified by EHA.

Procedures When the Change is reported in a Timely Manner

EHA will notify the family and the owner of any change in the Housing Assistance Payment, which will take effect according to the following guidelines:

1. Increases in the tenant rent will be processed during the annual recertification; and
2. Decreases in the tenant rent are effective the first of the month following the month in which the change is reported, within the limitations described above for timely notification of reduced income. In general, rent reductions will not be processed until all the facts have been verified. However, a change may be implemented based on documentation provided by the family, pending third-party written verification.

Procedures When the Change is not reported by the Family in a Timely Manner

If the family does not report the change as described above, the family will have caused a delay in the interim re-examination processing and the following guidelines will apply:

1. Increases in tenant rent will be effective retroactive to the date it would have been effective had it been reported on a timely basis. The family will be liable for any overpaid housing assistance and may be required to sign a repayment agreement; and

2. Decreases in tenant rent will be effective on the first of the month following the month that the change was reported, assuming the family complies with all EHA-required document submission deadlines.
3. If a family failed to report an increase to the household income within the required timeframe and it lead to EHA overpaying the rent for a period of three consecutive months, the family will be terminated from the program. The family will have the right to request a hearing if in disagreement with the decision.

Procedures When the Change is not processed by EHA in a Timely Manner

“Processed in a timely manner” means that the change goes into effect on the date it should, by policy, when the family reports the change in a timely manner. If the change cannot be made effective on that date, the change has not been processed by EHA in a timely manner.

In the event that a change is not processed by EHA in a timely manner, an increase will be effective after the required 30-day notice prior to the first of the month after completion of processing by EHA.

If the change resulted in a decrease, the overpayment by the family will be calculated retroactively to the date it should have been effective, and the owner will be credited for the amount the HAP was underpaid. The owner will then be responsible for crediting or reimbursing the family for any rent they overpaid during this period.

Appointment Policy

All families are expected to promptly keep all appointments set with EHA, including periodic unit inspections, and briefings sessions and other group appointments.

Unless excused by EHA, **all** participants 18 years of age and older must attend all appointments set for the family. A person 18 yrs. of age or older must be present to allow an inspection of the unit.

Late Arrival

A family will be considered to have missed the appointment if it is more than 10 minutes late for an appointment, briefing session, other group appointment; or a periodic unit inspection. All late arrivals for appointments, briefings, orientations, other group/one-on-one appointments will be rescheduled for the applicant/participant.

MISREPRESENTATION BY THE APPLICANT OR PARTICIPANT

If an applicant or Section 8 participant is found to have made willful misrepresentations at any time which resulted in the applicant or Section 8 participant being classified as eligible, when, in fact, they were ineligible, applicant will be declared ineligible and the Section 8 participant will be terminated because of the act of fraud and/or willful misrepresentation by the applicant/Section 8 participant. If such misrepresentation resulted in the Section 8 participant paying a lower rent than was appropriate, the Section 8 participant shall be required to pay the difference between the actual payments and the amount which should have been paid. Participant must sign a repayment agreement

and make timely agreed upon installments to remain on the program. If the participant fails to comply, they will be subject to outside collection activity, terminated from the program and the debt reported to HUD's EIV system. In justifiable instances, the HA may take such other actions as it deems appropriate, including referring the Section 8 participant to the proper authorities for possible criminal prosecution.

Chapter 14

MOVES WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE/PORTABILITY

[24 CFR 982.314, 982.353, 982.355(a)]

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

A. Allowable Moves

Provided a family's assistance is not being terminated by EHA, a family may move to a new unit with continued assistance when:

1. EHA has terminated the HAP Contract due to a breach by the owner;
2. The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, or has commenced an action to evict the tenant, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the family, and EHA has determined that the family is not in violation of its family obligations;
3. The owner is selling the unit, and the owner and the tenant mutually agree to terminate the lease;
4. The family has a right to terminate the lease and has given proper notice of lease termination;
5. An owner and a family mutually agree to terminate a lease to facilitate a move to another unit owned or managed by the same landlord; or
6. An emergency arises which, in the opinion of EHA, necessitates a move by the family whether or not proper notice of lease termination has been given by the family.

B. Restrictions on Moves [24 CFR 982.314, 982.552(a)]

Families may not move within EHA's jurisdiction, or outside EHA's jurisdiction under portability procedures, during the initial year of assisted occupancy, unless there are circumstances beyond the control of the family which require a move as an accommodation for a family member with a disability or for other good cause.

Families may not move more than once in a 12-month period, unless there are circumstances beyond the control of the family which require a move as an accommodation for a family member with a disability or for other good cause.

Families must repay in full the balance of any debt owed to EHA or an owner prior to the issuance of a voucher to move, regardless of whether a payment agreement is current or in arrears, except in rare circumstances described in Chapter 18, Owner or Family Debts to EHA.

EHA will deny permission to move if there is insufficient funding for continued assistance.

Families must repay in full the balance of any debt owed a public utility for a utility payment that is the responsibility of the Family prior to the issuance of a voucher to move, regardless of whether a payment agreement is current or in arrears, except in rare circumstances described in Chapter 18, Owner or Family Debts to EHA.

C. Procedure for Moves [24 CFR 982.314]

Families considering transferring to a new unit will be required to meet with the caseworker and review an orientation packet. All families who are moving, including any families moving into or out of the Evansville Housing Authority's jurisdiction, will be required to attend a mover's briefing/orientation prior to the Evansville Housing Authority entering a new HAP contract on their behalf.

This briefing/orientation is intended to provide the following:

- A. A refresher on program requirements and the family's responsibilities. Emphasis will be on giving proper notice and meeting all lease requirements such as leaving the unit in good condition;
- B. Information about finding suitable housing and the advantages of moving to an area that does not have a high concentration of poor families;
- C. Payment standards, and the utility allowance schedule;
- D. An explanation that the families share of rent may not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income;
- E. Portability requirements and opportunities;
- F. The need to have a reexamination conducted within 120 days prior to the move;
- G. An explanation and copies of the forms required to initiate and complete the move; and
- H. All forms and brochures provided to applicants at the initial briefing.

Families are required to give proper 30 day written notice of their intent to terminate the lease. In accordance with HUD regulations, no notice requirement may exceed 60 days. During the initial term, families may not end the lease unless they and the owner mutually agree to end the lease. If the family moves from the unit before the initial term of the lease ends without the owner's and the Evansville Housing Authority's approval, it will be considered a serious lease violation and subject the family to termination from the program.

The family is required to give the Evansville Housing Authority a written notice to terminate the lease at the same time as it gives the notice to the landlord. A family's failure to provide a copy of the lease termination notice to the Evansville Housing Authority will be considered

a violation of Family Obligations and may cause the family to be terminated from the program.

A family who gives notice to terminate the lease must mail the notice by certified mail or have the landlord or his agent sign a statement stating the date and time received. The family will be required to provide the certified mail receipt and a copy of the lease termination notice to the Evansville Housing Authority, or a copy of the lease termination notice and the signed statement stating the date and time the notice was received. If the landlord or his/her agent does not accept the certified mail receipt, the family will be required to provide the receipt and envelope showing that the attempt was made.

Failure to follow the above procedures may subject the family to termination from the program.

ABSENCE FROM THE ASSISTED UNIT

Absence means that no member of the family is residing in the unit. Families participating in the program may be absent for a period of 14 calendar days without notifying the HA. If the family anticipates being absent for more than 14 consecutive calendar days, the Head of Household must request written permission from the HA prior to leaving the assisted unit. The written request must be submitted 30 calendar days in advance of the anticipated absence. The HA may approve absences in excess of 14 consecutive calendar days for vacation, hospitalization or other good cause as presented to the HA by head of household. The HA will respond in writing within 10 calendar days of the receipt of the request for approved absence. The HA will not approve any request for absence for a period of more than 180 consecutive calendar days in any circumstance, or for any reason.

Note:

If an emergency situation exists, such as hospitalization, the head of household must notify the HA by telephone as soon as possible and request a determination via the telephone. Verbal request for determination may only be made in emergency situations. The HA will respond verbally and follow-up its verbal determination in writing within ten calendar days of the verbal request.

Absence of Any Member

Any member of the household will be considered permanently absent if s/he is away from the unit for six (6) consecutive months except as otherwise provided in this Administrative Plan.

Absence due to Medical Reasons

If any family member leaves the household to enter a facility such as hospital, nursing home, or rehabilitation center, the HA will seek advice from a reliable qualified source as to the likelihood and timing of their return. If the verification indicates that the family member will be permanently confined to a nursing home, the family member will be considered permanently absent. If the verification indicates that the family member will return in less than 180 consecutive days, the family member will not be considered permanently absent.

If the person who is determined to be permanently absent is the sole member of the household, assistance will be terminated in accordance with the HA's "Absence of Entire Family" policy.

Absence due to Incarceration

If the sole member is incarcerated for more than 180 consecutive days, s/he will be considered permanently absent. Any member of the household, other than the sole member, will be considered permanently absent if s/he is incarcerated for 6 consecutive months.

The HA will determine if the reason for any family member's incarceration is for drug-related or violent criminal activity and will pursue termination of assistance for the family if deemed appropriate.

Foster Care and Absences of Children

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

If the time period is to be greater than 6 months from the date of removal of the child/ren, the Certificate/Voucher size will be reduced. If children are removed from the home permanently, the certificate or voucher size will be reduced in accordance with the HA's subsidy standards.

Absence of Adult

If neither parent remains in the household nor the appropriate agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for the children for an indefinite period, the HA will treat that adult as a visitor for up to the first 120 days.

If during or by the end of that period, court-awarded custody or legal guardianship has been awarded to the caretaker, the Certificate or Voucher will then be transferred to the caretaker.

If custody or legal guardianship has not been awarded by the court, but the action is in process, the HA will secure verification from social services staff or the attorney as to the status.

If the appropriate agency cannot confirm the guardianship status of the caretaker, the HA will review the status at 90 day intervals.

The caretaker will be allowed to remain in the unit, as a visitor, until a determination of custody is made or up to 9 months total.

The HA will transfer the voucher to the caretaker, in the absence of a court order, if the caretaker has been in the unit for more than 9 months and it is reasonable to expect that custody will be granted.

When the HA approves a person to reside in the unit as caretaker for the child/ren, any income of this person will be counted pending a final disposition. The HA will work with the appropriate service agencies and the landlord to provide a smooth transition in these cases.

If a member of the household is subject to a court order that restricts him/her from the home for more than 6 months, the person will be considered permanently absent.

If an adult family member leaves the household for any reason, the family must report the change in family composition to the HA within ten (10) business days.

The family will be required to notify the HA in writing within ten (10) business days when family member leaves the household for any reason or moves out. The notice must contain a certification by the family as to whether the member is temporarily or permanently absent. The family member will be determined permanently absent if verification is provided.

Time extension may be granted as an accommodation upon request by a person with a disability.

If the sole household member or an adult household member is permanently absent due to military duty, he/she will be withdrawn from the HCVP but may be eligible for special readmission when discharged or on military leave from military duty.

If readmission is desired, the HOH must make a written request to the Director of Leased Housing within 10 days of being discharged or returning from active duty. The Director shall ask for a proof of all supporting documentation regarding the Military Discharge and any other information that may be needed to determine eligibility. Upon review, a decision will be made to either readmit or deny the request.

Students

Full time students who attend school away from the home and live with the family during school recess will be considered temporarily absent from the household.

Visitors

Any person not included on the HUD 50058 who has been in the unit more than 14 consecutive days, or a total of 30 days in a 12-month period, will be considered to be living in the unit as an unauthorized household member.

Absence of evidence of any other address will be considered verification that the visitor is a family member.

Statements from neighbors and/or the landlord will be considered in making the determination.

Use of the unit address as the visitor's current residence for any purpose that is not explicitly temporary shall be construed as permanent residence.

The burden of proof that the individual is a visitor rests on the family. In the absence of such proof, the individual will be considered an unauthorized member of the family and the HA will terminate assistance since prior approval was not requested for the addition.

In a joint custody arrangement, if the minor is in the household less than 183 calendar days per year, the minor will be considered to be an eligible visitor and not a family member.

Reporting Additions to Owner and HA

Reporting changes in household composition to the HA is both a HUD and an HA requirement.

The family obligations require the family to receive advance HA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit. The HA will conduct an application appointment which the head of household and any adult family members who are seeking to be added must attend. The HA shall notify the family of its determination in writing. No persons should move in until approval from the HA has been received. If the family does not obtain prior written approval from the HA, any person the family has permitted to move in will be considered an unauthorized household member. Families are required to report any additions to the household resulting from the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child in writing to the HA within ten (10) days of the move-in date.

An interim reexamination will be conducted for any additions to the household.

In addition, the lease may require the family to obtain prior written approval from the owner when there are changes in family composition.

Reporting Absences to the HA

Reporting changes in household composition is both a HUD and an HA requirement.

If a family member leaves the household, the family must report this change to the HA, in writing, within ten (10) days of the change and certify as to whether the member is temporarily absent or permanently absent. When available to do so, an adult family member who is leaving the household should remove him/herself in writing from the lease and Section 8 participating family.

The HA will conduct an interim evaluation for changes which affect the TTP in accordance with the interim policy.

CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AFTER FAMILY BREAK-UP

The HA shall determine which family members will continue to receive assistance after a family break-up. The head of household, spouse or any adult member of the household must notify the HA that there has been a family break-up and continued assistance is being requested. The assisted family member making the request must submit the request in writing to the HA and request a determination. The request must be made within 10 calendar days of the break-up. The HA will consider the following factors in making this determination:

1. Assisted Unit: Whether the assistance should remain with family members remaining in the original assisted unit.
2. Interest of Family Members: The interest of minor children or of ill, elderly or disabled family members.
3. Physical Violence: Whether family members are forced to leave the unit as a result or actual or threatened physical violence against family members by a spouse or other member of the household.

The HA will issue a determination within 10 calendar days of receipt of the request for a determination. The person requesting the determination may request an Informal Hearing in accordance with the HA established procedures if they disagree with the determination of the HA.

Note:

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family in a divorce or separation under a settlement or judicial decree, the HA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance in the program.

Issuance of Voucher

EHA will recertify the income of families before it issues a voucher to move, unless the family's income verification on file is dated 60 days from the date of issuance.

The annual recertification date will be changed to coincide with the new lease-up date.

If the family does not locate a new unit, by the contract end date, they may remain in the current unit for as long as the owner permits. This permission to continue to live in the unit must be given in writing to both the EHA and tenant. If the family does not move within 60 days of the date of issuance, the family must restart the issuance process from the beginning.

Notice Requirements

The family must give the owner the number of days of written notice of intent to vacate required by the lease, and must simultaneously give a copy of the written notice to EHA.

The regular Housing Choice Voucher briefing session emphasizes the family's responsibility to give the owner and EHA proper written notice of any intent to move.

Timing of Payments

Assistance stops at the previous unit at the end of the month in which the tenant moves from the unit, unless the lease is lawfully terminated mid-month and proper notice was given to do so. Assistance will start on the new unit on the effective date of the lease and contract for the new unit. Assistance payments may overlap for the month in which the family moves.

Moves to Other Units Owned by Landlord

A move within the same building or project, or between buildings owned by the same owner, will be processed like any other move.

D. Portability [24 CFR 982.353]

Portability applies to families moving out of or into EHA's jurisdiction from anywhere within the United States and its territories.

E. Restrictions on Portability

Applicants from Outside the Jurisdiction

A family will be permitted to move out of EHA's jurisdiction upon the initial issuance of their voucher if either the head of household or the spouse had a legal residence in Vanderburgh County (EHA's jurisdiction) on the date of their initial application for assistance. If neither the head of household nor the spouse had a legal residence in EHA's jurisdiction at the time of their initial application for assistance, the family must lease a unit in EHA's jurisdiction for at least one year prior to exercising portability. The Leased Housing Director may grant exceptions as a reasonable accommodation to a family with a member who has a disability.

EHA shall determine whether a family seeking to port-out to another jurisdiction is eligible for admission under the receiving housing authority's program.

Participants in the First Year of Occupancy

A participant that has leased up in the jurisdiction of another housing agency cannot port-in to EHA's program in the first year of assisted occupancy, except in the following circumstances:

1. The initial lease term is for less than 12 months, and the family gives proper notice to the owner of its intent to vacate;
2. EHA and initial PHA agree to the move;
3. The family's move is necessitated by an opportunity for education, job training or employment (based on documentation acceptable to EHA);
4. Relocation is needed to provide a reasonable accommodation pursuant to applicable fair housing laws; or
5. There are emergency or other circumstances that necessitate the move (based on documentation acceptable to EHA).

Other Denials of Incoming Portability

EHA will deny incoming portability if:

1. The family has any obligation to EHA or any other housing authority to pay money, and the family has failed to pay the debt off in full;
2. The family moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease; or
3. Denial of Portable Voucher for Moves in Violation of the Lease

In accordance with HUD regulations, the EHA shall not issue a voucher for portability if the family has moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease. If a voucher has been issued prior to the family moving, the voucher is cancelled and the participant family and the receiving PHA are notified in writing of the family's termination from the program and of the family's opportunity to obtain an informal hearing.

Notwithstanding the above, a family may receive a voucher from a public housing agency, including the EHA, and move to another jurisdiction under the tenant-based assistance program if the family has complied with all other obligations of the Section 8 program and has moved out of the unit in order to protect the health or safety of an individual who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the assisted dwelling unit.

The EHA shall require the family to provide a certification of domestic violence in accordance with Title VI, Violence against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act 2005 this Administrative Plan.

4. The family's criminal background check fails to meet EHA's standards described in Chapter 2 Section F. of this Plan.

F. Outgoing Portability [24 CFR 982.353, 982.355]

Within the limitations of the regulations and this policy, a participant family has the right to receive tenant-based voucher assistance to lease a unit outside EHA's jurisdiction, anywhere in the United States that is in the jurisdiction of a PHA with a tenant-based program. However, portability will be denied to families who seek to move to a jurisdiction with voucher payment standards in excess of 110% of EHA's voucher payment standard.* A family must specify the area to which the family wants to move.

Medical Documentation Not Shared Except With Family

In order to comply with the federal privacy act rules regarding health-related information (HIPAA), EHA shall not send a portable family's medical documentation to a receiving PHA. EHA may indicate to the receiving PHA that EHA has approved an accommodation for the family, without providing any of the details of the basis for the approval. EHA shall give a copy of the medical documentation it has on file directly to the family, on request, for them to provide to the receiving PHA to document medical or disability-related accommodations, deductions, or allowances.

Extensions and Suspensions (Tolling) of a Portable Voucher

The EHA will provide a 60-day extension of the voucher to a family who requests to port out during the initial term of the voucher.

For port-outs requested after the initial term of the voucher, the EHA will provide an extension through the end of the 120-day maximum term of the voucher.

For incoming families, the EHA does not normally toll or suspend the term of the voucher it issues as the receiving PHA if the family returns a Request for Tenancy Approval. Unless the EHA has determined it will absorb the family, the EHA may toll or suspend the term of the voucher only with the prior written approval of the initial PHA and upon receipt of a revised HUD 52665 that extends the term of the voucher and extends the 60 day deadline for returning a billing (Part II of the HUD 52665) to the initial PHA.

For families porting out, the receiving PHA is responsible for any tolling. The PHA will not absolve the receiving PHA of its requirements to meet the deadlines imposed by Part I of the HUD 52665 as completed by the PHA unless the PHA obtains the PHA's prior written approval and modification of the original HUD 52665.

G. Incoming Portability [24 CFR 982.355]

Criminal Background Check

EHA will conduct a criminal background history check and will apply the same admissions criteria as identified in Chapter 2 Section F

Absorption or Administration

EHA will accept a family with a valid voucher from another jurisdiction and either administer or absorb the voucher, at its option.

If EHA administers the voucher, the family will be issued a “portable” voucher by EHA. The term of the portable voucher will not expire before 30 days after the expiration date of the voucher issued by the initial PHA. The family must submit to EHA a Request for Tenancy Approval for an eligible unit during the term of the voucher. EHA may approve extensions requested by the initial PHA if such extensions are consistent with this Administrative Plan. However, if the family decides not to lease-up in EHA’s jurisdiction, they must contact the initial PHA to request an extension. EHA and another PHA may mutually agree to cross-absorb portable vouchers for each other’s PHA.

Income Eligibility

A family that ports-in to EHA’s program and leases a unit for the first time under the Housing Choice Voucher Program must be income eligible under EHA’s program.

If a family was already receiving assistance in the initial PHA tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program, EHA will not re-determine income eligibility.

Subsidy Standards

EHA will issue a “portability voucher” based on the information sent from the original housing authority. If the family has a change in family composition which would change the voucher size, EHA will change to the proper size based on criteria set in Chapter 7, Additions to the Household.

Income and Total Tenant Payment of Incoming Portables [982.353(d)]

EHA will conduct a recertification interview to verify the information provided, when documents are missing or are more than 60 days old, or when there has been a change in the family's circumstances. Otherwise, EHA will not re-verify the income information provided.

If EHA conducts a family recertification, EHA will seek to avoid causing a delay in the issuance of a voucher.

EHA will refuse to enter into a contract on behalf of an incoming portable family if the families’ income is so high that the family will not qualify for assistance (\$0 subsidy amount).

Requests for Approval of Tenancy

A briefing from EHA staff is mandatory for all incoming portability families.

When the family submits a Request for Tenancy Approval, it will be processed using EHA's policies. If the family does not submit a Request for Tenancy Approval or does not execute a lease, EHA will notify the initial PHA within 180 days from the date of voucher issuance by the initial PHA that no Request for Tenancy Approval has been submitted by the family.

EHA will notify the family of its responsibility to contact the initial PHA if the family wishes to move outside EHA's jurisdiction under continued portability.

Regular Program Functions

EHA will perform all program functions applicable to the tenant-based assistance program, including:

1. Annual re-examinations and recertifications of family income and composition;
2. Annual or biennial inspection of the unit;
3. Interim examinations when requested by the tenant or as deemed necessary by EHA;
4. Other regular program functions.

EHA's policies and procedures related to annual and ongoing functions will govern the administration of vouchers for families who have leased units under portability procedures.

Terminations

EHA will notify the initial PHA in writing of any termination of assistance within ten (10) business days of the termination. If the family requests an informal hearing, the hearing shall be conducted by EHA, using the hearing procedures included in this Plan. EHA will not notify the initial housing authority of the termination until the informal hearing process is complete. A copy of the hearing decision shall be furnished to the initial PHA.

The initial PHA is responsible for collecting any amounts owed by the family to the initial PHA, and for monitoring repayment. If the initial PHA notifies EHA that the family is in arrears or the family has refused, without good cause, to sign a payment agreement, EHA shall terminate assistance to the family.

Required Documents

As receiving PHA, EHA will require the documents listed on the HUD Portability Billing form from the initial PHA.

Billing Procedures

If the family leases up successfully, EHA will notify the initial PHA within 180 days from the date of voucher issuance, and the billing process will commence.

As receiving PHA, EHA shall bill the initial PHA monthly for Housing Assistance Payments. The billing cycle for other amounts will also be monthly, including administrative fees and special claims, unless requested otherwise by the initial PHA.

EHA will bill 100 percent of the Housing Assistance Payment, 100 percent of special claims and 80 percent of the administrative fee (at the initial PHA's rate) for each “portability” voucher leased as of the first day of the month.

EHA will notify the initial PHA of changes in subsidy amounts and will rely upon the initial PHA to notify EHA of changes in the administrative fee amount to be billed.

Chapter 15

CONTRACT TERMINATIONS

[24 CFR 982.311, 982.314]

The Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract is the contract between the owner and EHA which defines the responsibilities of both parties. This chapter describes the circumstances under which the contract can be terminated by EHA and the owner, and the policies and procedures for such terminations.

A. Contract Termination [24 CFR 982.311]

The term of the HAP Contract is the same as the term of the lease. The contract between the owner and EHA may be terminated by EHA, or by the owner or tenant terminating the lease. No subsidy payments on behalf of the family will be made by EHA to the owner for any period of time after the month in which the contract is terminated. The owner must reimburse EHA for any subsidies paid by EHA for any period after the contract termination date.

If the family continues to occupy the unit after the contract is terminated, the family is responsible for the total amount of rent due to the owner. The owner will have no right to claim compensation from EHA for vacancy loss under the provisions of certificate HAP Contracts effective before October 2, 1995.

After a contract termination, if the family meets the criteria for a move with continued assistance, the family may lease-up in another unit. The contract for the new unit may begin during the month in which the family moved from the old unit.

B. Termination by the Family: Moves [24 CFR 982.314(c) (2)]

Family termination of the lease must be in accordance with the terms of the lease.

C. Termination of Tenancy by the Owner: Evictions [24 CFR 982.310]

Notice

If the owner wishes to terminate the lease, the owner must provide EHA and the tenant with proper written notice as stated in the lease, at or before the commencement of the eviction action, specifying the grounds for termination of tenancy. The owner eviction notice includes any notice to vacate, or a complaint, or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action.

EHA requires that the owner specify the section of the lease that has been violated and cite some or all of the ways in which the tenant has violated that section, as documentation for EHA's decision regarding termination of assistance.

Reasons for Eviction

During the term of the lease, the owner may not terminate the tenancy except for the grounds stated in the HUD regulations, as follows:

1. Serious or repeated violations of the lease, including but not limited to failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease, or repeated violation of the terms and conditions of the lease;
2. Violations of federal, state or local law that impose obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises; or criminal activity by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by the other residents, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises or any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises; or
3. Other good cause.

During the initial term of the lease, the owner may not terminate the tenancy for "other good cause" unless the owner is terminating the tenancy because of something the family did or failed to do [24 CFR 982.310].

Evidence of Criminal Activity

The owner may terminate tenancy and evict a family by judicial action for criminal activity by a "covered person" (i.e., the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control) if the owner determines by a preponderance the evidence they have engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of arrest or conviction, and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction.

Exclusion of Culpable Household Member

The owner may require a tenant to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit.

Consideration of Rehabilitation

When determining whether to terminate the tenancy for illegal drug use or alcohol abuse by a family member, the owner may consider whether the member:

1. Is no longer participating in the household;
2. Has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program; or
3. Has otherwise been successfully rehabilitated.

The owner may require the tenant to submit evidence of any of the above.

Actions of termination by the owner must be consistent with Fair Housing rules as stated in 24 CFR 5.105.

Housing Assistance Payments

Housing Assistance Payments are paid to the owner under the terms of the HAP Contract. If the owner has begun eviction and the family continues to reside in the unit, EHA shall continue to make Housing Assistance Payments to the owner until the owner has obtained a court judgment. If the action is finalized in court, the owner must provide EHA with the documentation, including notice of the lockout date.

Issuing a Voucher to a Family under Eviction

If an eviction is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease, and if EHA has no other grounds for termination of assistance, EHA may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance provided that all rent arrearage, if any, have been paid to the landlord in full.

D. Termination of the Contract by EHA [24 CFR 982.403, 982.404(a), 982.453, 982.454, 982.455, 982.552(a) (3)]

EHA shall terminate the HAP contract with the owner:

1. When the lease terminates;
2. When EHA terminates program assistance for the family;
3. If the owner breaches the HAP Contract (see Chapter 17, Owner Disapproval and Restriction);
4. If the family is required to move from a unit when the subsidy is too big for the family size (certificate program), or the unit does not meet the HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition;
5. If 180 days have passed since the last Housing Assistance Payment to the owner; or
6. If funding is no longer available under the ACC.

The PHA will determine whether there is sufficient funding to pay for currently assisted families based on its VMS Reporting, Budget Authority, and Projected HAP Disbursements from HUD. If the PHA determines there is a shortage of funding, prior to terminating any HAP contracts, the PHA will determine if any other actions can be taken to reduce program costs. The PHA shall also verify funding shortages with HUD Short Fall Prevention Team or similar agency in order to obtain any necessary agency approval.

In the event that the PHA decides to stop issuing vouchers as a result of a funding shortfall, and the PHA is not assisting the required number of special purpose vouchers (NED families, HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) families, and family unification program (FUP) families), when the PHA resumes issuing vouchers, the PHA will issue vouchers first to the special purpose voucher families on its waiting list until it has reached the required number of special purpose vouchers, when applicable.

If after implementing all reasonable cost cutting measures there is not enough funding available to provide continued assistance for all current participants, the PHA will terminate HAP contracts as a last resort.

Prior to terminating any HAP contracts, the PHA will inform the local HUD field office. The PHA will terminate the minimum number needed in order to reduce HAP costs to a level within the PHA's annual budget authority.

If the PHA must terminate HAP contracts due to insufficient funding, the PHA will do so in accordance with the following criteria and instructions:

Families comprising the required number of special purpose vouchers, including nonelderly disabled (NED), HUD-Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing (HUDVASH), and family unification program (FUP) will be the last to be terminated.

The PHA will terminate HAP contracts starting with Category 1 families. The PHA will only move to the next category when there are no families remaining in the current category and more HAP contract terminations are necessary.

Category 1: Families who are currently not receiving any HAP assistance, as determined by the last rent roll processed (this would not include those families who did not receive HAP assistance because they are searching for a new home).

Category 2: Families who have been issued a voucher but have not yet leased up will be "frozen" until further funding is available.

Category 3: Families who have committed program fraud or abuse within the past 6 months.

First, the PHA will terminate families who owe the PHA money but are not yet under repayment agreement.

Second, the PHA will terminate families who owe the PHA money, are under repayment agreement, but are not current based on the terms of the agreement.

Category 4: Last in, first out. Families will be terminated based on the date of admission to the program, starting with those most recently admitted.

Notice of Termination for HQS Space Standard

When EHA terminates the HAP Contract because of a violation of HQS occupancy standards, EHA will provide the owner and family written notice of termination of the contract. The HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which EHA gives such notice to the owner.

Note:

For the purposes of this plan, if a member of the current family has committed acts of fraud or has an arrest record, including a drug related arrest, that reflects that the family member may be a danger to the health, safety, or welfare of the community, then that person will not be allowed to be a participant on the program. The HA shall prohibit assistance to any household that includes an individual who is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

Chapter 16

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 5.902, 5.902, 5.903, 5.905, 982.4, 982.54, 982.552, 982.553, 982.555]

EHA may terminate assistance for a family because of the family's action or failure to act. EHA will provide families with a written description of the family obligations under the program, the conditions under which EHA terminates assistance, and EHA's informal hearing procedures.

A. Grounds for Termination [24 CFR 982.54, 982.552, 982.553]

Form of Denial/Termination

Denial of assistance for an applicant may include any or all of the following:

1. Denial of admission to Housing Choice Voucher Program;
2. Withdrawing a voucher after issuance;
3. Refusing to enter into a HAP Contract or approve a tenancy; and
4. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.

Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

1. Refusing to enter into a HAP Contract or approve a tenancy;
2. Terminating Housing Assistance Payments under an outstanding HAP Contract; and
3. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures;
4. Drug Related or Violent Criminal Activity;
5. A Housing Eviction while a participant on the HCVP; and,
6. Unauthorized Occupants residing in Voucher Assisted Household.

Denial of Assistance

EHA policies on denying assistance to households based on criminal history or previous history with the Section 8 program are outlined in detail in Chapter 2, Section F. of this Plan. Any reason for denial of assistance may also be grounds for termination of assistance.

Terminations of Assistance for Current Participants

EHA may terminate assistance to a family for any of the following reasons:

1. Failure to comply with a family obligation, including failure to provide information requested by EHA;
2. HUD-mandated terminations for:
 - a. Criminal history;
 - b. Failure to provide consent forms; and
 - c. Ineligible citizenship status.
3. Other violations of federal law or regulation; and

4. No HAP for 180 days.

B. Failure to Comply with Family Obligations

The Housing Authority (HA) may at any time terminate program assistance for a participant because of any of the following actions or inactions by the household.

The HA may terminate assistance if it determines that a family has failed to meet family obligations outlined on the voucher and described in 24 CFR 982.551, as follows:

1. The family must supply any information that EHA or HUD find necessary in the administration of the program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status (as provided by 24 CFR part 5).
“Information” includes any requested certification, release or other documentation;
2. The family must supply any information requested by EHA or HUD for use during admissions, at regularly scheduled re-examination or interim re-examination of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements;
3. The family must disclose and verify Social Security Numbers (as provided by 24 CFR 5.216) and must sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR 5.230;
4. All information supplied by the family must be true and complete;
5. The family is responsible for an HQS breach caused when the family fails to pay for any utilities which are to be paid by the tenant, or when the family fails to provide and maintain any appliances which are to be provided by the tenant (for tenant-caused damages, see Chapter 11, Section K);
6. The family must allow EHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice;
7. The family may not commit serious or repeated violations of the lease;
8. The family must follow proper move procedures. See Chapter 14.
9. The family must promptly give EHA a copy of any owner eviction notice;
10. The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence;
11. The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by EHA. The family must promptly inform EHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request EHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.
12. The family must promptly notify EHA if any family member no longer resides in the unit;

13. If EHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. If the family does not request approval or if EHA does not approve the request, the family may not allow a foster child or live-in aide to reside with the assisted family;
14. Members of the household may, with EHA's prior approval, engage in legal profit making activities in the unit, but only if such activities are incidental to primary use of the unit as a residence by members of the family;
15. The family may not sublease or otherwise receive compensation for anyone's occupancy of the unit;
16. The family may not assign the lease or otherwise transfer the unit;
17. The family must supply any information or certification requested by EHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any EHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with EHA for this purpose. The family must promptly notify EHA of any absence from the unit for any period in excess of 14 calendar days;
18. The family may not own or have any ownership interest in the unit;
19. The members of the family may not commit fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
20. The household members may 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;
21. If a household member's illegal use (or pattern of illegal use) of a controlled substance, or whose abuse (or pattern of abuse) of alcohol, is determined by the Evansville Housing Authority to interfere with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
22. The members of the household must not abuse alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; and
23. An assisted family, or members of the family, may not receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance while receiving another housing subsidy for the same unit or for a different unit, under any duplicative federal, state or local housing assistance program.
24. If the family has not reimbursed any HA for amounts paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit (under previous damage claim provisions), or other amounts owed by the family under lease.

25. If the family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward HA personnel.
26. If the family currently owes rent or other amounts to the HA or to another HA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.
27. If the family breaches an agreement with the HA to pay amounts owed to a HA, or amounts paid to an owner by a HA. (The HA, may offer a family the opportunity to enter an agreement to pay amounts owed to a HA or amounts paid to an owner by a HA. The HA may prescribe the terms of the agreement.)
28. If the responsibility for payment of utility service(s) falls on the participant, the utilities must be in the name of the head of household and or spouse only. This status must be maintained for the duration of occupancy or until a lease change is effective.
29. If any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program.
30. If any member of the household fails to report changes in income or family composition in accordance with this Administrative plan, the following procedures will be implemented:
 - A. Any changes reported or discovered within 90 days of the date of the change, the family will be required to attend a re-orientation of program rules and regulations. They will also be required to pay back any money owed to the Evansville Housing Authority resulting from the overpayment of assistance due to failure to report properly.

A second violation at any time during the remainder of the family's participation in the Section 8 Program may result in a mandatory termination of assistance and reporting in EIV.
 - B. Any changes reported or discovered after the initial 90 days of the change may result in a mandatory termination from the Section 8 Program. The family will also be required to pay back any money owed to the Evansville Housing Authority resulting from the overpayment of assistance due to failure to report properly.
 - C. Any changes reported or discovered after the initial 90 days of the change not resulting in an overpayment will require the family to attend a re-orientation of program rules and regulations.

A second violation at any time during the remainder of the family's participation in the Section 8 Program may result in a mandatory termination of assistance and reporting to EIV.
31. Any family member or guest causes damage to the unit or surrounding property as verified by an EHA inspection. If EHA determines the landlord is entitled to payments due to non-payment

of rent, damages, or other amounts owed under the landlords's lease by the family, and it is verified that the family has failed to satisfy such liability.

Definition of "Promptly"

The term "promptly" when used with the family obligations always means within 10 days.

Lease Violations

The following criteria will be used to decide if a serious or repeated violation of the lease will result in termination of assistance:

1. If the owner initiates termination of the tenancy, or terminates the tenancy, through court action for serious or repeated violation of the lease;
2. If the owner notifies the family and EHA of termination of tenancy for serious or
3. repeated lease violations, and the family moves from the unit without notice prior to the completion of court action;
4. If there are police reports, neighborhood complaints or other third-party information verifying serious or repeated violations of the lease;
5. If the family moves from the unit without providing notice to EHA and the owner; or If the family fails to pay rent and/or damages when due.

Proposed Additions to the Family

EHA will deny a family's request to add additional family members who are

1. Persons who have been evicted from public housing;
2. Persons who have previously violated a family obligation listed above and in 24 CFR 982.551 of HUD regulations;
3. Persons who have been part of a family whose assistance has been terminated for cause under the Certificate or Voucher program;
4. Persons who have engaged in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;
5. Persons who have committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
6. Persons who currently owe rent or other amounts to EHA or to another PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Housing Act; or
7. Persons who have engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward residents, the public or EHA personnel.

(Refer to Chapter 13, Recertification's, for further information on adding people to a subsidized family.)

Family Member Moves Out

Families are required to notify EHA if any family member leaves the assisted household. When the family notifies EHA, they must furnish the following information:

1. The date the family member moved out; and
2. A self-certified statement as to whether the family member is temporarily or permanently absent.
3. EHA reserves the right to request supporting documentation on an as-needed basis.

Limitation on Profit-Making Activity in Unit

Any business activity that results in the family's inability to use any of the living areas in the unit, such as a bedroom utilized for a business which is not available for sleeping, is prohibited.

Any use of the unit for a business that is not incidental to its use as a dwelling unit is prohibited.

Any illegal business or business not permitted by zoning is prohibited.

Interest in Unit

The owner may not reside in an assisted unit whether he or she is a member of the assisted family or not.

Missed Appointments and Deadlines [24 CFR 982.551, 982.552 (c)]

It is a family obligation to supply information, documentation, and certification as needed for EHA to fulfill its responsibilities. EHA schedules appointments and sets deadlines in order to obtain the required information. The family obligations also require that the family allow EHA to inspect the unit, and appointments are made for this purpose.

A participant who fails to keep an appointment, or to supply information required by a deadline without notifying EHA, may be sent a Notice of Termination of Assistance for failure to provide required information, or for failure to allow EHA to inspect the unit. The Notice will include information about requesting a hearing.

Requirement to Provide Information and Keep Appointments

The family will be given information about the requirement to keep appointments and the number of times appointments will be rescheduled, as specified in this Plan.

Appointments will be scheduled and time requirements (deadlines) will be imposed for the following events and circumstances:

1. Deadline for scheduling eligibility interview;
2. Appearance at eligibility interview for admissions;
3. Completion of verification procedures;
4. Attendance at voucher issuance and briefings;
5. Attendance at Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections;
6. Completion of recertification's; and
7. Requests for appeals.

Generally, acceptable reasons for missing appointments or failing to provide information by deadlines are:

1. Medical emergency;
2. Family emergency; or
3. Other good cause, as determined by EHA.

Procedure When Appointments are Missed or Information Not Provide

For most purposes in this Plan, the family will be given two opportunities before being issued a notice of termination or denial for breach of a family obligation.

The notice may be rescinded if the family offers to cure and the family does not have a history of non-compliance.

C. Terminations of Assistance for Criminal History [24 CRF 982.553(a)]

EHA shall terminate assistance for participants with the following history:

1. Eviction in last 3 years from federally assisted housing for illegal drug activity: EHA shall terminate assistance for participants who have been evicted from public or other federally assisted housing due to drug-related activity within the last three years. [24 982.553(a)]
 - a. Definition of drug-related criminal activity: Drug-related criminal activity means 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.
 - b. Evidence of rehabilitation or permanent absence of criminal from household: EHA may, however, admit the household if it determines that:
 - i. The evicted household member who engaged in drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by EHA; or
 - ii. The circumstances leading to the eviction no longer exist (for example, the criminal household member has died or is imprisoned).
 - a) Evidence of rehabilitation: EHA's standards for evidence of rehabilitation under this section may take into consideration documented evidence of rehabilitation for drug-related offenses if the applicant can provide all of the following:
 - i. Evidence of completion of a recognized drug treatment program;
 - ii. Commitment of appropriate services by a recognized service provider; and
 - iii. No re-offense in the two-year period preceding the issuance interview.
2. Current use/activity of illegal drugs: EHA shall terminate assistance to households if it determines that a household member is currently engaged in illegal drug use.
3. Methamphetamine production in federally assisted housing: EHA shall terminate assistance to a household if any household member has been convicted of the

manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.

4. Sex-offenders: EHA shall terminate assistance to a household if any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program.
5. Pattern of abuse of alcohol: EHA shall terminate assistance to a household if it has cause to believe that a 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.
6. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity; or safety of the owner, property management staff, or person that is performing a contract administration function or responsibility on behalf of EHA (including an employee, contractor, subcontractor or agent of EHA).

Definitions

“Covered person,” for purposes of 24 CFR 982 and this chapter, means a tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control.

“Drug” means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

“Drug-related criminal activity” means 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.

“Guest,” for purposes of this chapter and 24 CFR 5, subpart A and 24 CFR 982, means a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. The requirements of 24 CFR 982 applies to a guest as so defined.

“Household,” for the purposes of 24 CFR 982 and this chapter, means the family and PHA approved live-in aide.

“Other person under the tenant's control,” for the purposes of the definition of “covered person” and for 24 CFR 5 and 982 and for this chapter, means that the person, although not staying as a guest (as defined in this chapter) in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for lawful commercial purposes is not under the tenant's control.

“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.

Criminal/Credit Checks

EHA may at any time obtain a criminal history and/or credit check for any member of a participant household for the purpose of determining whether a family meets EHA's standards for continued participation in the program outlined in this chapter.

Standards for Violations

EHA will consider the use of a controlled substance or alcohol to be a pattern if there is more than one incident in a three-month period.

Engaged in or engaging in "violent criminal activity" means any act by an applicant, a participant, a household member, a guest, or other covered person, in the preceding three years, which involved 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, regardless of whether the activity results in the arrest or conviction of the applicant, participant, or household member.

The existence of the above-referenced behavior by any household member, guest or covered person, may be grounds for denial or termination of assistance, regardless of the participant's knowledge of the behavior.

In evaluating evidence of past and current behavior, EHA will give fair consideration to the seriousness of the activity with respect to how it would affect other residents, and/or the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future which could be supported by evidence of rehabilitation.

Standards for Terminating Assistance for Illegal Use or Possession for Personal Use of Illegal Drugs

Assistance to a family may be terminated if any member of the family uses or possesses illegal drugs, provided that the use or possession occurred no more than one year prior to the date that the family is notified that assistance will be terminated.

Assistance may not be terminated if the family member can demonstrate that he or she:

1. Has an addiction to a controlled substance, has a record of such an impairment, or
2. Is regarded as having such an impairment; and
3. Is recovering, or has recovered, from such an addiction, and does not currently use or possess controlled substances.

A family member who has engaged in the illegal use of drugs may be required to submit evidence of participation in, or successful completion of, a treatment program as a condition to being allowed to reside in the unit.

D. Termination for Failure to Submit Consent Forms

EHA shall terminate the assistance for a family if any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information required by EHA, including HUD Form 9886. This denial is required pursuant to 24 CFR 982.552(b).

E. Termination for Non-Eligible Immigration Status [24 CFR 5.514, 5.516, 5.518]

EHA must terminate assistance when required to do so under the regulations establishing citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Applicant and participant families, in which all members are neither U.S. citizens nor eligible immigrants, are not eligible for assistance. The assistance of any such participant families shall be terminated. EHA shall, on request, provide such applicants or families a hearing.

Assistance may not be terminated while verification of the participant family's eligible immigration status is pending.

False or Incomplete Information

EHA will verify eligible status, then continue, deny, terminate, or prorate assistance as appropriate.

EHA will deny or terminate assistance based upon the submission of false information or upon misrepresentation.

Procedure for Denial or Termination

If the family (or any member) claimed eligible immigrant status and the INS primary and secondary verifications failed to document the status, the family may make an appeal to the INS and request a hearing with EHA either after the INS appeal or in lieu of the INS appeal.

After EHA has made a determination of ineligibility, the family will be notified of the determination and the reasons and informed of the option for prorated assistance (if applicable).

F. Zero (\$0) Assistance Tenancies: No HAP for 180 days

EHA is required to terminate assistance for participants, if the family is living in a unit under contract and 180 days (or 12 months, depending on the HAP Contract used) have elapsed since EHA's last Housing Assistance Payment was made. (See Chapter 15, Contract Terminations.)

For HAP Contracts executed on or after October 2, 1995 [24 CFR 982.455]: The family may remain in the unit at \$0 assistance for up to 180 days after the last HAP. If the family is still in the unit after 180 days, the assistance will be terminated. If, within the 180-day period, an owner's rent increase or a decrease in the family's Total Tenant Payment causes the family to be eligible for a Housing Assistance Payment, EHA will resume assistance payments for the family.

In order for a family to move to another unit during the 180 days, the rent for the new unit will have to be high enough to necessitate a Housing Assistance Payment. No HAP Contract will be executed if the rent does not necessitate a HAP. (i.e. If a New Lease Agreement has been signed and EHA's HAP amounts to \$0 for the desired unit, Client will be withdrawn from the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

G. Procedures for Termination of Assistance [24 CFR, 982.555]

Housing Authority Discretion [24 CFR 982.552(c) (2)]

In deciding whether to deny or terminate assistance because of action or failure to act by a member of the family, EHA has discretion to consider all of the circumstances in each case, including the seriousness of the case. EHA will use its discretion in reviewing the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members and the length of time since the violation occurred. EHA may also review the family's more recent history and record of compliance and the effects that denial or termination of assistance may have on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act.

EHA may impose, as a condition of continued assistance for other family members, a requirement that family members who participated in, or were culpable for the action or failure to act, will not reside in the unit. EHA may permit the other members of a family to continue in the program.

Notice

In any case where EHA decides to terminate assistance to the family, EHA must give the family written notice which states:

1. The reason(s) for the proposed termination;
2. The effective date of the proposed termination;
3. The family's right, if they disagree, to request a hearing to be held before assistance is terminated; and
4. The date by which a request for a hearing must be received by EHA.

EHA will simultaneously provide written notice of the contract termination to the owner so that it will coincide with the termination of assistance. The notice to the owner will not include any details regarding the reason for termination of assistance.

Required Evidence

If the family requests a hearing, EHA shall be required to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a termination for criminal activity is justified. EHA may terminate assistance whether the household member has been arrested or convicted for such activity or not.

"Preponderance of 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. The intent is not to prove criminal liability, but to establish that the act(s) occurred. Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

"Credible evidence" may be obtained from police and/or court records. Testimony from neighbors, when combined with other factual evidence can be considered credible evidence.

Confidentiality of Criminal Records

If EHA proposes to terminate assistance for criminal activity as shown by a criminal record, EHA will, upon request, provide an opportunity for the subject to review a copy of the public record background check. EHA will provide a copy of the criminal record to the Subject or HOH disputing the background check upon request.

EHA will maintain the confidentiality of any criminal record received and take reasonable precautions to ensure that such records are not misused or improperly disseminated. Such records shall be destroyed when the purpose for which they were requested has been accomplished.

All criminal reports, while needed, will be housed in a locked file with access limited to individuals responsible for screening and determining eligibility for initial and continued assistance and to upper-level management.

Misuse of the above information by any employee will be grounds for termination of employment.

Behavior Resulting From a Disability

If termination is based upon behavior resulting from a disability and EHA receives a request for a reasonable accommodation, EHA will delay a decision on the denial or termination pending a decision on the request for reasonable accommodation.

H. Option Not To Terminate for Misrepresentation [24 CFR 982.551, 982.552(c)]

If the family has misrepresented any facts that caused EHA to overpay assistance, EHA may terminate assistance or offer to continue assistance provided that the family executes a repayment agreement and makes payments in accordance with the agreement and/or reimburses EHA in full.

I. Misrepresentation in Collusion with Owner [24 CFR 982.551, 982.552 (c)]

If the family intentionally, willingly, and knowingly commits fraud or is involved in any other illegal scheme with the owner, EHA will deny or terminate assistance.

In making this determination, EHA will carefully consider the possibility of overt or implied intimidation of the family by the owner and the family's understanding of the events.

Chapter 17

DISAPPROVAL OF OWNERS, LIMITATIONS ON PARTICIPATION AND CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP

[24 CFR 982.54, 982.306, 982.453]

The policies in this Chapter describe the criteria for disapproving an owner's participation in the Program.

A. **Disapproval of Owner** [24 CFR 982.306, 982.54(d) (8)]

An owner will not be approved if EHA is informed by HUD that:

1. The owner has been disbarred or suspended, or is subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR 24;
2. The federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, and such action is pending; or
3. A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner has violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.

An owner may be disapproved for any of the following reasons:

1. The owner has violated obligations under a Housing Assistance Payment Contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f), a lease with a tenant assisted by the program, or the HUD Tenancy Addendum;
2. The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
3. The owner has engaged in drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;
4. The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with Housing Quality Standards for units leased under any federal housing program;
5. The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes;
6. 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 by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the control of any member of the household that:
 - a) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
 - b) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, employees of EHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing;
 - c) 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
 - d) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.
7. The owner has failed to comply with regulations, the mortgage or note, or the regulatory agreement for projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD or with financing from other local or state governmental agencies;
8. The owner has engaged in actual physical abuse or has threatened abusive or violent behavior toward a resident, a member of the public, or EHA personnel.

Note:

- a) “Abusive or violent behavior” includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of expletives that are generally considered insulting, racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to insult or intimidate, may be cause for disapproval of an owner; and
 - b) “Threatening” refers to oral or written threats, or physical gestures, that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.
- 9. The owner has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines or assessments.
 - 10. Methamphetamine production: EHA shall terminate assistance to a household if any owner/co-owner has been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine.
 - 11. Sex-offenders: EHA shall terminate assistance to a household if any owner/co-owner is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program.

Renting from relatives

Unless the lease between the owner and the participant was effective prior to June 17, 1998, the owner may not be a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any participant. EHA may waive this restriction as a reasonable accommodation when a household member is a person with a disability.

Owners may not live in the same unit with assisted family members in a lease-shared housing arrangement unless specifically approved by HUD.

In cases where the owner and tenant bear the same last name, EHA may, at its discretion, require the participant and/or owner to state whether they are related to each other, and if so in what manner. Owner will be required to provide other requested documentation of identity (i.e. birth certificate).

For purposes of this policy, “owner” includes a principal or other interested party.

MISREPRESENTATION BY THE OWNER OR MANAGEMENT COMPANY

If the owner/management company is found to have made willful misrepresentations at any time, which resulted in the owner/management company to be classified as eligible, when, in fact, they were ineligible, owners/management company will be declared ineligible and the owner/management company will be terminated because of the act of fraud and/or willful misrepresentation by the owner/management company. If such misrepresentation resulted in the owner/management company receiving ineligible HAP payments, the owner/management company shall be required to pay the amounts disbursed. These amounts shall NOT be placed on the existing or future tenants. In justifiable instances, the HA may take such other actions as it deems appropriate, including referring the owner/management company to the proper authorities for possible criminal prosecution.

B. Limitations on Owner's Participation and Termination [24 CFR 982.453]

If an owner is guilty of frequent or serious Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract violations, including repeated failure to enforce lease agreements with assisted families, or has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act, or has engaged in drug-related criminal activity, the HAP contract with the owner may be terminated and the owner prohibited from future participation in the program for a period of time commensurate with the seriousness of the offense.

EHA will track, evaluate, and further enforce Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and adherence by property owners. This will be addressed by running audit reports each quarter to determine if certain properties have a higher number of complaint/special inspections or if initial inspections consistently fail before passing HQS. If determined that systemic delinquencies are reported for certain properties or landlords, EHA may choose to immediately deny new lease approvals going forward or implement enhanced QC Inspection Protocols a minimum of 6 months. Should systemic delinquencies continue throughout the period of conducting enhanced QC Inspection Protocols, EHA may put the landlord "on probation with no new lease approvals" for a period of 1-3 years or as deemed necessary by the seriousness of the offense. However, EHA may choose to define criteria for the landlord to be reinstated as an active landlord so the number of available units in the area is not reduced to the point of affecting the ability for an applicant to find housing.

C. Change in Ownership

A change in ownership requires execution of a new HAP Contract. EHA and the new owner may, however, complete EHA's HAP Contract Addendum which will affirm the new owner's agreement with the HAP Contract(s) already in effect for the affected families, and the new owner's willingness to be bound by the terms of the existing HAP Contract.

EHA will process a change of ownership only upon the written request of the new owner and only if accompanied by a copy of the escrow statement or other document showing the transfer of title, recorded deed and the Employee Identification Number or Social Security Number of the new owner.

Owners are responsible for notifying EHA in writing of any change(s) in their Landlord Accounts. All required documentation must be submitted before any account can be established or changed.

Chapter 18

OWNER OR FAMILY DEBTS TO EHA/PAYMENT AGREEMENTS

[24 CFR 982.453 (b), 982.552] [24 CFR 792.103, 982.552 (c) (v-vii)]

This chapter describes EHA's policies for the recovery of funds which have been overpaid. The Executive Director must approve any exceptions to these guidelines.

File Documentation

Before a debt is assessed against a participant or owner, EHA's claim that a debt is owed must be properly documented, which shall include a clear written explanation of the method used to calculate the debt. The debt file, with all supporting documentation, shall be made available to the owner or the participant who owes the debt.

Methods of Debt Collection

Every effort shall be made to collect all debts owed, which includes, but is not limited to:

1. Demands for lump sum payments;
2. Execution of a payment agreement;
3. Partial abatements when appropriate;
4. Reductions in HAP to owner;
5. Use of collection agencies; and
6. Securing judgments.

A. Payment Agreement for Participants [24 CFR 982.552 (c) (v-vii)]

A payment agreement is a written agreement entered into between EHA and a person who is indebted to EHA. It shall contain a promise to repay the debt, details regarding the nature of the debt, the terms of payment, any special provisions, and the remedies available to EHA in the event of a default by the debtor.

EHA May Decline to Enter Into a Payment Agreement

EHA, in its sole discretion, may enter into payment agreements with owners or participants. EHA will generally not re-enter into payment agreements when:

1. There is an existing payment agreement between EHA and the participant;
2. EHA determines that the participant has committed or has attempted to commit program fraud; or
3. EHA determines that the amount owed is more than the participant can repay in a reasonable period of time.

Terms and Conditions of Payment Agreements

EHA shall prescribe the terms and conditions of any payment agreement.

Term

The payment agreement term shall generally be for 12 months or less, but shall in any event be the minimum time period in which the participant can be reasonably expected to repay the debt owed. The Leased Housing Director may approve terms of up to 18 months when necessary.

Monthly Payments

The minimum monthly payment shall be the total amount due divided by the number of months in the term of the payment agreement (1/12th of the total amount owing for a 12-month payment plan, 1/18th for an 18-month payment plan, etc.).

The Leased Housing Director may approve a decrease in the monthly payment for participants who experience a hardship, provided that the participant is current on their repayment, requests a decrease in a reasonable time and provides verification of the hardship. The change in monthly payment shall be made and attached to the payment agreement and shall be signed by the Leased Housing Director and the participant(s). The term of the payment agreement shall be lengthened accordingly, up to a maximum of 18 months.

Execution

Payment agreements shall be executed by the head of household and the co-head or spouse, as applicable.

The payment agreement shall be executed for EHA by the Housing Specialist or designee.

Cashier Check or Money Order Only

Payments shall be made by money order or cashier's check.

Late Payments/Default/Termination of Assistance

Payments shall be delinquent if not received by EHA within (10) ten business days of the due date. Failure to make any payment before it is delinquent shall constitute a default under the payment agreement.

When a payment is delinquent the participant's assistance may be terminated and EHA may pursue any available remedy, including filing a civil action, to collect the balance owing.

Referrals

When fraud is involved, EHA may refer a participant's or owner's case to the HUD Inspector General, the U.S. Attorney, the County Prosecutor, or the City Attorney, in addition to pursuing any available civil remedy against the participant or owner.

Requests to Move

No move will be approved unless the debt is paid in full or the repayment agreement is current unless the move is the result of one of the following causes:

1. Family size exceeds the HQS maximum occupancy standards;
2. The HAP Contract is terminated due to owner non-compliance or opt-out;
3. A man-made or natural disaster;
4. The move is pursuant to a reasonable accommodation approved by EHA; or

EHA may require that a payment agreement be current before issuing a voucher to move.

B. Owner Debts to EHA [24 CFR 982.453(b)]

If an owner has received Housing Assistance Payments or claim payments to which the owner is not entitled, EHA may recover such amounts from future Housing Assistance Payments or claim payments owed the owner. If future housing assistance or claim payments are insufficient to recover the amounts owed in a reasonable time, EHA may:

1. Demand that the owner pay the amount in full within 30 days;
2. Enter into a repayment agreement with the owner for the amount owed;
3. Refer the debt to a collection agency;
4. File a lawsuit to recover the debt; or
5. Prohibit the owner's future participation in the program.

D. Debts Owed By Applicants to any Housing Authority

If it is determined during the verification process, prior to, or after the process has begun, that any member of the applicant's family owes any Housing Authority money, then the applicant will be given 30 days to repay the debt in full. At its discretion, the Evansville Housing Authority may continue verification of the family's eligibility, but will not allow the applicant to attend a briefing until the debt has been repaid in full. If the applicant fails to repay the debt in full before the 30-day limit expires, then the applicant's HCV assistance will be denied. See Chapter 26: Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System for additional information regarding debts owed to public housing agencies.

E. Landlord collection of rent payments:

In the event that the landlord has failed to collect the tenants' rent portion in excess of the last 60 days prior to receiving the 30 Day Notice Intent to Move Form, EHA will not prevent the client from moving and utilizing the housing choice voucher. EHA will only require proof that the tenant has paid his/ her rent portion from the last 60 days when requesting a move. The landlord's failure to collect the tenant's rent portion over the current term of the lease may be deemed as neglect.

Chapter 19

COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

This Chapter describes the policies, procedures and standards to be applied when applicants, owners or participants disagree with an EHA decision.

A. Complaints

Processing Complaints

All complaints, other than HQS violation complaints, must be in writing. HQS complaints may be reported orally (by telephone or in person) or in writing.

EHA will respond to all properly documented complaints within 10 days.

Complaints By or Concerning Participants

Complaints by or concerning program participants shall be referred to the Housing Specialist. Any complaint not resolved by the Housing Specialist shall be referred to the Leased Housing Director, and if still unresolved to the Executive Director.

Complaints By or Concerning Applicants

Complaints by or concerning applicants shall be referred to the Admissions Officer. Any complaint not resolved by the Admissions Officer shall be referred to the Leased housing Director and then to the Executive Director.

B. Informal Reviews for Denials of Admission to Program [24 CFR 982.54(d) (12), 982.554]

An informal review is a review of an applicant's file and circumstances by an EHA staff person who has not had any previous material involvement with the applicant, to determine whether EHA's policies and procedures have been applied correctly in denying the application.

When Informal Reviews are Required:

An applicant whose application is denied shall be provided an opportunity for an informal review of EHA's decision.

Exception: An applicant whose application is denied for reasons of citizenship or eligible immigrant status shall be provided an "informal hearing" (see procedures below).

When Informal Reviews are not Required:

Informal reviews are not required for the following:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations such as what constitutes a complete application, how and when applications will be assigned for review, and what resources will be devoted to the review of a particular application or applications in general;
2. General policy issues or class grievances such as local preferences and income eligibility;
3. The determination of the family unit size under EHA subsidy standards;

4. The determination of EHA's schedule of utility allowances for families on the program.
5. A refusal to extend or suspend a voucher;
6. A determination not to approve tenancy;
7. A determination that a unit selected by an applicant is not in compliance with HQS because of characteristics of the unit; or
8. A determination that a unit is not in accordance with HQS due to family size or composition.

Notice of Denial/Procedure for Requesting Informal Review

When EHA determines that an applicant is ineligible, the applicant must be notified of the decision in writing.

The notice must state:

1. The reason(s) for ineligibility;
2. A statement that the applicant may request an informal review if they disagree with the decision;
3. The procedure for requesting a review if the applicant does not agree with the decision; and
4. The deadline for requesting a review.

When an application is denied because of criminal activity described in a criminal record, EHA will, on request, provide both the applicant and the person who is the subject of the record a copy of the criminal record upon which the denial decision is based.

Procedure for Informal Review

A request for an informal review must be submitted in writing to the Leased Housing Department by 4:00 p.m., no later than 10 calendar days from the date of EHA's denial notice. An informal review will be scheduled within 10 calendar days from the date the hearing request is received.

The review may be conducted by a supervisory level staff person who was not involved in the decision under review, and who is not subordinate to the person who made the decision.

The applicant will be given the opportunity to present oral or written objections to the decision. Both EHA and the applicant may present evidence and witnesses. The applicant may, at the applicant's own expense, be represented by an attorney or other representative.

The applicant may be present at the review to provide information, but the applicant's presence is not required. The review may be conducted as a conference call at the discretion of EHA.

The decision of the review officer shall be provided to the applicant in writing within 10 days after the date of the review, and shall include an explanation of the reasons for the decision.

All review requests, supporting documentation, and a copy of the final decision shall be retained in the applicant's file.

C. Informal Hearing Procedures for Participants [24 CFR 982.555(a-f), 982.54(d) (13)]

When Hearings for Participants are Required:

An opportunity for an informal hearing shall be provided to all participants for any of the following decisions, to determine whether the decision as it relates to the individual circumstances of the participant is in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and EHA policies:

1. The determination of the participant's annual or adjusted income and the computation of the Housing Assistance Payment;
2. The determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities, from the EHA utility allowance schedule;
3. The determination of family unit size under EHA's subsidy standards;
4. A decision to terminate a participant's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) contract, withhold supportive services, or propose forfeiture of the participant's escrow account;
5. The determination that a certificate program family is residing in a unit with a larger number of bedrooms than appropriate for the family unit size under EHA's subsidy standards, or a decision to deny the family's request for an exception from the standards;
6. A decision to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's failure to satisfy its family obligations; and
7. A decision to terminate assistance because the participant family has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under EHA policy and HUD rules.

An opportunity for an informal hearing must always be provided before terminating assistance.

When Hearings for Participants are not Required:

Informal hearings are not required for the following determinations:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations;
2. General policy issues or class grievances;
3. Establishment of the schedule of utility allowances for families in the program;
4. A decision not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term;
5. A decision not to approve a unit or lease;
6. A determination that an assisted unit is not in compliance with HQS;
7. A determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size;
8. A determination to exercise or not exercise any right or remedy against the owner under a HAP contract.

Notice to Participants of EHA Decisions

Participants shall be notified in writing of decisions regarding the amount of their assistance or their eligibility for continued participation in the program. Participants will be given prompt notice of such decisions, which shall include:

1. The proposed action or decision;

2. The date the proposed action or decision will take place;
3. The participant's right to an explanation of the basis for the decision;
4. The procedures for requesting a hearing if the participant disputes the action or decision;
5. The deadline for requesting the hearing; and
6. The name of the person to whom the hearing request should be addressed.

When continued participation in the program is denied because of criminal activity described in a criminal record, EHA will, on request, provide the participant and the person who is the subject of the record an opportunity to review the contents of the criminal record upon which the denial decision is based. EHA will not provide a copy of the record to the subject of the record.

A copy of EHA's hearing procedures shall be provided if requested by the family.

Notification of Hearing

When a request for an informal hearing is received, a hearing shall be scheduled within 30 days from the date the request is received by EHA. The hearing notification shall state:

1. The date and time of the hearing;
2. The place where the hearing will be held;
3. That the participant has a right to present evidence and witnesses, bring translators, and be represented by legal or other representatives at the participant's expense;
4. That the participant has the right to view any available documents or evidence upon which EHA based the proposed action and, at the family's expense, obtain a copy of such documents prior to the hearing. Requests for such documents or evidence must be received no later than three business days before the hearing date. If the family requests copies of documents relevant to the hearing, EHA will make the copies for the family and assess a charge of 25 cents per copy. In no case will the family be allowed to remove the file from EHA's office; and
5. That EHA shall have the opportunity to examine, at its offices, before the hearing, any of the participant's documents that are relevant to the hearing, and must be allowed to copy any such document at its expense. Any documents not made available at least three business days before the hearing date may not be used in the hearing.

Hearing Procedures

Participant Rights

Participants have the right to:

1. Present written or oral objections to EHA's determination;
2. Examine the documents that are the basis for EHA's action, and all documents submitted to the Hearing Officer;
3. Present any information or witnesses on any pertinent issues;
4. Request that EHA staff be available or present at the hearing to answer questions pertinent to the case; and

5. Be represented, at their own expense, by legal counsel or other designated advocate or representative.

EHA Rights

In addition to other rights contained in this Chapter, EHA has a right to:

1. Present evidence and information on any pertinent issue;
2. Three days' advance notice of the participant's intent to be represented by legal counsel or other advocate or representative;
3. Examine and copy any documents presented at the hearing;
4. Be represented by counsel; and
5. Have staff persons and other witnesses familiar with the case present.

Conduct of the Hearing

The informal hearing shall be conducted by a Hearing Officer appointed by EHA who is neither the person who made or approved the decision, nor a subordinate of that person.

Only the issues subject to appeal and those by the participant in their notice of appeal shall be addressed at the hearing. Evidence presented at the hearing may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence in judicial proceedings.

No documents may be presented at the hearings which the subject has not had the opportunity to review if requested before the hearing. "Documents" include all written records.

If the participant desires an audio recording of the hearing, the recording must be requested at least one business day prior to the hearing date.

The Hearing Officer may ask the family for additional information and/or may adjourn the hearing as needed.

Examples:

If a Client's assistance is being terminated for an unauthorized occupant in household, the Hearing Officer can request proof that residency was established 30 days prior to the Termination Notice being issued.

If an Applicant is asked to provide supporting documentation that a Spouse will not be listed in his/her household, the Hearing Officer can request additional verification not listed in Chapter 8, if more information is needed.

If the family fails to appear at the hearing, or fails to meet a deadline imposed by the Hearing Officer, the decision of EHA shall become final and take effect immediately. No new hearing will be granted unless the applicant is able to demonstrate to EHA, by clear and compelling evidence, that their failure to appear or meet the deadline was caused by circumstances beyond their control.

Standard of Review

The Hearing Officer will determine whether EHA's action or decision is consistent with HUD regulations and this Administrative Plan based upon the evidence and testimony provided at the hearing. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family will be based on a preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing.

Decision

The Hearing Officer will issue a written decision within 10 days after the date the hearing is closed. The decision shall include:

1. A clear statement of the Hearing Officer's findings, conclusion and decision;
2. A clear summary of the decision and explanation of the reasons;
3. If the decision involves money owed, a clear statement of the amount owed, and documentation of the calculation of the amount owed; and
4. The date the decision is effective.

Decisions Not Binding on EHA

EHA shall not be bound by any decision that:

1. Concerns matters for which no opportunity for a hearing is provided;
2. Conflicts with or contradicts HUD regulations or requirements;
3. Conflicts with or contradicts federal, state or local laws;
4. Exceeds the authority of the Hearing Officer; or
5. Involves issues not raised in the participant's appeal notice.

If EHA determines that it is not bound by the Hearing Officer's decision it shall, within 10 days of the date of the Hearing Officer's decision, so advise the participant in writing, which shall include the reasons for EHA's determination that it will not be bound by the decision.

Records

All hearing requests, supporting documentation, and a copy of the final decision shall be retained in the participant's file.

D. Hearing and Appeal Provisions for "Restrictions on Assistance to Non-Citizens" [24 CFR Part 5, Subpart E]

If there is an INS appeal, assistance to an applicant or participant may not be delayed, denied or terminated on the basis of the applicant's or participant's immigration status prior to receipt of the decision on the INS appeal.

Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while an EHA hearing is pending.

INS Determination of Ineligibility

If a family member claims to be an eligible immigrant and the INS SAVE system and manual search do not verify the claim, the participant or applicant will be notified within 10 days of the right to appeal to the INS. Such an appeal must be filed within 30 days. The applicant or participant may also request an informal hearing with EHA.

If the applicant or participant appeals to the INS, he or she must provide a copy of the appeal and proof of mailing to EHA or EHA may proceed to deny the application or terminate assistance.

The time period for requesting an appeal may be extended for good cause.

Hearing Request

The request for an EHA hearing must be made within 14 calendar days of receipt of the notice of the right to appeal to the INS or request an informal EHA hearing.

Hearing Process

After receipt of a request for an informal hearing, EHA shall schedule and conduct the hearing in accordance with the procedures described in Section “C” above.

Ineligibility Determinations

If the Hearing Officer determines that the applicant or participant is not eligible, and there are no other eligible family members, EHA may:

1. Defer termination if the participant qualifies for deferral; or
2. Terminate the participant if they do not qualify for deferral.

If there are eligible members in the family, EHA will offer to pro-rate assistance or give the family the option to remove the ineligible members.

Other Complaints Related to Citizenship/Immigration Status

If any family member fails to provide documentation or certification as required by the regulations, that member shall be considered ineligible. If all family members fail to provide the required documentation, the family will be denied assistance or terminated for failure to provide the required information.

Participants terminated after a temporary deferral may not request a hearing.

Participants whose assistance is pro-rated (either because some members are ineligible or because of the failure to verify eligible immigration status for some members after exercising their appeal and hearing rights described above) are entitled to a hearing regarding tenant rent and Total Tenant Payment determinations.

Families denied or terminated for fraud in connection with the non-citizens rule are entitled to a review or hearing in the same manner as terminations for any other fraud.

Chapter 20

SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES

[24 CFR 982.601]

EHA will subsidize the following special housing types:

1. Single room occupancy housing;
2. Congregate housing; and
3. Leased shared housing.
4. Cooperative Housing
5. Manufactured Housing
6. Group Home Housing

A. Single Room Occupancy [24 CFR 982.602, 603, 604]

A single person may reside in single room occupancy (SRO) housing unit and receive assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program. EHA will use a separate lease and Housing Assistance Payment Contract for each assisted person residing in an SRO unit under the tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program. [24 CFR 982.603]

The payment standard for participants residing in an SRO unit who have a tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher is 75 percent of EHA's zero-bedroom (studio) payment standard.

The payment standard for participants residing in an SRO unit who have a tenant-based certificate is 75 percent of the zero-bedroom FMR.

The payment standard for SRO project-based units is described in Chapter 6.

Utility Allowance

The utility allowance for an assisted person residing in an SRO unit is 75 percent of the zero bedroom utility allowance.

Housing Quality Standards

EHA will ensure that all SRO units approved for the program are in compliance with all of the Housing Quality Standards for SROs as regulated in 24 CFR 982.605.

B. Congregate Housing [24 CFR 982.606, 607]

An elderly person or a person with disabilities may reside in a congregate housing unit and be assisted under the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

EHA shall require a separate lease and HAP Contract for each assisted participant in a congregate care unit.

The payment standard for a family that resides in a congregate housing unit is the zero-bedroom (studio) payment standard on EHA's payment standard schedule.

Exception: If there are two or more rooms in the unit (not including kitchen or sanitary facilities), the payment standard for a family that resides in a congregate housing unit is the one- bedroom payment standard amount.

Housing Quality Standards

EHA will ensure that all congregate housing units approved for the program are in compliance with all of the Housing Quality Standards for congregate housing as regulated in 24 CFR 982.609.

C. Leased Shared Housing [24 CFR 982.615, 982.616]

Occupancy

An assisted family may reside in shared housing, along with other persons who are assisted or not assisted.

EHA may approve a live-in aide to reside with a family in order to care for a person with a disability, according to the guidelines for approving a live-in aide described in Chapter 8. An approved live-in aide will be counted in determining family size and the number of bedrooms to be subsidized.

The owner of a shared housing unit may reside in the unit; however, housing assistance may not be paid on behalf of an owner.

EHA will not approve assistance for a person or family that is related by blood or marriage to a resident owner.

There will be a separate Housing Assistance Payment Contract and lease for each assisted family residing in a shared housing unit.

Rent and HAP Contract

The rent to owner for the family may not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the shared housing dwelling unit. The term “pro-rata portion” means the ratio derived by dividing the number of bedrooms in the private space available for occupancy by a family by the total number of bedrooms in the unit. For example, for a family entitled to occupy three bedrooms in a five-bedroom unit, the family’s pro-rata portion would be 3/5th of the rent for the unit.

The reasonable rent must be in accordance with the guidelines established in Chapter 12, Owner Rents, Rent Reasonableness, and Payment Standards.

Maximum Subsidy

For a family that resides in a shared housing unit, the payment standard is the lowest of:

1. The payment standard amount according to EHA’s payment standard schedule for the family unit size;
2. The pro-rata portion of the payment standard amount on EHA payment standard for the shared housing unit size; or
3. The gross rent of the unit.

Utility Allowance

The utility allowance for an assisted family living in shared housing is the pro-rata portion of the utility allowance for the shared housing unit.

Security Deposit

See reference Chapter 7 Total Tenant and Family Share.

Housing Quality Standards

EHA will ensure that all shared housing units approved for the program are in compliance with all of the Housing Quality Standards for shared housing as regulated in 24 CFR 982.618.

D. COOPERATIVE HOUSING [24 CFR 982.619]

The EHA will approve a family living in cooperative housing if it is determined that assistance under the program will help maintain affordability of the cooperative unit for low-income families. The EHA will not approve assistance for a family in cooperative housing until the EHA has also determined that the cooperative has adopted requirements to maintain continued affordability for low-income families after transfer of a cooperative member's interest in a cooperative unit (such as a sale of the resident's share in a cooperative corporation).

The reasonable rent in cooperative housing is determined in accordance to this Administrative Plan. For cooperative housing, the rent to owner is the monthly carrying charge under the occupancy agreement/lease between the member and the cooperative.

The carrying charge consists of the amount assessed to the member by the cooperative for occupancy of the housing. It includes the member's share of the cooperative's debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds. However, the carrying charge does not include down payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit, or to amortize a loan to the family for this purpose. Gross rent is the carrying charge plus any utility.

The lease and other appropriate documents will stipulate that the monthly carrying charge is subject to Section 8 limitations on rent to owner. The housing assistance payment will be determined in accordance with the guidelines in this Administrative Plan.

The EHA may approve a live-in aide to reside with the family to care for a person with disabilities. The EHA will approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. If the EHA approves a live-in aide, the live-in aide will be counted when determining the family unit size.

Housing Quality Standards

The EHA will ensure that all cooperative housing units approved for the program are in compliance with all of the Housing Quality Standards outlined in this Administrative Plan and regulated by 24 CFR 982.401.

E. MANUFACTURED HOMES [24 CFR 982.620]

The EHA will permit a family to lease a manufactured home and space with assistance under the program. The EHA will provide assistance for a family that owns the manufactured home and leases only the space.

The EHA may approve a live-in aide to reside with a family to care for a person with disabilities.

The EHA will approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. If the EHA approves a live-in aide, the live-in aide must be counted when determining the family unit size.

Housing Quality Standards [24 CFR 982.621]

A manufactured home must meet all the HQS requirements outlined in this Administrative Plan and regulated by 24 CFR 982.401. In addition the manufactured home also must meet the following requirements:

- 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.
- A manufactured 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 wind overturning and sliding.

Manufactured Home Space Rental [24 CFR 982.622]

Rent to owner for a manufactured home space will include payment for maintenance services that the owner must provide to the tenant under the lease for the space.

Rent to owner does not include the cost of utilities and trash collection for the manufactured home. However, the owner may charge the family a separate fee for the cost of utilities or trash collection provided by the owner.

Reasonable Rent

During the assisted tenancy, the rent to owner for the manufactured home space may not exceed a reasonable rent as determined by the EHA.

The EHA will not approve a lease for a manufactured home space until the EHA has determined that the initial rent to owner for the space is a reasonable rent. At least annually during the assisted tenancy, the EHA will re-determine that the rent is reasonable.

The EHA will determine whether the rent to owner for a manufactured home space is a reasonable rent in comparison to rents for other comparable manufactured home spaces. The EHA will consider the size and location of the space and any services and maintenance provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.

By accepting each monthly housing assistance payment from the EHA, the owner of the manufactured home space certifies that the rent to owner for the space is not more than rent charged by the owner for unassisted rental of comparable spaces in the same manufactured home park or elsewhere. If requested by the EHA, the owner must provide the EHA information on rents for other manufactured home space.

HAP for Manufactured Home Space [24 CFR 982.623]

The FMR for a manufactured home space is calculated as 75% of the FMR for a 2-bedroom unit.

HAP for the Voucher Tenancy Program

For the Voucher Tenancy Program, there is a separate FMR for a family renting a manufactured home space. The initial rent to owner for leasing a manufactured home space may not exceed the published FMR for a manufactured home space. The payment standard is used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for a family. The FMR for rental of a manufactured home space is generally 40% of the published FMR for a two-bedroom unit.

Subsidy Calculation for the Voucher Program

During the term of a voucher tenancy, the amount of the monthly housing assistance payment for a family will equal the lesser of:

- The payment standard minus the total tenant payment; or
- The rent paid for rental of the real property on which the manufactured home owned by the family is located (the space rent) minus the total tenant payment.

The space rent is the sum of the following as determined by the EHA:

- Rent to Owner for the manufactured home space;
- Owner maintenance and management charges for the space;
- The utility allowance for tenant paid utilities.

Amortization Cost

The amortization cost may include debt service to amortize costs (other than furniture costs) included in the purchase price of the manufactured home. The debt service includes the payment for principal and interest on the loan. The debt service amount will be reduced by 15% to exclude debt service to amortize the cost of furniture, unless the EHA determines that furniture was not included in the purchase price.

Any debt service due to refinancing the manufactured home after purchase of the home is not included in the amortization costs.

The EHA will not approve as part of the monthly amortization payment, set-up charges to be included in the debt service incurred by a family that relocates its home.

The EHA will not include as part of the monthly amortization payment, set-up charges incurred before the family became an assisted family, if monthly payments are still being made to amortize such charges.

Utility Allowance Schedule for Manufactured Home Space Rental [24 CFR 982.624]

The EHA will establish utility allowances for manufactured home space rental. For the first 12 months of the initial lease term only, the allowances will include a reasonable amount for utility hook-up charges payable by the family, if the family actually incurs the expenses because of a move.

Allowances for utility hook-up charges do not apply to a family that leases a manufactured home space in place. Utility allowances for manufactured home space will not be applied to cover the costs of digging a well or installation of a septic system.

The Evansville Housing Authority will approve leases for the following housing types:

- A. Single family dwellings
- B. Apartments
- C. Manufactured housing
- D. Manufactured home space rentals
- E. Houseboats

F. GROUP HOMES [24 CFR 982.610, 982.612]

A group home must be licensed, certified, or otherwise approved in writing by the State, or the State's licensing department.

An elderly person or a person with disabilities may reside in a State-approved group home. If approved by the EHA, a live-in aide may reside with a person with disabilities.

The EHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Except for a live-in aide, all residents of a group home must be elderly persons or persons with disabilities.

The EHA will not approve assistance for a person to live in a group home if file documentation indicates that the person is in need of continual medical or nursing care.

No more than twelve persons may reside in a group home. This limit covers all persons who reside in the unit, including assisted and unassisted residents and any live-in aide.

Group Home Lease and HAP Contract [24 CFR 982.611]

There will be a separate HAP contract and lease for each assisted person living in a group home. For a group home the term "pro-rata portion" means that which is derived by dividing the number of persons in the assisted household by the total number of residents (assisted and unassisted) residing in the group home. The number of persons in the assisted household equal's one assisted person plus any EHA-approved live-in aide.

Group Home Rent and HAP Contract [24 CFR 982.613]

The rent to owner for an assisted person may not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the group home.

The reasonable rent for a group home is determined in accordance with 982.503. In determining reasonable rent the EHA will consider whether sanitary facilities, and facilities for food preparation and service, are common facilities or private.

Maximum Subsidy

Unless there is a live-in aide, the family unit size is one bedroom. If there is a live-in aide, the live-in aide will be counted in determining the family unit size.

The Payment Standard for a person who resides in a group home is the lower of the Payment Standard for the family unit size; or the pro-rata portion of the Payment Standard for the group home size.

Utility Allowance

The utility allowance for each assisted person residing in a group home is the pro-rata portion of the utility allowance for the group home unit size.

Housing Quality Standards

The EHA will ensure that all group home units approved for the program are in compliance with all of the Housing Quality Standards for group homes as regulated in 24 CFR 982.614.

G. Security deposit for Special Housing Types

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant in an amount not in excess of amounts charged in private market practice and not in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount, if any, used to reimburse the owner, the owner must refund promptly the full amount of the unused balance to the tenant within 45 days of the vacate date. Client is responsible for providing a forwarding address to the Landlord.

Owner may use the security deposit to cover unpaid tenant rent owing at time of move out, damages and/or other costs allowed under State Landlord-Tenant Act.

The EHA will provide a prior Housing Choice Voucher owner with the current address of a family who continues to receive Housing Choice Voucher Assistance, when the owner provided written evidence that (1) the unpaid rent/damages exceed the security deposit collected and (2) the owner has received a court judgment for additional amounts owed for example: unpaid water bill.

If the security deposit is not sufficient to cover amounts the tenant owes under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant.

CHAPTER 21

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS (If Applicable):

The purpose of the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program is to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Project-Based Voucher (PBV) rental programs with public and private resources, to enable families eligible to receive assistance under these programs and to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

This HA has developed an FSS Action Plan and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Manual to implement the requirements of this program. A copy of the FSS Action Plan and SOP Manual are available upon request and incorporated by reference as if fully set out herein. The FSS Action Plan includes the following:

1. Eligible FSS Participants: Current HCV and PBV participants will be selected to participate in the FSS program as outlined in the FSS Action Plan and SOP Manual. The basis selection criterion is listed below:
 - A. Fifty (50) percent of the HA's slots will be allocated to HCV and PBV participants with one or more family members currently enrolled in, or on the waiting list for, one or more FSS related service programs such as Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) and/or Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). (If applicable)
 - B. The remaining fifty (50) percent of the HA's slots will be filled based on the date and time a family completes and submits an FSS application expressing interest in the FSS program. The HA will notify HCV and PBV participants of the availability of the FSS program and inform families that eligibility for participation will be based on the date and time the HA receives a completed FSS Program Application.

The HA will keep records for a period of (no less than) three years, which documents how families were selected for participation in the FSS program.

2. Termination of FSS: If the FSS participant under reports income and assets, voucher assistance can be terminated and/or the family can be terminated from the FSS program. In either case, the HA will not credit the family's escrow account with any portion of the back rent.
 - A. Voucher assistance is terminated in accordance with Section XI of this document. If a family fails to meet its FSS obligations as outlined in the FSS contract of participation, the family can be terminated from the FSS program. The family may lose voucher assistance if they are terminated from the FSS program. The HA is never required to terminate voucher assistance as a consequence of termination of the FSS contract.
 - B. If a family was selected to participate in the FSS program and was terminated because they did not meet its FSS obligations, the family may be denied the opportunity to participant in the FSS program the second time based on the fact that they violated FSS obligations the first time the family participated in the FSS program. A family may also be denied the opportunity to participate in the FSS program if they owe debt to a HA.

- C. If an FSS participant moves from another HA's jurisdiction with continued voucher assistance, this HA is not obligated to enroll the FSS family in its FSS program. The family must qualify under the HA's guidelines for selection and participation in FSS program.
3. Reduction of Required FSS Program. HA's may reduce their FSS obligation by one family for each FSS graduate fulfilling the family's contract of participation obligations on or after 10/21/1998. Also, minimum FSS program size will not increase when a HA receives incremental voucher funding and public housing units on or after 10/21/1998.

CHAPTER 22

HOMEOWNERSHIP OPTION

PURPOSE

The Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program of the Evansville Housing Authority (EHA) permits eligible participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, including participants with portable vouchers, the option of purchasing a home with their Housing Choice Voucher assistance rather than renting. **The homeownership option is limited to five percent (5%) of the total Housing Choice Voucher Program administrated by the EHA in any fiscal year, provided that disable families shall not be subject to the 5% limit and must meet the eligibility set forth herein.**

FAMILY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Participation in the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program is voluntary. All Housing Choice Voucher participants must meet the general requirements for admission to the Housing Choice Voucher program as set forth in EHA's Administrative Plan. Each Housing Choice Voucher family also must be "eligible" to participate in the homeownership program. The additional eligibility requirements for participation in EHA's Housing Choice Homeownership program include that the family must:

- A. Be a first-time homeowner or have a member who is a person with disabilities; and
- B. With the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet a minimum income requirement without counting income from "monetary welfare assistance" sources; and
- C. With the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet the requisite employment criteria; and
- D. Have fully repaid any outstanding debt owed to the EHA or any other Housing Authority; and
- E. Not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the homeownership option.
- F. Have completed one full year uninterrupted lease term using a regular Housing Choice Voucher.

First-Time Homeowner

Each Housing Choice Voucher family, except families with a disabled member, must be a first-time homeowner. A "first-time homeowner" means that no member of the household has had an ownership interest in any residence during the three (3) years preceding commencement of homeownership assistance. However, a single parent or displaced homemaker who, while married, owned a home with a spouse (or resided in a home owned by a spouse) is considered a "first-time homeowner" for the purpose of the Housing Choice homeownership option; and the rights to purchase title to a residence under a lease-purchase agreement is not considered an "ownership interest." A member of a cooperative (as defined in 982.4) also qualifies as a "first-time homeowner."

Minimum Income Requirement.

(1) Amount of Income.

At the time the family begins receiving homeownership assistance, the head of household, spouse, and /or other adult household members who will own the home, must have a gross annual income at least equal to the Federal minimum hourly wage multiplied by 2000 hours (currently 14,500 per year).

(2) Exclusions of Welfare Assistance Income.

With the exception of elderly and disabled families, EHA will disregard any “welfare assistance” income in determining whether the family meets the minimum income requirement. Welfare assistance included assist and from Temporary assistance for Needy Families (“TANF”); Supplemental Security Income (SSI”) that is subject to an income eligibility test; food stamps; general assistance; or other welfare assistance specified by HUD. The disregard of welfare assistance income under this section affects the determination of minimum monthly income

Employment History

With the exception of elderly and disabled households, each family must demonstrate that one or more adult members of the family who will own the home at commencement of homeownership assistance is employed full-time (an average of 30 hour per week) and has been so continuously employed for one year prior to executing of the sales agreement. In order to reasonably accommodate a family’s participation in the program, EHA will exempt families that include a person with disabilities from this requirement. EHA’s Executive Director may also consider whether and to what extent an employment interruption is considered permissible in satisfying the employment requirement. The Executive Director may also consider successive employment during the one (1) year and self-employment in a business.

Completion of Initial Lease Term. Terms of Participation

Current participants in the Housing Choice Voucher program are ineligible for participation in the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program if completion of an initial lease term has not yet been completed and/or the current landlord is unwilling to sign a recession form. Nothing in this provision will preclude Housing Choice Voucher participants that have completed an initial lease term in another jurisdiction from participating in the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program. However, if the current landlord is unwilling to sign a recession form the participant may have to complete the first lease term in order to enter homeownership.

Repayment of any Housing Authority Debts.

Participants in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program shall be ineligible for participation in the Section 8 homeownership program in the event any debt or portion of a debt remains owed to EHA or any other Housing Authority. Nothing in this provision will preclude Housing Choice

Voucher participants that have fully repaid such debt(s) from participating in the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program.

Additional Eligibility Factors

(1) Elderly and Disabled Households

Elderly and Disabled families are exempt from the employment requirement set forth in Section 2.C above. In the case of an elderly or disabled family, EHA will consider income from all sources, including welfare assistance in evaluating whether the household meets the minimum income required to purchase a home through the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program.

(2) Participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS)

Applicants for the Homeownership program are given the option to participate in EHA's Family Self-Sufficiency program. Participants in an Individual Development Account ("IDA") program administered by any agent other than EHA also will receive a preference for homeownership assistance in the event applicant for homeownership assistance exceeds the 5% limitation.

(3) Prior Mortgage Default

If a head of household, spouse or other adult household members who will execute the contract of sale, mortgage and loan documents has previously defaulted on a mortgage obtained through the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program, the family will be ineligible to participate in the homeownership program.

FAMILY PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS (24 CFR 982.627)

Once a family is determined to be eligible to participate in the program, it must comply with the following additional requirements:

- A. Completed one full year uninterrupted lease term using a regular Housing Choice Voucher and desires to participate in the homeownership program.
- B. At commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must be one of the following:
 - 1. A first-time homeowner; or
 - 2. A cooperative member; or
 - 3. A family of which a family member is a person with disabilities, and the use of the homeownership option is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by such person.
- C. At commencement of homeownership assistance for the family, the family must demonstrate that its total annual income (gross income), as determined by the Evansville Housing Authority, of all the adult family members who will own the home at commencement of

homeownership assistance is not less than the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 2,000 hours (currently \$14,500 per year) or the HUD specified income.

Except in the case of an elderly family or a disabled family, the Evansville Housing Authority shall not count any welfare assistance received by the family in determining annual income under this section.

The disregard of welfare assistance income under the preceding paragraph only affects the determination of minimum annual income used to determine if a family initially qualifies for commencement of homeownership assistance in accordance with this section, but does not affect:

1. The determination of income eligibility for admission to the voucher program;
2. Calculation of the amount of the family's total tenant payment (gross family contribution); or
3. Calculation of the amount of homeownership assistance payments on behalf of the family.

In the case of an elderly family or a disabled family, welfare assistance shall be counted in determining annual income.

D. The family must demonstrate that one or more adult members of the family who will own the home at commencement of homeownership assistance:

1. Is currently employed on a full-time basis (the term "full-time employment" means not less than an average of 30 hours per week);
2. Has been continuously so employed during the year before commencement of homeownership assistance for the family.

This requirement shall be considered fulfilled if:

1. The family member is self-employed and earning a net income (income after business expenses have been deducted) that equals the federal minimum hourly wage multiplied by 2,000 hours; or
2. Any employment interruptions either were not the fault of the family member or were for less than 30 days and caused by an effort to improve the family's situation.

The employment requirement does not apply to an elderly family or a disabled family. Furthermore, if a family other than an elderly family or a disabled family, includes a person with disabilities, an exemption from employment requirement shall be granted if the Evansville Housing Authority determines that an exemption is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

- E. The Evansville Housing Authority shall not commence homeownership assistance for a family if any family member has previously received assistance under the homeownership option and has defaulted on a mortgage securing debt incurred to purchase the home.
- F. Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to commencement of homeownership assistance, no family member has a present ownership interest in a residence at the commencement of homeownership assistance for the purchase of any home.
- G. The Evansville Housing Authority will also impose the following additional initial requirements:
 - 1. There can be no family caused violations of HUD's housing quality standards in the last 12 months if applicable;
 - 2. The family must not owe any money to the Evansville Housing Authority or any other Housing Authority; and
 - 3. The family has no serious or repeated violations of the lease.
- H. A percentage of the Housing Choice Voucher can be utilized for the Homeownership program.
- I. The family is qualified to participate as set forth in this policy.
- J. The unit to be purchased is eligible as set forth in this policy.
- K. The family has satisfactorily completed the pre-assistance homeownership counseling and provided all documentation as required.

ELIGIBLE UNITS (24 CFR 982.628)

- A. Any unit that is eligible under the Section 8 rental assistance program is eligible for this program except the restrictions against purchasing a unit owned by the Housing Authority or precluding a unit occupied by its owner or by a person with any interest in the dwelling unit is not applicable.

The types of eligible units are:

- 1. Single family dwellings;
- 2. Condominiums;
- 3. Cooperatives; and
- 4. Manufactured Housing and their pads.

The types of units which are not eligible are:

1. Public or Indian Housing;
 2. Unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
 3. Nursing home or facility offering continuing care; and
 4. College or school dormitory
- B. The unit must be either existing or under construction at the time the Evansville Housing Authority determines that the family is eligible for homeownership assistance.
 - C. The unit must be either a one-unit property or a single dwelling unit is a cooperative or condominium.
 - D. The unit must satisfy the housing quality standards (HQS) inspection and also have been inspected by an independent inspector designated and paid for by the family.
 - E. The seller cannot be someone who has been debarred, suspended, or is subject to a limited denial of participation by HUD.

OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

The EHA will use the same occupancy standards set forth in our rental program for our Homeownership program. If upon conversion from the rental voucher to the homeownership voucher the family size decreases, the Head of the Household will maintain their initial family size and for purposes of payment calculations.

SEARCHING FOR A NEW HOME (24 CFR 982.629)

- A. The Evansville Housing Authority has established the maximum time that will be allowed for a family to locate and purchase a home.
- B. The family will continue to receive rental assistance as long as they are eligible and within the program guidelines.
- C. EHA will honor the pre-approval time period clearly stated in the pre-approval loan letter.
- D. Additional time will be granted as a reasonable accommodation if justified by the family's actions and/or marketplace conditions.

HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING (24 CFR 982.630)

Before the commencement of homeownership assistance for a family, the family must attend and satisfactorily complete a pre-assistance homeownership and housing counseling program approved by EHA.

Among the topics to be covered in the PHA required pre-assistance counseling program are:

- A. Home maintenance (including care of the grounds);
- B. Budgeting and money management;
- C. Credit counseling;
- D. How to negotiate the purchase price of a home;
- E. How to obtain homeownership financing and loan pre-approvals, including a description of types of financing that may be available, and the pros and cons of different types of financing;
- F. How to find a home, including information about homeownership opportunities, schools, and transportation in the PHA jurisdiction;
- G. Advantages of purchasing a home in an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families and how to locate homes in such areas;
- H. Information on fair housing, including fair housing lending and local fair housing enforcement agencies; and
- I. Information about the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), state and federal truth-in-lending laws, and how to identify and avoid loans with oppressive terms and conditions.

The Evansville Housing Authority may also offer additional counseling after commencement of homeownership assistance. This counseling will be voluntary for all homeownership assistance recipients.

HOME INSPECTIONS (24 CFR 982.631)

The Evansville Housing Authority will not commence homeownership assistance for a family until it has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit passes Housing Quality Standards.

The unit must also be inspected by an independent professional inspector selected by and paid by the family. The independent inspection must cover major building systems and components, including foundation and structure, housing interior and exterior, and the roofing, plumbing, electrical, and heating systems. The independent inspector must be qualified to report on property conditions, including major building systems and components. The Housing Authority may not require the family to use an independent inspector selected by the housing authority. The independent inspector may not be a housing authority employee or contractor, or another person under control of the housing authority. The independent inspector shall be certified by the American Society of Home Inspectors or one whose inspections are accepted by three local lenders. It shall be the responsibility of the inspector to verify that the inspector meets this certification qualification.

The independent inspector must provide a copy of the inspection report both to the family and to the Evansville Housing Authority. The housing authority will not commence homeownership assistance for the family until it has reviewed the inspection report of the independent inspector. Even if the unit otherwise complies with the HQS (and may qualify for assistance under the Evansville Housing Authority's tenant-based rental voucher program), the housing authority shall have discretion to disapprove the unit for assistance under the homeownership option because of information in the inspection report.

CONTRACT OF SALE

Before commencement of homeownership assistance, a member or members of the family must enter into a contract of sale with the seller of the unit to be acquired by the family. The family must give the Evansville Housing Authority a copy of the contract of sale.

The contract of sale must:

- A. Specify the price and other terms of sale by the seller to the purchaser.
- B. Provide that the purchase will arrange for a pre-purchase inspection of the dwelling unit by an independent inspector selected by the purchaser.
- C. Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase the unit unless the inspection is satisfactory to the purchaser.
- D. Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs.
- E. Contain a certification from the seller that the seller has not been debarred, suspended or subject to a limited denial of participation.

FINANCING THE PURCHASE OF THE HOME (24 CFR 982.632)

- A. A purchasing family must invest at least three percent of the purchase price of the home they are buying in the property. This can take the form of down payment, closing costs, or a combination of the two. Of this sum, at least one percent of the purchase price must come from the family's personal resources.
- B. The family must qualify for the mortgage loan under a lender's normal lending criteria taking into account the fact that this is by definition a low-income family.
- C. If the home is purchased using FHA mortgage insurance, it is subject to FHA mortgage insurance requirements.
- D. If the loan is financed either by the seller or a non-traditional mortgage lending institution or individual, the loan shall be subject to the review of the Evansville Housing Authority. The housing authority may verify that there are no unusual or erroneous requirements in the loan documents and that the mortgage is affordable to the purchasing family. Also,

the lender must require that an appraisal of the property is conducted and the appraiser must determine that the property is worth at least as much as the purchaser is paying.

- E. The Evansville Housing Authority will not allow balloon payment mortgages, variable rate mortgages, or seller-financed mortgages.
- F. All mortgage loans must close within the period of time established by the purchaser and seller entered into their sale contract.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUING ASSISTANCE (24 CFR 982.633)

Homeownership assistance will only be paid while the family is residing in the home. If the family moves out of the home, the Evansville Housing Authority may not continue homeownership assistance after the month when the family moves out. The family or lender is not required to refund to the PHA the homeownership assistance for the month when the family moves out.

The family must agree, in writing, to comply with the following obligations:

- A. The family may attend and complete ongoing homeownership and housing counseling.
- B. The family must comply with the terms of any mortgage securing debt incurred to purchase the home (or any refinancing of such debt).
- C. As long as the family is receiving homeownership assistance, use and occupancy of the home are subject to the following requirements:
 - 1. The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
 - 2. The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the Evansville Housing Authority. The family must promptly inform the housing authority of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request housing authority approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit. No other person (i.e., nobody but members of the assisted family) may reside in the unit (except for a foster child or live-in aide).
 - 3. The family must promptly notify the Evansville Housing Authority if any family member no longer resides in the unit.
 - 4. If the Evansville Housing Authority has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit.
 - 5. Members of the household may engage in legal profit-making activities in the unit, but only if such activities are incidental to primary use of the unit for residence by members of the family.

6. The family must not sublease or sublet the unit.
 7. The family must not assign the lease or transfer the unit.
 8. The family must supply any information or certification requested by the housing authority to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any housing authority requested information or certification on purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with the housing authority for these purposes. The family must promptly notify the housing authority of their absence from the unit.
- D. The family may grant a mortgage on the home for debt incurred to finance purchase of the home or any refinancing of such debt.
- E. Upon death of a family member who holds, in whole or in part, title to the home or ownership of cooperative membership shares for the home, homeownership assistance may continue pending settlement of the decedent's estate, notwithstanding transfer of title by operation of law to the decedent's executor or legal representative, so long as the home is solely occupied by remaining family members in accordance with paragraph C above. In the case of a divorce or family separation, the assistance shall follow what a court decrees.
- F. The family shall supply the Evansville Housing Authority with any required information requested by the housing authority. In particular this shall include information relating to the following:
1. Citizenship or related immigration matters;
 2. Family income and composition;
 3. Social Security numbers;
 4. Any mortgage or other debt placed on the property;
 5. Any sale or other transfer of any interest in the home; and
 6. The family's homeownership expenses
- G. The family must notify the housing authority before the family moves out of the home.
- H. The family must not sell or transfer the home to anyone other than a member of the assisted family who resides in the home while receiving homeownership assistance.
- I. The family must notify the Evansville Housing Authority if the family defaults on a mortgage securing any debt incurred to purchase the home.
- J. During the time the family receives homeownership assistance under this program, no family member may have any ownership interest in any other residential property.
- K. Before commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must execute a statement of family obligations in the form prescribed by HUD. In the statement, the family agrees to comply with all family obligations under the homeownership option.

- L. The family must secure the written permission of the Evansville Housing Authority before it refinances any debt secured by the home or places any additional secured debt on the property.
- M. The family must assure the Evansville Housing Authority that all real estate taxes were paid on a timely basis. If they are not paid, assistance shall be terminated.
- N. The family must supply all required information to the EHA, including but not limited to annual verification of household income, notice of change in homeownership expenses, notice of move-out, and notice of mortgage default. The Evansville Housing Authorities Homeownership Family Obligation policies are set forth in Appendix A hereto.

MAXIMUM TERM OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE (24 CFR 982.634)

- A. Except in the case of a family that qualifies as an elderly or disabled family, family members shall not receive homeownership assistance for more than fifteen years if the initial mortgage incurred to finance purchase of the home has a term of 20 years or longer; or ten years, in all other cases.
- B. The maximum term described in the preceding paragraph applies to any member of the family who has an ownership interest in the unit during the time the homeownership payments are made or is the spouse of any member of the household who has an ownership interest during the time the homeownership payments are made.
- C. As noted in Paragraph A of this Section, the maximum homeownership assistance term does not apply to elderly and disabled families. In the case of an elderly family, the exception only applies if the family qualifies as an elderly family at the start of homeownership assistance. In the case of a disabled family, the exception applies if at any time during receipt of homeownership assistance the family qualifies as a disabled family. If, during the course of homeownership assistance, the family ceases to qualify as a disabled or elderly family, the maximum term becomes applicable from the date homeownership assistance commenced. However, such a family must be provided at least six months of homeownership assistance after the maximum term becomes applicable (provided the family is otherwise eligible to receive homeownership assistance in accordance with this program).
- D. If the family has received such assistance for different homes, or from different housing authorities, the total of such assistance terms is subject to the maximum term described in Paragraph A of this section.

AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE (24 CFR 982.635)

A. While the family is residing in the home, the Evansville Housing Authority shall pay a monthly homeownership assistance payment on behalf of the family that is equal to the lower of:

1. The payment standard minus the total tenant payment; or
2. The family's monthly homeownership expenses minus the total tenant payment.

B. The payment standard for a family is the lower of:

1. The payment standard for the family unit size; or
2. The payment standard for the size of the home.

If the home is located in an exception payment standard area, the Evansville Housing Authority will use the appropriate payment standard for the exception payment standard area.

The payment standard for a family is the greater of:

1. The payment standard (as determined in accordance with Paragraph A of this section) at the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home; or
2. The payment standard (as determined in accordance with paragraph A of this section) at the most recent regular reexamination of family income and composition since the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home.

The Evansville Housing Authority will use the same payment standard schedule, payment standard amounts, and subsidy standards for the homeownership option as for the rental voucher program.

C. A family's homeownership expenses shall include the following items:

1. Principal and interest on initial mortgage debt, any refinancing of such debt, and any mortgage insurance premium incurred to finance purchase of the home;
2. Real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
3. Home insurance;
4. The Evansville Housing Authority utility allowance for the home; and
5. Principal and interest on mortgage debt incurred to finance costs for major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if the housing authority determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person.

- D. Homeownership expenses for a cooperative member may only include amounts to cover:
1. The cooperative charge under the cooperative occupancy agreement including payment for real estate taxes and public assessments on the home.
 2. Principal and interest on initial debt incurred to finance the purchase of cooperative membership shares and any refinancing of such debt.
 3. Home insurance.
 4. The PHA utility allowance for the home.
 5. Principal and interest on debt incurred to finance major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if the housing authority determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership options are readily accessible to and usable by such person.
- E. If the home is a cooperative or condominium unit, homeownership expenses may also include cooperative or condominium operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the condominium or cooperative homeowner association.
- F. The Evansville Housing Authority will pay homeownership assistance payments directly to the family.
- G. Homeownership assistance for a family terminates automatically 180 calendar days after the last housing assistance payment on behalf of the family.

HOMEOWNERSHIP PORTABILITY (24 CFR 982.636, 982.353(B) 982.552 & 982.553)

- A. A family may qualify to move outside the initial Evansville Housing Authority jurisdiction with continued homeownership assistance under the voucher program. Families determined eligible for homeownership assistance by the Evansville Housing Authority may purchase a unit outside our jurisdiction, if:
1. They meet our normal requirements for portability under the rental program;
 2. The receiving housing authority is administering a voucher homeownership program and the family meets the receiving housing authority's eligibility requirements; and
 3. The receiving housing authority is accepting new homeownership families.
- B. Conversely, if the Evansville Housing Authority has slots open in our homeownership program we will accept homeowners exercising portability from another program and absorb such families if possible.

- C. In general, the portability procedures described previously in this Administrative Plan apply to the homeownership option. The administrative responsibilities of the initial and receiving housing authorities are not altered except that some administrative functions (e.g. issuance of a voucher or execution of a tenancy addendum) do not apply to the homeownership option.
- D. The family must attend the briefing and counseling sessions required by the receiving housing authority. The receiving housing authority will determine whether the financing for, and the physical condition of the unit, are acceptable. The receiving housing authority must promptly notify the initial housing authority if the family has purchased an eligible unit under the program. Or if the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by the housing authority.
- E. If the tenant should relocate to another PHA jurisdiction while currently enrolled in the EHA Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, the tenant must be aware that any monies for down payment assistance will not be transferable.

MOVING WITH CONTINUED TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE

- A. A family receiving homeownership assistance may move to a new unit with continued tenant-based assistance. The family may move either with voucher rental assistance (in accordance with rental assistance program requirements) or with voucher homeownership assistance (in accordance with homeownership option program requirements). The Evansville Housing Authority will not commence continued tenant-based assistance for occupancy of the new unit so long as any family member owns any title or other interest in the prior home. (No more than one (1) move per year may occur in the program.)
- B. The Evansville Housing Authority must be able to determine that all initial requirements have been satisfied if a family that has received homeownership assistance wants to move to a new unit with continued homeownership assistance. However, the following requirements do not apply:
 - 1. The requirement for pre-assistance counseling is not applicable.
 - 2. The requirement that a family must be a first-time homeowner is not applicable.
- C. The Evansville Housing Authority may deny permission to move with continued assistance in the following circumstance:
 - 1. The Evansville Housing Authority may deny permission to move with continued rental or homeownership assistance if the housing authority determines that it does not have sufficient funding to provide continued assistance.

DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES (24 CFR 982.638)

- A. At any time, the Evansville Housing Authority may deny or terminate homeownership assistance in accordance with the same rules as it utilizes for the rental program.
- B. The same restrictions on admission or continued assistance in regards to criminal activities shall apply to the homeownership program as the rental program.
- C. The Evansville Housing Authority may deny or terminate assistance for violation of participant obligations as previously described for the rental program.
- D. A family's homeownership assistance may be changed in the month following annual recertification of the household income, but participation in the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program shall continue until such time as the assistance payment amounts to \$0.00 for a period of six (6) consecutive months.
- E. Homeownership assistance will only be provided while the family resides in the home. If the family moves out of the home, EHA will not continue homeownership assistance commencing with the month after the family moves out. Neither the family nor the lender is obligated to reimburse the EHA for homeownership assistance paid for the month the family moves out.
- F. The PHA shall terminate voucher homeownership assistance for any member of a family receiving homeownership assistance that is dispossessed from the home pursuant to a judgment or order of foreclosure on any mortgage (whether FHA insured or non-FHA) securing debt incurred to purchase the home or any refinancing of such debt. The Evansville Housing Authority, in its discretion, may permit the family to move to a new unit with continued voucher rental assistance if the family can show that the default was for reasons beyond its control. However, the housing authority will deny such permission, if:
 - 1. The family defaulted on an FHA insured mortgage; and
 - 2. The family fails to demonstrate that:
 - a. The family has conveyed title to the home, as required by HUD, to HUD or HUD's designee; and
 - b. The family has moved from the home within the period established or approved by HUD.

LEASE-TO-PURCHASE

Lease-to-Purchase agreements are considered rental property and subject to the Section 8 tenant-based assistance rules. All regulations of the Homeownership program will become effective at the time that the family exercises the option to use a homeownership voucher.

INFORMAL HEARING

An informal hearing will be provided for participants who are being terminated from the Program because of the family's action or failure to act as provided in 24 CFR 982.552. The rules and procedures set forth in the HCV Administrative Plan, entitled "Complaints and Appeals" in Chapter 19.

DEFAULT

If the family defaults on the home mortgage loan, the participant will not be able to use the Homeownership Voucher for rental housing but, may reapply for the HCV tenant-based waiting list when it is open.

RECAPTURE OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE (24 CFR 982.640)

EHA will not recapture the Homeownership Voucher payments unless there was an act of fraud or misrepresentation of a material fact in order to obtain a benefit. The HCV Homeownership recapture provision does not apply to any other program funds that may be used in the transaction

Waiver or Modification of Homeownership Policies- the Executive Director of EHA shall have the discretion to waive or modify any provision of the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program or policies not governed by statute or regulation for good cause or to comply with changes in HUD regulations or directives

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

REGARDING USAGE OF HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS

FOR HOMEOWNERSHIP

What is the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program?

The Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program of the Evansville Housing Authority (EHA) permits eligible participants of the Housing Choice Voucher Program, including participants with portable vouchers, the option of purchasing a home with their Housing Choice Voucher rather than renting.

What are the eligibility requirements?

In order to be eligible, the individual or family must:

- Have a Housing Choice Voucher and completed a full lease term of one year; and
- Not owe EHA or any other Housing Authority and outstanding debt; and
- Meet family eligibility requirements as follows:
 - A. Be a first-time homeowner or have a member who is a person with disabilities; and
 - B. With the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet a minimum income requirement without counting income from "welfare assistance" sources; and

- C. With the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet the requisite employment criteria; and
- D. Have fully repaid any outstanding debt owed to the EHA or any other Housing Authority; and
- E. Not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the homeownership option; and
- F. Provide a cash down payment of \$750.00 or 5% of assets, whichever is greater.

What is the minimum income requirement?

The head of household, spouse or adult family member must have a gross annual income equal to Federal minimum wage, times 2000 hours (currently \$14,500 per year)

What is the employment requirement?

The head of household, spouse or adult family member must (with the exception of elderly and/or disabled households) be employed full-time, i.e. at least 1560 hours annually (30 hours per week), and employed continuously for one (1) year prior to execution of sales agreement.

Once determined eligible, what are the family participant requirements?

- Complete homeownership counseling program approved by EHA
-
- Submit sales agreement for approval by EHA
- Allow EHA to inspect proposed home to assure that dwelling meets Housing Quality Standards
- Obtain independent inspection(s) covering all major building systems
- Obtain HA approval of proposed mortgage
- Enter written agreement with EHA to comply with family obligations under the Housing Choice Voucher Program

How do I know if I'm ready for HOMEOWNERSHIP?

Owning a home is a big responsibility. It is important that you understand the responsibilities before you look at being a homeowner. If you plan to participate in the EHA Homeownership Program, it is **mandatory** that you complete an approved homeownership counseling course prior to purchasing a home. You also need to clear any credit problems and begin saving money so that you will be able to make a down payment.

What kind of paperwork must I complete?

When you purchase a home, there is a lot of paperwork that must be completed. Some of the paperwork may be provided by EHA, the lender and real estate professional with the information they need to make sure you are able to financially purchase a home. Some of the paperwork ensures that you are treated professionally and are protected. It is very important that the information you provide is accurate, complete and submitted quickly. Make sure you understand

any documents you sign and do not hesitate to ask the lender, real estate professionals, and others any questions which help you clarify the process.

Can my family help me buy the home?

In most cases, your family can help you purchase a home. Assisting with a down payment or other expenses or co-signing/co-borrowing on the loan may be possible. However, it is important to understand that under Housing Choice Voucher regulations, a non-occupying co-borrower cannot own interest in the home.

Am I limited as to how much I pay for a home?

The amount you are able to pay for a home depends on your total income and resources. The mortgage lender will consider your total income, your Housing Choice Voucher assistance, and may consider other assistance you are receiving from a family member or agency. The lender will pre-qualify you for a loan based on income and other financial information. It is important to have this pre-qualification letter before you begin shopping for a home.

How long will I continue to receive Housing Choice Voucher assistance if I participate in the Homeownership Program?

Provided that your family complies with Family Obligations, you may receive Housing Choice homeownership assistance for 10 or 15 years, depending on individual financing. Participation ends, however, when the assistance amount is zero dollars (\$0.00) for a period of six consecutive months. Elderly and disabled families are not subject to the 10/15 year maximum term of assistance. You must be compliant with the rules and regulations and must remain qualified in income requirements. It's important to understand that you are responsible for the full mortgage payment if your Section 8 payment is terminated for any reason.

Will I still have a Housing Choice recertification each year?

Yes. You will still need to submit all the paperwork for recertification each year and you will have to continue to conform to all the statements in the Statement of Homebuyer Obligations which you will sign prior to purchasing a home.

What happens if I do not make the mortgage payments? Will I still be able to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher program?

If a family defaults on a mortgage, the EHA may permit the family to move with continued Housing Choice Voucher assistance providing the family has demonstrated that it has timely conveyed the title of the home to HUD or its designee in the case of an FHA-insured mortgage. If the lender is not an FHA-insured lender, EHA will evaluate each situation on a case by case basis.

What happens to my home if I die?

This is a complicated question because much depends on individual circumstances. Currently, the HUD Homeownership rule states; “ Upon the death of a family member who holds, in whole or in

part, title to the home or ownership of cooperative membership shares for the home, homeownership assistance may continue pending settlement of the decedent's estate, notwithstanding transfer of title by operation of law to the decedent's executor or legal representative, so long as the home is solely occupied by remaining members of the family in accordance with Housing Choice voucher regulations."

Can I have a roommate?

No. Under the standard Family Obligations for use and occupancy on the voucher program, no other person except members of the assisted family may reside in the unit except for a foster

Can I sell my home?

Yes, however, all sales must be approved by EHA and depending on the circumstances, you may be subject to other recaptures of assistance payments if you sell or refinance the loan.

Am I responsible for other expenses incurred as a result of purchasing a home?

Yes. You are responsible for all monthly homeownership expenses (i.e. homeownership association dues, property taxes, insurance and all maintenance repairs) that you may have as any non-assisted homeowner.

Can I purchase a manufactured home?

Yes, however the home must meet certain standards and being permanently attached to a foundation is one of them. Lenders will also consider the age and condition of the home.

Can I purchase a new construction home?

Yes, however ground must have been broken on the home (basement or slab constructed) before the date that you put a contract on the home.

Do I have to have good credit?

You can't have bad credit! If you do, the homeownership counselor can instruct you on how to clean up your credit record. However, you may have never established a traditional credit record and that's okay, but the lender needs to know if you pay your bills on time. The lender will review your record of making timely rent, utility and other payments. This is called alternate credit.

APPENDIX A: HCV HOME OWNERSHIP OBLIGATIONS

This form is to be signed by the home buyer(s) in the presence of the Housing Authority of Evansville (EHA) Home Ownership Program Coordinator. The Coordinator will explain any and all clauses which you, the home buyer(s), may not understand.

The following paragraphs describe your responsibilities under the HCV Home Ownership Program. If you or members of your household do not meet these responsibilities, through your actions or your failure to act, you may be terminated from the HCV Home Ownership Program.

- 1. Family Obligations:** You must comply with all Family Obligations of the Housing Choice Voucher Program, excepting only the prohibition against owning or having an interest in the unit.
- 2. Housing Counseling:** All participating family members (i.e. those signing the purchase offer and loan documents) must satisfactorily complete an EHA provided or approved counseling program prior to commencement of home ownership assistance. EHA may require any or all participating family members to attend additional housing counseling classes as a condition of continued assistance.
- 3. Purchase Contract:** You must include contract conditions in any Offer to Purchase that give EHA a reasonable time (a) to inspect the home for compliance with HUD's Housing Quality Standards; (b) to review and approve a professional home inspection report obtained by you from a EHA approved inspector; and (c) approve the terms of your proposed financing. **Advise your Realtor of these requirements.**
- 4. Mortgage Obligations:** You must comply with the terms of any mortgage incurred in the purchase of the property and must notify EHA's Home Ownership Program Counselor within five (5) days of receipt of any late payment or default notice.
- 5. Occupancy:** You must occupy the unit as your principal residence. You may not transfer, sell, or assign any interest in the property without EHA's prior written consent. You may not rent or lease any part of the premises without EHA's prior written consent. You must notify EHA in writing at least 30 days prior to moving out of the house for a period of 30 days or longer or prior to any sale, transfer, assignment, lease or other form of alienation of the assisted property.
- 6. Maintenance:** You must maintain the property in a decent, safe and sanitary manner. You must allow EHA to inspect the property within one-week of a demand by EHA to conduct an inspection. You must correct any notice of deficiency issued by EHA within the time limit specified in the notice. If you fail to adequately maintain the property, EHA may divert the maintenance and replacement reserves portions of the Home Ownership Assistance Payment to an escrow account to be used to pay for reasonable and necessary maintenance expenses.
- 7. Annual Re-examination:** You must at least annually provide EHA with current information regarding family income and composition in a format required by EHA.
- 8. Refinancing:** You must notify EHA in writing of any proposal to refinance the original purchase mortgage or of any proposal to encumber the property with secondary financing and obtain EHA's written approval of such financing prior to executing any loan documents.

- 9. Default:** In the event of a default on your mortgage obligation, you must cooperate with EHA and the lender to minimize any loss to the lender in order to maintain your eligibility to continue as a participant in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

By signing below, I attest that I have read and understood my obligations as a participant in the HCV Homeownership Program and I agree to abide by these responsibilities. I understand that EHA may terminate my homeownership assistance if I violate any of these obligations, but that I may request an informal review of any proposed notice of termination prior to it becoming effective.

_____	_____	_____
Participant 's Name (Print)	Participant 's Signature	Date

_____	_____	_____
Participant 's Name (Print)	Participant 's Signature	Date

Witnessed by:

_____	_____
Housing Authority Representative	Date

Original: File
Copy: Participant

AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION

I, _____, give my permission for the following agencies to exchange any necessary information regarding my involvement in the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program:

Hope of Evansville (H.O.P.E.)

Lender: _____

Inspector: _____

Real Estate Agent: _____

Other: _____

This information may include but is not limited to financial, credit and employment information.

Participant Signature

Date

Participant Signature

Date

EHA Staff Signature

Date

CHAPTER 23

PROGRAM INTEGRITY ADDENDUM

[24 CFR 792.101 to 792.204, 982.54]

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

HUD conservatively estimates that 600 million dollars is paid annually to program participants who falsify or omit material facts in order to gain more rental assistance than they are entitled to under the law. HUD further estimates that 12% of all HUD-assisted families are either totally ineligible, or are receiving benefits which exceed their legal entitlement. The EHA is committed to ensuring that the proper level of benefits is paid to all participating families, and that housing resources reach only income-eligible families so that program integrity can be maintained.

EHA maintains its credibility with applicant and participant families, owners, HUD, and the larger community by enforcing program requirements. When families, owners, or EHA employees fail to adhere to program requirements, EHA must take appropriate action. The action that is appropriate depends on the particular case of circumstances.

The EHA will take all steps necessary to prevent fraud, waste, and mismanagement so that program resources are utilized judiciously. This chapter first discusses the important differences between program errors and omissions and fraud and abuse. It also identifies various ways EHA can prevent and detect errors and abuses, discusses corrective action methods and outlines EHA's policies for the prevention, detection and investigation of program abuse, and fraud.

1. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN ERRORS OR OMISSIONS AND FRAUD AND ABUSE

This chapter uses the terms “error” and “omission” to identify situations in which a family or owner does not comply with program requirements or staff members incorrectly apply program rules. An error or omission may be intentional or unintentional. Some will affect family payment and subsidy amounts; others will not. It is important that EHA carefully analyze the unique circumstances of the case to determine how to best handle the situation. Errors or omissions that affect the family's payment, subsidy amount or the regular flow of housing assistance payments should be a high priority.

“Fraud” and “abuse” mean a single act or pattern of actions made with the intent to deceive or mislead, constituting a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantive fact. Fraud and abuse result in the payment of housing choice voucher program funds in violation of program requirements. It often occurs when families or owners intentionally fail to report required information or report incorrect information to obtain benefits to which they are not entitled. Fraud is a legal term that involves taking legal action to pursue a remedy of the situation, such as terminating program assistance.

It is important that EHA staff recognize the differences between unintentional and intentional misreporting. Particularly in cases of intentional misreporting, EHA staff must be able to evaluate the special circumstances and seriousness of the case to determine whether it is a case of fraud. EHA has established policies and procedures for fair and consistent treatment of cases of intentional misreporting, abuse, and fraud. This policy clearly defines circumstances under

which a family or owner would be terminated from the program, but also allows the EHA to consider mitigating circumstances before terminating, is best.

2. CRITERIA FOR INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED ABUSE AND FRAUD

Under no circumstances will the EHA undertake an inquiry or an audit of a participating family arbitrarily. The EHA's expectation is that participating families will comply with HUD requirements, provisions of the voucher, and other program rules. The EHA staff will make every effort (formally and informally) to orient and educate all families in order to avoid unintentional violations. However, the EHA has a responsibility to HUD, to the community, and to eligible families in need of housing assistance, to monitor participants and owners for compliance and, when indicators of possible abuse come to the EHA's attention, to investigate such claims.

The EHA will initiate an investigation of a participating family only in the event of one or more of the following circumstances:

- Referrals, Complaints, or Tips. The EHA will follow up on referrals from other agencies, companies or persons which are received by mail, by telephone or in person, which allege that a family is in noncompliance with, or otherwise violating the family obligations or any other program rules. Such follow-up will be made providing that the referral contains at least one item of information that is independently verifiable. A copy of the allegation will be retained in the family's file.
- Internal File Review. A follow-up will be made if EHA staff discovers (as a function of a certification or recertification, an interim re-determination, or a quality control review), information or facts which conflict with previous file data, the EHA's knowledge of the family, or is discrepant with statements made by the family.
- Verification of Documentation. A follow-up will be made if the EHA receives independent verification or documentation which conflicts with representations in the family's file (such as public record information or credit bureau reports, or reports from other agencies).

3. STEPS THE EHA WILL TAKE TO PREVENT PROGRAM ABUSE AND FRAUD

The management and staff will utilize various methods and practices (listed below) to prevent program abuse, noncompliance, and willful violations of program rules by applicants and participating families. This policy objective is to establish confidence and trust in the management by emphasizing education as the primary means to obtain compliance by families.

Things You Should Know (HUD-1140-OIG). This program integrity bulletin (created by HUD's Inspector General) will be furnished and explained to all applicants to promote understanding of program rules, and to clarify the EHA's expectations for cooperation and compliance.

- Program Orientation Session. Mandatory orientation sessions will be conducted by the EHA staff for all prospective program participants, either prior to or upon issuance of a voucher. At the conclusion of all Program Orientation Sessions, the family representative will be

required to sign a “Program Briefing Certificate” to confirm that all rules and pertinent regulations were explained to him/her.

- Resident Counseling. The EHA will routinely provide participant counseling as a part of every recertification interview in order to clarify any confusion pertaining to program rules and requirements.
- Review and Explanation of Forms. Staff will explain all required forms and review the contents of all (re)certification documents during the recertification appointment.

A. Improve Quality of PHA Communications with Families and Owners

“Communications” includes both standard forms used by the EHA to obtain information from families and owners and information provided to families and owners about the program. When a PHA communicates well to owners and families, families and owners are less likely to commit errors, fraud, or abuse because they have a much better understanding of program requirements and the PHA’s expectations of them.

1. Obtaining Information from Families

The quality and thoroughness of the process for obtaining eligibility information from families is a critical factor in error prevention. For example:

- Face-to-face eligibility and recertification interviews that are conducted by trained staff in a private setting may increase the ability of the PHA staff person to collect information from the family that is both accurate and comprehensive.
- Well-designed forms also help staff to collect all required information. EHA has designed recertification and admission forms that require very specific and detailed information, including the recording of negative responses from families about income and assets to avoid inadvertently forgetting to ask these key questions. Some forms include questions to ensure that enough information is obtained to be able to annualize the income.
- EHA requires staff to complete the admission and recertification forms while the family is present to reduce the likelihood of tenant error due to misreading, misinterpreting, or simply not understanding the question being asked.

2. Providing Information to Families and Owners

Too often forms and certifications that the family must sign at application, admission, and recertification are hastily read or explained, putting the family members at risk of signing an important document which they do not fully understand. EHA staff should always highlight the key contents of a document before obtaining signatures on the form. Likewise, staff should consider a detailed review of the contents of the HAP contract with the owner, particularly those who are new to the program. Staff should be aware of potential language barriers and attempt to accommodate the family or owner.

Participants are given a sample copy of any documents they have signed. These documents are part of the contractual agreement with the participant and may be used if it becomes necessary to take legal action based on the participant's violation of a program requirement.

Through participant and owner briefings, the admission and recertification processes, annual or biennial HQS inspections, and other oral or written communication, the PHA must regularly ensure that it fully informs families and owners about program requirements and EHA's expectations. This means that staff must be fully informed of these requirements and obligations.

EHA is committed to preventing program abuse and *regularly* inform or remind families of requirements and obligations. Opportunities for informing families include: at the time of application, at briefing and issuance, during the housing search and leasing process, at the inspection phase, and during annual or interim recertification. At a minimum, the EHA must discuss the following with the family:

- Legal requirement to fully disclose income, assets, and family composition;
- Prohibition of making illegal side payments to the owner;
- Requirement to report interim changes in family composition; and
- EHA right to terminate assistance due to misrepresentation by the family.

At a minimum, EHA is responsible for explaining to owners their legal responsibility to adhere to the program requirements as contained in the HAP contract. EHA routinely goes over these requirements with the owner at the time of HAP contract execution. However, it is important to regularly send a message to owners regarding the EHA's commitment to prevent and eliminate program abuse. These messages are sent using various mediums. For example, EHA can use landlord fairs, special owner workshops or training, a newsletter or marketing pieces in a landlord newsletter, and special mailings to reinforce the EHA's intent to maintain program integrity and pursue owners that fail to comply with program requirements.

At a minimum, EHA discusses program responsibilities and prohibitions against abusing the program with employees when they are hired. In addition, the EHA should use messages it sends to families and owners regarding the EHA's intent to eliminate abuse to educate and inform employees.

B. Review Family History Prior to Interim or Annual Recertification

Another approach to preventing and detecting family errors and omissions is to carefully review the information reported at the most recent prior examination before meeting with the client for an interim or annual recertification. This procedure helps the staff person conducting the interview to determine whether the differences being reported are due to legitimate changes or intentional or unintentional misreporting.

C. Identify and Monitor "At Risk" Families

Some families, due to a lack of stable income or frequent changes in family composition, may be more at risk of (intentionally or unintentionally) misrepresenting income or family composition. By identifying who these families are and instituting procedures to monitor their cases, the EHA may prevent or more quickly detect and stop program abuse. One possibility is to require that these families be reexamined more frequently than annually. In cases where doubt exists, the EHA may attempt to verify family composition in connection with the annual or a special HQS inspection. By identifying and monitoring “at-risk” or “error-prone” cases, the EHA uses selective action techniques to target administrative resources where they will have the greatest payoff.

D. Conduct Special Marketing to Promote EHA’s Intent to Eliminate Program Abuse

EHAs deliver reform messages through various media channels as a means to educate landlords, families, and the larger community on their commitment to preventing and eliminating program abuse. Actions include sending a letter to participating families emphasizing HUD’s and the EHA’s intent to eliminate program abuse, hanging posters in the EHA waiting room and other public areas, conducting public services announcements, and speaking at public and neighborhood association meetings and to various advocacy groups.

E. Rotate Staff Assignments and Caseloads

By rotating staff assignments and caseloads, managers can foster uniform and consistent interpretation of program requirements and prevent the possibility of program abuse. For example, if an employee is giving special treatment to a family or owner, this situation can be detected if the employee’s caseload is taken over by another staff member. Rotating caseloads also helps to identify and resolve inconsistencies regarding how cases are being processed and how rules are interpreted.

F. Careful Design of Participant Interim Reporting Requirements

EHA has discretion in designing interim recertification requirements that minimize family reporting burdens and reduce opportunities for error, both on the part of the family and the EHA. HUD rules require interim reporting of changes in household composition only. In developing an interim reporting policy, the EHA also strives for simplicity. A family will easily remember if it is required to report all changes or no changes; any qualifications to the message will decrease the prospects for compliance.

4. STEPS THE EHA WILL TAKE TO DETECT PROGRAM ABUSE AND FRAUD

The EHA staff will maintain a high level of alertness to indicators of possible abuse and fraud by assisted families.

Quality Control File Reviews. Prior to initial certification, and at the completion of all subsequent recertification, each participant file will be reviewed. Such reviews shall include, but are not limited to:

- Assurance that verification of all income and deductions is present.
- Changes in reported Social Security Numbers or dates of birth.
- Authenticity of file documents.
- Ratio between reported income and expenditures.
- Review of signatures for consistency with previously signed file documents.
- All forms are correctly dated and signed.

Observation. The EHA management and occupancy staff (to include inspection personnel) will maintain high awareness of circumstances which may indicate program abuse or fraud, such as unauthorized persons residing in the household and unreported income. Observations will be documented in the family's file.

Public Record Bulletins. May be reviewed by management and staff.

State Wage Data Record Keepers. Inquiries to State Wage and Employment record keeping agencies as authorized under Public Law 100-628, the Stewart B. McKinley Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988, may be made annually in order to detect unreported wages or unemployment compensation benefits.

Credit Bureau Inquiries. Credit Bureau inquiries may be made (with proper authorization by the participant) in the following circumstances:

- When an allegation is received by the EHA wherein unreported income sources are disclosed.
- When a participant's expenditures exceed his /her reported income and no plausible explanation is given.

5. THE EHA'S HANDLING OF ALLEGATIONS OF POSSIBLE ABUSE AND FRAUD

The EHA staff will encourage all participating families to report suspected abuse to the Housing Specialist. All such referrals, as well as referrals from community members and other agencies, will be thoroughly documented and placed in the participant's file. All allegations, complaints and tips will be carefully evaluated in order to determine if they warrant follow-up.

The Housing Specialist will not follow up on allegations which are vague or otherwise nonspecific. Only allegations which contain one or more independently verifiable facts will be reviewed.

6. FILE REVIEW

An internal file review will be conducted to determine:

- If the subject of the allegation is a client of the EHA and, if so, to determine whether or not the information reported has been previously disclosed by the family.
- It will then be determined if the EHA is the most appropriate authority to do a follow-up (more so than police or social services). Any file documentation of past behavior as well as corroborating complaints will be evaluated.

Conclusion of preliminary review:

If, at the conclusion of the preliminary file review, there is/are fact(s) contained in the allegation which conflict with file data, and the fact(s) are independently verifiable, the Housing Specialist will initiate an investigation to determine if the allegation is true or false.

7. CORRECTIVE ACTION: ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

EHA must take immediate action to correct the family payment and subsidy amount and, in some cases, to move the family to a new unit. An amendment to the lease and HAP contract must reflect any changes to family payment and subsidy. An amendment can be in the form of a notice to the participant and owner. Unless the owner requires a new lease, execution of a new HAP contract and lease is not required.

A. When Family Payment Is Incorrectly Established Too High

When the family payment is incorrectly set too high, the family pays more for rent and utilities than it should under the program. As a result, the amount the EHA pays to the owner in the form of a housing assistance payment is too low.

In cases where the error or omission is the fault of the EHA, EHA will immediately refund the total amount due to the family. Such reimbursement would come from the EHA's administrative fee reserves. If the family owed the landlord rent, the EHA, depending upon the circumstances, may choose to pay the amount due or a portion thereof directly to the owner on behalf of the family.

In cases where the error or omission is clearly the fault of the family, EHA should not reimburse the family. Instead, the EHA would process the change immediately and provide notice to the landlord and family of the effective date of the change. Changes in the amount of family payment and housing assistance payment should become effective the month following the discovery.

B. When Family Payment Is Incorrectly Set Too Low

When the family payment is incorrectly set too low, the family is receiving more subsidy than it is entitled to under the program. As a result, EHA is paying too much to the owner in the form of a housing assistance payment.

In cases where the error or omission is the fault of the EHA, the family and owner are not responsible for repayment. The EHA must give the family and owner reasonable notice of the increase in family payment and corresponding decrease in housing assistance payment. HUD

does expect, however, EHA to repay HUD the amount of overpaid subsidy due to EHA error or omission. The amount owed must be paid out of administrative fee reserves.

In cases where the error or omission is clearly the fault of the family, the family must repay the EHA within a reasonable period of time. If the amount owed is not repaid, the PHA may terminate the family's assistance. The EHA must process the change immediately and inform the landlord and family of the effective date of the change. Increases in the amount of family payment resulting from a family error or omission become effective retroactively to the time of the reporting error.

C. Errors Affecting the Size of the Family's Unit

In cases where an EHA error leads the family to receive subsidy for a larger unit than the size unit for which it is entitled, the EHA shall immediately encourage the family to move to a smaller unit. The EHA is obligated to try to find the family reasonable, alternative housing. If the family refuses to move after the EHA identifies reasonable alternatives, the EHA must recalculate the family's subsidy based on the payment standard for the bedroom size for which it qualifies. EHA must give reasonable notice to the family and owner of any change in payment. EHA must process the payment change at the next annual reexamination, if not sooner.

In cases where misrepresentation by the family leads the family to receive subsidy for a larger unit than the size unit for which it is entitled, the family must repay EHA or sign a repayment agreement to pay any amount owed. If the amount owed is not repaid, EHA may terminate the family's assistance. If EHA decides not to terminate the family's assistance, the EHA must immediately adjust the subsidy according to the payment standard for the appropriate bedroom size and provide the family and owner reasonable notice of the change. The family is not required to move but if the family is unable to pay the new amount, it must give appropriate notice to the owner and PHA and move to a smaller unit.

In cases where EHA error leads the family to receive subsidy for a unit that is smaller than the size unit for which it is entitled, the EHA must immediately notify the family and owner of the problem and issue the family a voucher for the appropriate bedroom size. The EHA is obligated to try to find the family reasonable, alternative housing. If the family does not locate another unit within this time frame, EHA must terminate assistance for the family if the unit does not meet the HQS requirements.

D. Errors That Require the Owner to Repay HAP Amounts

EHA may discover that the owner is not entitled to the full amount of housing assistance payments it paid to the owner. For example, EHA may mistakenly pay the owner the full monthly housing assistance payment twice in one month because of a record keeping or other error. Another example would be if the owner accepted a HAP payment for a unit that was not occupied by a housing choice voucher participant, i.e. the family vacated the unit with or without the knowledge of the owner. In both of these instances, the owner owes EHA the portion of the housing assistance payment to which the owner is not entitled.

In most instances, EHA will reclaim the amount due by withholding payment due for the subsequent month or months until the debt is paid, occasionally, if the debt is large and not the result of willful abuse, EHA may make an agreement with the owner for payment in

installments over a period of time. EHA reserves the right to pursue collection activity if not recovered timely.

E. Documenting and Collecting Overpayments and Underpayments

Money owed to the EHA by the family because of overpayments on its behalf may be collected by requiring a lump-sum payment of the entire amount or by entering into a repayment agreement. A repayment agreement is a formal document prepared by EHA and signed by the family, in which the family acknowledges a debt and the amount owed. The agreement specifies how the amount owed is to be repaid, including the specific time period(s) when payment is due.

EHA, at its discretion, may offer a family the opportunity to enter into a repayment agreement to pay amounts owed to EHA, and may prescribe the terms of the agreement. Although the EHA always has the option of requiring payment of the entire amount due, if EHA offers a repayment agreement, the terms may not require prohibitive payments that would force the family to leave the program.

EHA must maintain full and complete documentation of all debt. A suggested approach for determining and documenting overpayments and underpayments follows:

- Record the data used and steps taken to calculate the incorrect payment;
- Record the real data that should have been used and recalculate the payment;
- Conduct third party verification of new data;
- Compare the recalculated/correct payment to the actual benefits paid;
- Record action taken, including reporting adverse tenant actions and debts owed in EIV upon termination and pursuing collection activity on default amounts due.

F. CORRECTIVE ACTION: FRAUD AND ABUSE

If as a result of its assessment EHA determines that the family, owner, or EHA employee has abused the program, EHA must take immediate actions to remedy the situation. EHA may at any time deny program assistance to an applicant or terminate program assistance for a participant if any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program. EHA will determine if there is a preponderance of evidence that willful and intentional misrepresentation/fraud occurred. Such tenants will be removed from the program, and the adverse activity will be reported in EIV with the resulting liability. EHA reserves the right to turn this liability over to collections for future recovery.

G. OVERPAYMENTS TO OWNERS

If the landlord has been overpaid as a result of fraud, misrepresentation or violation of the contract, the EHA may terminate the contract and arrange for restitution to the EHA and/or family as appropriate.

The EHA will make every effort to recover any overpayments made as a result of landlord fraud or abuse. Payments otherwise due to the owner may be debited in order to repay the EHA or the family, as applicable.

8. HOW THE EHA WILL INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE AND FRAUD

If the EHA determines that an allegation or referral warrants follow-up, either the staff person who is responsible for the file or a person designated by the Executive Director to monitor the program compliance will conduct the investigation. The steps taken will depend upon the nature of the allegation and may include, but are not limited to, the items listed below. In all cases, the EHA will secure the written authorization from the program participant for the release of information.

- Credit Bureau Inquiries (CBIs). In cases involving previously unreported income sources, a CBI inquiry may be made to determine if there is financial activity that conflicts with the reported income of the family.
- Verification of Credit. In cases where the financial activity conflicts with file data, a Verification of Credit form may be mailed to the creditor in order to determine the unreported income source.
- Employers and Ex-Employers. Employers or ex-employers may be contacted to verify wages which may have been previously undisclosed or misreported.
- Neighbors/Witnesses. Neighbors and/or other witnesses may be interviewed who are believed to have direct or indirect knowledge of facts pertaining to the EHA's review.
- Other Agencies. Investigators, case workers or representatives of other benefit agencies may be contacted.
- Public Records. If relevant, the EHA will review public records kept in any jurisdictional courthouse. Examples of public records which may be checked are: real estate, marriage, and divorce, uniform commercial code financing statements, voter registration, judgments, court or police records, state wage records, utility records and postal records.
- Interviews with Head of Household or Family Members. The EHA will discuss the allegation (or details thereof) with the head of household or family member by scheduling an appointment at the EHA's Leased Housing Office. A high standard of courtesy and professionalism will be maintained by the EHA staff person who conducts such interviews. Under no circumstances will inflammatory language, accusation, or any unprofessional conduct or language be tolerated by the management. If possible, an additional staff person will attend such interviews.

9. PLACEMENT OF DOCUMENTS, EVIDENCE AND STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY THE EHA

Documents and other evidence obtained by the EHA during the course of an investigation will be considered "work product" and will either be kept in the participant's file, or in a separate "work file." Such cases under review will not be discussed among EHA staff unless they are involved in the process or have information which may assist in the investigation.

10. CONCLUSION OF THE EHA’S INVESTIGATIVE REVIEW

At the conclusion of the investigative review, the reviewer will document the findings to the Executive Director or designee. It will then be determined whether a violation has occurred, a violation has not occurred, or if the facts are inconclusive.

A. EVALUATION OF THE FINDINGS

If it is determined that a program violation has occurred, the EHA will review the facts to determine:

- The type of violation (procedural, noncompliance, fraud).
- Whether the violation was intentional or unintentional.
- What amount of money (if any) is owed by the family?
- If the family is eligible for continued occupancy.

B. ACTION PROCEDURES FOR VIOLATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED

Once a program violation has been documented, the EHA will propose the most appropriate remedy based upon the type and severity of the violation.

11. PROCEDURAL NONCOMPLIANCE

This category applies when the family “fails to” observe a procedure or requirement of the EHA but does not misrepresent a material fact, and there is no retroactive assistance payments owed by the family. Examples of noncompliance violations are:

- A. Failure to appear at a pre-scheduled appointment.
- B. Failure to return verification in time period specified by the EHA.

Warning Notice to the Family: In such cases a notice will be sent to the family which contains the following:

- A description of the noncompliance and the procedure, policy or obligation which was violated.
- The date by which the violation must be corrected, or the procedure complied with.
- The action which will be taken by the EHA if the procedure or obligation is not complied with by the date specified by the EHA.
- The consequences of repeated (similar) violations.

12. Procedural Noncompliance - Overpaid Assistance

When the family owes money to the EHA for failure to report changes in income or assets, the EHA will issue a Notification of Overpayment of Assistance. This Notice will contain the following:

- A. A description of the violation and the date(s).
- B. Any amounts owed to the EHA.
- C. The right to disagree and to request an informal hearing with instructions for the request of such hearing.

Participant Fails to Comply with EHA's Notice. If the participant fails to comply with the EHA's notice, and a family obligation has been violated, the EHA will initiate termination of assistance.

Participant Complies with EHA's Notice. When a family complies with the EHA's notice, the staff person responsible will meet with him/her to discuss and explain the family obligation or program rule which was violated. The staff person will complete a Participant Counseling Report, give one copy to the family and retain a copy in the family's file.

13. Intentional Misrepresentations

When a participant falsifies, misstates, omits or otherwise misrepresents a material fact which results (or would have resulted) in an overpayment of housing assistance by the EHA, the EHA will evaluate whether or not:

- A. The participant had knowledge that his/her actions were wrong, and
- B. The participant willfully violated the family obligations or the law.

Knowledge that the action or inaction was wrong: This will be evaluated by determining if the participant was made aware of program requirements and prohibitions. The participant's signature on various certifications, briefing certificate, personal declaration(s) and *Things You Should Know* are adequate to establish knowledge of wrongdoing.

The participant willfully violated the law. Any of the following circumstances will be considered adequate to demonstrate willful intent:

- An admission by the participant of the misrepresentation.
- That the act was done repeatedly.
- If a false name or Social Security Number was used.
- If there were admissions to others of the illegal action or omission.
- That the participant omitted material facts which were known to him/her (e.g., employment of self or other household member).
- That the participant falsified, forged or altered documents.
- That the participant uttered and certified to statements at an interim (re)determination which were later independently verified to be false.

14. Dispositions of Cases Involving Misrepresentations

In all cases of misrepresentations involving efforts to recover monies owed, the EHA may pursue, depending upon its evaluation of the criteria stated above, one or more of the following actions:

Criminal Prosecution: If the EHA has established criminal intent, and the case meets the criteria for prosecution, the EHA may refer the case to the local State or District Attorney, notify HUD's RIGI, and terminate rental assistance.

Administrative Remedies: The EHA may terminate assistance and demand payment of restitution in full.

15. Case Conference for Serious Violations and Misrepresentations

When the EHA has established that material misrepresentation(s) have occurred, a Case Conference will be scheduled with the family representative and the EHA staff person who is most knowledgeable about the circumstances of the case.

This conference will take place prior to any proposed action by the EHA. The purpose of such conference is to review the information and evidence obtained by the EHA with the participant, and to provide the participant an opportunity to explain any document findings which conflict with representations in the family's file. Any documents or mitigating circumstances presented by the family will be taken into consideration by the EHA. The family will be given ten (10) business days to furnish any mitigating evidence.

A secondary purpose of the Case Conference is to assist the EHA in determining the course of action most appropriate for the case.

Prior to the final determination of the proposed action, the EHA will consider:

- The duration of the violation and number of false statements.
- The tenant's ability to understand the rules.
- The tenant's willingness to cooperate, and to accept responsibility for his/her actions.
- The amount of money involved.
- The tenant's past history.
- Whether or not criminal intent has been established.
- The number of false statements.

16. CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

Neither the Authority nor any of its contractors or subcontractors may enter into any contract or arrangement in connection with any of the Authority's Section 8 programs in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during their tenure or for one year thereafter:

1. Any present or former member or officer of the Authority (except a participant commissioner);
2. Any employee of the Authority, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the Authority, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the

programs (except that program participants may be hired as employees of the Authority);

3. Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the programs; or
4. Any member of the Congress of the United States.

17. EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ALSO AUTHORITY CLIENTS

An employee of the Authority who is a client or who is related to a client has a responsibility to avoid any conflict of interest that might lead to unequal treatment. Therefore, the following procedural standards are to be employed in all such circumstances.

1. No employees, or their staff if they are a Manager or Supervisor, shall handle matters related to their own cases or to the cases(s) of member(s) of their family.
2. Employees of the Leased Housing Department shall be responsible for reporting to the Director of Human Resources and the Director of Leased Housing any potential or actual conflict of interest. If the employee is unsure whether or not a conflict of interest exists, the employee shall refer the matter to the Director of Human Resources and the Director of Leased Housing for a determination. It shall be the responsibility of the Director of Leased Housing to ensure that any actions or decisions taken within the Leased Housing Department affecting any employee's participant status or the participant status of an employee's relative are in accordance with all applicable policies and procedures. It shall be the responsibility of the Director of Housing Management to ensure that any actions or decisions taken within the Eligibility Department affecting any applicant's status or the applicant status of an employee's relative are in accordance with all applicable policies and procedures. Both Directors shall ensure that the employee or employee's relative shall neither suffer any loss of benefit nor receive any gain of benefits as a result, direct or indirect, of her/his employment at the Authority or her/his relationship to an Authority employee.

As such:

- A. Any time action is taken or a decision is made which affects the applicant or participant status of an Authority employee or a relative of an Authority employee in any way, all Authority paperwork must be received and signed by the appropriate Director before the action or decision becomes effective.
- B. Each initial determination of eligibility and each selection to a program of an Authority employee or a relative of an Authority employee shall be forwarded from the Director of Housing Management to the Executive Office for review and final approval. A certification by the Director of Housing Management shall accompany the file to the Executive Office stating that all determinations and actions taken have been reviewed pursuant to applicable policies and procedures.

18. DISCLOSURE

Member of the classes listed below must disclose their interest or prospective interest to the Authority and HUD as follows:

Relation to Authority	Disclosure Required	Disclosure Frequency
EHA Board Members	<i>Statement of Economic Interests</i>	Annually
All Executive Office Staff	<i>EHA Statement of Employee and</i>	Annually
All Directors	<i>Familial Participation in Housing</i>	
All HCV Staff	<i>Authority Programs</i>	
All PH Staff		
All MIS Staff		
All Finance Staff		
Contractors	<i>Statement of Economic Interests</i>	Upon contract with EHA,
Sub-contractors	<i>EHA Statement of Employee and</i>	annually thereafter
Agents of the Authority	<i>Familial Participation in Housing</i>	Upon contract with EHA,
	<i>Authority Programs</i>	annually thereafter

19. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

It is the policy of the Authority to operate all of its programs in an ethical manner and in such a way that no group or individual shall have an unfair advantage in the receipt of the Authority's programs and services. The Authority will vigorously investigate any suspected violation of its Conflict of Interest policies and will cooperate with HUD's Office of Inspector General, local and Housing Authority police and any other appropriate bodies when conducting investigations of suspected violations. Appropriate penalties shall be determined for each individual case.

Available penalties include:

- a. Written reprimand;
- b. Suspension;
- c. Probation;
- d. Demotion;
- e. Termination; and
- f. Criminal Prosecution.

20. WAIVER CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROVISIONS

The conflict of interest prohibitions detailed under this section may be waived for good cause by the HUD field office.

21. GIFT POLICIES

The Leased Housing Department utilizes the Evansville Housing Authority's Gift Policy.

22. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

It is the policy of the Authority to operate all of its programs in an ethical manner and in such a way that no group or individual shall have an unfair advantage in the receipt of the Authority's programs and services. The Authority will vigorously investigate any suspected violation of its Gift Policy and will cooperate with HUD's Office of Inspector General, local and Housing Authority police and any other appropriate bodies when conducting investigations of suspected violations. Appropriate penalties shall be determined for each individual case. Available penalties include:

- a. Written reprimand;
- b. Suspension;
- c. Probation;
- d. Demotion;
- e. Termination; and
- f. Criminal Prosecution.

23. Notification to Participant of Proposed Action

The EHA will notify the family by certified mail and by regular mail of the proposed action no later than five (5) business days after the Case Conference.

24. PHA Administrative Remedies

A. Possible Remedies for Abuse by the Family

If the family is ineligible for housing choice voucher program assistance, the EHA must terminate the family's assistance. See Chapter 15.

If EHA paid too much subsidy on the family's behalf because of discrepancies in information furnished by the family *and if the EHA has sufficient evidence that the family intentionally misrepresented its circumstances*, EHA must pursue debt collection and may terminate assistance.

If the family executes but then breaches an agreement with EHA to pay amounts owed, EHA may terminate assistance for the family.

EHA has the discretion to consider all of the circumstances in each case when determining whether or not to deny or terminate assistance because of action or failure to act by members of the family. EHA should consider the seriousness of the case, any special circumstances surrounding the case, the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, any mitigating circumstances such as those related to the disability of a family member, and the effects of denial or termination of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure.

As a condition of continued assistance for other family members, the EHA may impose a requirement that family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure will not reside in the unit. The EHA may permit the other members of a participant family to continue receiving assistance. If the family includes a person with disabilities, the

EHA decision concerning such action is subject to reasonable accommodation considerations.

Before taking action against a family for any perceived abuse related to the amount of assistance paid, the EHA should carefully review documentation and calculations in the file and ensure there are no file errors that may later complicate EHA's charge of abuse.

B. Possible Remedies for Abuse by Owners

EHA may immediately abate payment and subsequently terminate the HAP contract. When this occurs, EHA must issue the family a new housing choice voucher and assist the family to locate another unit.

If the owner was collecting side payments, EHA must notify the owner to immediately cease collecting these payments and require repayment to the family through EHA of the full amount illegally collected. EHA must determine if the owner also collected side payments from other participants and follow-up to require payment. The amount can be repaid by offsetting the amount due against future housing assistance payments. EHA may, at its discretion, terminate the affected HAP contract immediately, even if the owner has repaid amounts due the family; but it must cancel the HAP contract if the owner fails to repay the family.

If the owner's unit contains HQS violations and the owner fails to correct the deficiencies cited by EHA within the time allotted, EHA must immediately abate payment and subsequently terminate the contract. However, EHA should not terminate the HAP contract until the family moves or has been given reasonable time to find another unit.

If the owner has allegedly discriminated against the housing choice voucher family, the PHA must provide assistance to the family, as follows:

- EHA must inform the family of its rights under federal, state, and local law, including the right to file a formal complaint under one or more of these laws.
- If the family wishes to file a complaint under Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, the EHA must assist the family in completing form HUD-903, Discrimination Complaint, or refer the Family to the local fair housing organization or HUD Field Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

If EHA determines that the owner has committed a very serious program abuse or more than one of the offenses described above, EHA may restrict the owner from future participation in the program for a reasonable period of time commensurate with the offense's seriousness.

C. Possible Remedies for Abuse by Employees

If EHA determines that any employee has abused the program, it must take whatever action is appropriate under its personnel policies and law. Actions may include putting the employee on probation, giving the employee a poor performance evaluation, requiring the employee to take leave without pay, terminating the employee, and/or filing a criminal complaint.

HUD will consider a pattern of substantial administrative deficiencies on the part of EHA a substantial default under the ACC, and will take appropriate action against the EHA in such cases.

25. Referrals for Prosecution of Purposeful Misreporting

If the EHA has reason to believe (preponderance of evidence) that the participant's or owner's abuse of the program was willful or intentional, EHA may refer the cases to the appropriate HUD Special Agent in Charge (SAC) for investigation and possible criminal prosecution. The EHA may also pursue remedies under state or local law, with an information copy to the appropriate RIGI. Cases sent to RIGI for investigation should contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- Name and address of subject(s);
- Synopsis of alleged abuse, violation, intentional misrepresentation, or fraudulent activity, including the source of the information;
- Identity and address of known witnesses or persons having knowledge of the allegation(s);
- Known or suspected period during which alleged offense(s) occurred;
- Known or suspected monetary loss;
- Findings of EHA or any corrective or administrative actions or sanctions taken by EHA;
- Indication of whether the matter has been referred to or considered by local prosecution or law enforcement agencies.

If the Justice Department or appropriate local or state agency declines prosecution, EHA may pursue remedies through civil court.

EHA must obtain HUD approval before initiating litigation in which it is requesting HUD assistance or participation.

26. PHA STAFFING AND RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

EHA's activities related to preventing, detecting, and resolving cases of program abuse by families, owners, and EHA staff occur on an on-going basis. Therefore, adequate staffing and resources must be dedicated to these activities. EHA can take a number of approaches to ensure that sufficient staff and dollar resources are dedicated to preventing errors and controlling fraud and abuse. The EHA may wish to contract with other agencies for the delivery of on-going information and service functions. If an outside agency is contracted, the EHA must provide sufficient monitoring since it is ultimately responsible under the ACC for program compliance. All expenditures from handling complaints, program errors, and program abuse must be paid out of the EHA's ongoing administrative fee.

When determining the level of staff and dollar resources to dedicate to maintaining program integrity, the EHA has carefully analyze the extent to which errors, omissions, fraud and abuse are present.

EVANSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

I HAVE READ THIS AND UNDERSTAND THAT TO REMAIN ELIGIBLE FOR MY SECTION 8 (S-8) RENTAL ASSISTANCE, I MUST COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING RULES:

1. I/We **must not** violate any Family Obligations listed on the Housing Choice Voucher.
2. In compliance with Program Rules, I/We **MUST** advise S-8 of **all income** received by **ALL** members of the household, (including any income I/We expect to receive during the next 12 months), **INITIALLY** upon receiving S-8 assistance, and **ONCE A YEAR** during the annual recertification of my/our rental assistance. **INCOME INCREASES/DECREASES MUST** also be reported to S-8, within 10 calendar days of the increase/decrease.

I/We **MUST** report income of any **new family members**, within 10 calendar days of occurrence. This includes participants who move from one job to another, regardless of the number of hours worked and rate of pay. **Annual income** means all amounts, **monetary or not**, that go to or on behalf of the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member, or all amounts anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date.

Failure to report income changes, as required, may result in payment for back rent due the EHA. Action will be taken to terminate my/our assistance, if failure to report (or under report) a change in come is determined to have been fraudulent.

These rules include **ALL** family members 18 years of age and older, **AND** any income received by an adult for a minor child **OR** a disabled family member.

3. I/We **MUST** move into the rental unit, **within 10 days of the effective date of the lease/HAP contract**, **AND** continue to live there, in compliance with the lease and S-8 program rules.
4. The Landlord/Property Owner **MUST NOT** be a Parent, Child, Grandparent, Grandchild, Sister or Brother of any of my family members.
5. I/We **MUST** make my utility deposits, within 10 days after the unit passes inspection, and keep **ALL** utilities on (if not furnished by Landlord). My assistance **WILL BE** canceled for failure to keep my utilities on. This **MAY** include illegally jumping meters, **OR** running extension cords from one unit to another. Without all utilities my unit does not meet HUD's minimum Housing Quality Standards of Safe, Decent, and Sanitary.
6. I/We are responsible for maintaining **Good Housekeeping** in the assisted unit, to meet HUD's minimum housing quality standards of safe, decent, and sanitary. Failure to do so may result in cancellation of my rental assistance.
7. I/We **MUST** promptly notify the landlord of any maintenance problems in need of repair.
8. I/We **MUST** pay my/our share of the rent on time. I/We **MUST** not pay the landlord more rent than the amount stated in my/our lease. I/We **MUST** report to S-8 if my landlord requests more rent than that stated in the lease.
9. I/We understand that if our family is evicted for non-payment of rent to the Landlord or other lease violations, my S-8 eligibility and rental assistance will be canceled.
10. I/We understand that if our family leaves damages to an S-8 assisted unit, I/We **will be required to pay the Owner** all money owed for the damages, in order to continue my/our S-8

assistance. **Failure to pay the landlord** may result in cancellation of my eligibility and rental assistance.

11. I/We **MUST NOT** breach a repayment agreement.
12. I/We **MUST** provide a Stove and Refrigerator (if not furnished by the Landlord) in good working order, with no knobs missing and with pilots that light without a match. A hot plate and/or crock-pot are not sufficient to do all of my cooking.
13. The apartment is for the use of myself and only those family members listed on my application. **DO NOT** let other people move in without getting S-8 approval **FIRST!** A request to add anyone to my/our lease **MUST BE PUT IN WRITING.**
14. I/We **MUST** advise S-8 and my landlord of intentions to move from my assisted unit, **BEFORE** I move out.
15. Family members **MUST NOT** engage in drug-related criminal activity, violent criminal activity, illegal use of a controlled substance, or abuse alcohol in a way that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
16. Participants in the Family Self-Sufficiency program have an obligation to seek and maintain suitable employment.

I/WE understand that failure to follow the rules listed above may result in eviction by my/our landlord and/or cancellation of my/our S-8 eligibility and rental assistance.

By my signature below, I hereby certify that I have read and understand my obligations as a participant in the S-8 program. I have also received a copy of this Statement.

Signature_____

Date_____

Revised April 2007

Chapter 24

RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION

Project-Based Vouchers

INTRODUCTION

The EHA is participating in the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program utilizing Project-Based Vouchers. This chapter includes policies and procedures to enable the implementation of RAD PBV.

RAD PBV HAP CONTRACT AND USE AGREEMENT

Public housing projects converting under RAD do not employ the PBV Agreement to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payment (AHAP) contract. Instead, following the execution of all requirements contained in the Commitment to Enter into a HAP and the RAD Conversion Commitment, a project is converted immediately to the RAD PBV HAP contract following the closing of any construction financing.

Owners of public housing projects converting to PBV assistance via RAD enter into a HAP contract with the PHA that will administer the PBV assistance. These conversions employ the PBV HAP Contract for New Construction or Rehabilitation, with a required RAD Rider, even in cases where conversion will entail only modest repairs. All of these documents are available on the HUD Website. The PBV HAP Contract for New Construction or Rehabilitation (HUD Form 52530A, Parts I and II) is available on [HUDCLIPS](#); the required RAD Rider, [HUD Form 52621](#), is available on the RAD Application and Closing Materials.

The RAD statute mandates and HUD requires that units assisted under a RAD PBV HAP contract be subject to long-term, renewable use and affordability restrictions. This requirement is effectuated by means of a RAD Use Agreement. Refer to Section 1.6.B.4 of the RAD Notice for detailed information about the RAD Use Agreement.

UNITS IDENTIFIED UNDER A RAD PBV HAP CONTRACT

EHA's RAD properties will be operated as project-based vouchers (PBV) that will be subject to HUD's regulations governing the program and by EHA's policies outlined herein.

The following EHA properties were transitioned to RAD in the first phase:

George W. Buckner Tower
John F. Kennedy Tower
John M. Caldwell Homes
William G. Schnute Apartments
White Oak Apartments

The following EHA properties were transitioned to RAD in the second phase:

Fulton Square Apartments
John Cable Center/Scattered Sites

RENT TO OWNER

Initial contract rents are determined based on a project's subsidy under the public housing program. While the RAD Notice allows for some flexibility on initial rent setting (see 1.6(B)(5) of the RAD Notice) in general, the initial contract rent cannot exceed:

- An amount determined by the PHA, not to exceed 110 percent of the applicable fair market rent for the unit bedroom size minus any utility allowance, unless an exception payment standard has been approved by the Secretary or a PHAs MTW Agreement explicitly allows for an alternative rent cap; or
- The reasonable rent as determined in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303.

Contract rents will be adjusted annually by HUD's Operating Cost Adjustment Factor ("OCAF") at each anniversary of the HAP Contract, subject to the availability of appropriations for each year of the contract term. As such, section 8(o) (13) (I) of the Act and 24 CFR § 983.301 and 983.302, concerning rent determinations, shall not apply when adjusting rents. The rent to owner may at no time exceed the reasonable rent charged for comparable unassisted units in private market, as determined by the Contract Administrator in accordance with 24 CFR § 983.303. However, the rent to owner shall not be reduced below the initial rent to owner for dwelling units under the initial HAP Contract.

INITIAL CONTRACT TERM

Covered projects shall have an initial HAP term of 20 years.

MANDATORY CONTRACT RENEWAL

The RAD statute requires the agency administering the RAD PBV HAP contract to offer, and the owner of the project to accept, renewal of the initial and each renewal RAD PBV HAP contract, subject to the availability of appropriations. HUD has therefore determined that neither 42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)(E) nor 24 CFR §983.205(b) apply, since both address extension of the initial contract term.

CAP ON NUMBER OF PBV UNITS IN EACH PROJECT

EHA will project-base 100 percent of the units with at least 100 percent of the units at the project qualifying as families offered supportive services based on signed memorandums of understanding submitted to HUD.

RIGHT TO RETURN

Any residents that may need to be temporarily relocated to facilitate rehabilitation or construction will have a right to return to an assisted unit at the development once rehabilitation or construction is completed. Where the transfer of assistance to a new site is warranted and approved residents of the converting development will have the right to reside in an assisted unit at the new site once rehabilitation or construction is complete. Residents of a development undergoing conversion of assistance may voluntarily accept a PHA or Owner's offer to permanently relocate to another assisted unit, and thereby waive their right to return to the development by written request after rehabilitation or construction is completed.

PHASE-IN OF TENANT RENT INCREASES

Generally, tenant income must be determined and tenant rent must be calculated annually, in accordance with 24 CFR §5.609 and 24 CFR §983.353, respectively. However, for any tenant in place at the time of conversion whose monthly rent would increase by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25 purely as a result of conversion, EHA will phase in rent over 3 years. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 3(a)(1) of the Act, as well as 24 CFR § 983.3 (definition of “total tenant payment” (TTP)) only to the extent necessary to allow for the phase-in of tenant rent increases.

An example, below, explains the set percentage-based phase-in an owner must follow according to the phase-in period established. For purposes of this section “standard TTP” refers to the TTP calculated in accordance with regulations at 24 CFR §5.628 and the “most recently paid TTP” refers to the TTP recorded on line 9j of the family’s most recent HUD Form 50058. If a family in a project converting from Public Housing to PBV was paying a flat rent immediately prior to conversion, the PHA should use the flat rent amount to calculate the phase-in amount for Year 1, below.

Three-Year Phase-in:

- Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion – 33% of difference between most recently paid TTP or flat rent and the standard TTP.
- Year 2: Annual recertification and any interim recertification prior to Year 3 annual recertification – 66% of difference between most recently paid TTP and the standard TTP.
- Year 3: Annual recertification and all subsequent recertification – Full standard TTP.

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING THE WAIT LIST

The EHA will administer wait lists as required by HUD regulations and shall maintain waiting lists according to bedroom size at the time of initial application. Current applicants will be contacted to update their application if needed and notified of the separation of project-specific waiting lists. Applicants will be automatically placed on the waiting list in which they qualify based on HUD’s occupancy standards unless an update is received, and they qualify for a different sized unit. The application will transfer over to the newly established waiting list according to bedroom size and date of the original application.

Applications will be accepted for the purpose of adding applicants to a wait list only when a wait list is open. A wait list may remain open for an indefinite period of time if the number of applicants on the wait list does not exceed the number of applicants needed to fill anticipated vacancies. Applications will be placed on the waiting list according to bedroom size and by date and time received. If it is determined that the bedroom size has changed while processing eligibility for the selected applicant, they will be moved to the correct waiting list while retaining the same time and date of the original application.

Selected applicants will be provided the right to refuse an available unit at a property up to two (2) times, however, they will not be allowed to refuse a certain unit within a property unless it is due to a verified reasonable accommodation. After the second refusal, applicants will be removed from all waiting lists and required to reapply. Once a selected applicant is housed from a RAD waiting list, the application for all other RAD waiting lists will be removed.

All applicants are responsible for maintaining the accuracy of the personal information provided on his/her application (i.e. applicant must communicate changes to address, telephone number, or family composition). Applicants are encouraged to update their family composition after the original waiting list application is submitted.

Current residents who submit a request for protection under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) shall be added to the top of the proper bedroom sized waiting list and transferred to a different RAD, EHA, or Advantix property regardless of the date and time being processed for other applicants. However, residents living in Scattered Site units may stay within the same “property” so long as the distance between homes is sufficient. All VAWA or other special issuances as determined by Executive Director Discretion shall be justified in writing and approved in advance by the Executive Director or designee. A chronological record of such issuances shall be maintained.

PROCESSING APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

The EHA will accept and process applications in accordance with applicable HUD regulations, when a wait list is open and the applicant is eligible to apply. For the purpose of placing applicants on the wait lists, the EHA will assume that the facts, as self-certified to by the applicant in his/her application, are correct.

As units become available, applicants at the top of the wait list whose family composition and accessibility requirements match the features of the available units will be selected from the waiting list and required to complete an intake application to confirm eligibility. . Management will determine suitability for the unit. Applicants who fail to complete the intake application and management application within the designated timeframe or who do not respond to the outreach will have their waiting list applications withdrawn, subject to reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities. Reasonable attempts to contact applicants will be made by EHA or Management at least 2 attempts via phone, email, or letter prior to withdrawing an application. Contact attempts are documented with a date and time and submitted to the EHA office to request removal from the waitlist.

Every application file for admission to a RAD property shall include: the applicant’s name, SSN, date of application, applicant’s race and ethnicity (if disclosed), amount and source of income, family compositions so that a unit bedroom size can be assigned, eligibility determination, the date, location, identification, and accessibility requirements.

The following information will be verified to determine qualification to receive a voucher for admission to EHA housing:

- Family composition and type (e.g. elderly, non-elderly, etc.);
- Annual income;
- Assets and asset income;
- Deductions from income;
- Social Security numbers of all family members;
- Citizenship or eligible immigration status of all family members;
- Criminal background
- Picture ID

Third-party verification is required for the information listed above. Any other form of verification requires notation in the file explaining its use.

QUALIFYING FOR ELIGIBILITY

The EHA will **only** admit applicants who are qualified according to the following criteria:

- Are a family, as defined in the Glossary of this policy, with the head of household age 18 or older, or who is an emancipated minor;
- Meet HUD requirements on citizenship or eligible immigration status; 24 CFR § 5.506.
- Are very low-income with an annual gross income that does not exceed 50% of area median income (AMI) or the income limits established by HUD by family size;
- Provide documentation of Social Security numbers (SSN) for all family members or sign a certification under penalties of perjury for each family member that does not have a SSN; and 24 CFR § 5.216.
- Meet the admissions screening criteria of this policy, including completion of an EHA-approved pre-occupancy orientation session.

SCREENING CRITERIA

The EHA will verify the families' current eligibility by using HUD's EIV system and conducting a criminal/debt's owed check. Applicants who owe funds to the EHA or any other housing authority for any program that the EHA or another housing authority operates will be denied if not paid in full within 30 days of notification.

The EHA is required to deny applications based on certain criminal convictions or drug-related convictions by household members. See Chapter 2, III Criminal History Requirements

The EHA is required to deny any applicant, for three years from the date of eviction, if any household member has been evicted from any federally-assisted housing for drug-related convictions.

However, the EHA may qualify the household if the EHA determines that:

- The evicted household member who engaged in drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the EHA;
- The circumstances leading to the eviction no longer exist (e.g. the household member involved in the drug-related criminal activity is imprisoned); or

- The applicant household will not include the household member involved in the drug-related criminal activity.

The EHA may deny the application of a household if the EHA determines that:

- Any household member is currently engaging in illegal use of a drug, including the distribution, possession, sale or use of medical marijuana;
- There is reasonable cause to believe that a household member's illegal use or pattern of illegal use of a drug may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
- Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on or off the premises of any federally-assisted housing;
- Any member of the household is subject to a lifetime or any registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
- Any member of the household's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

In addition to the federally-required rejections for criminal activity, the EHA will deny applicants if the EHA can document via police conviction documentation that:

- An applicant or household member has ever been convicted of a crime that requires them to be registered under a state sex offender registration program.
- An applicant or household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on any premises. .

Any applicant or household member evicted from any housing for drug-related convictions is barred for three years from the date of eviction.

An applicant's intentional misrepresentation or omission of information related to eligibility, income, preference for admission, housing history, allowances, family composition, or rent will result in denial of admission. Unintentional mistakes that do not confer any advantage to the applicant will not be considered misrepresentations.

DETERMINATION OF QUALIFICATION FOR ADMISSION

Upon verification of applicant information, a final determination of qualification for admission is made.

Unqualified applicants will be sent a notice of denial of admission. The notice will include the basis for such determination and information on the review hearing procedure if the applicant wants to request a review hearing. At the review hearing, the applicant can offer information about mitigating circumstances or mistakes in facts used by the EHA to make the decision.

Qualified applicants with a disability, who fail to meet the screening criteria, will be offered an opportunity to show whether a reasonable accommodation will make it possible for them to be housed in accordance with the admissions screening criteria. Applicants with disabilities are encouraged to present additional information at the initial interview; however he/she may request an additional meeting to present such information.

Applicants who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking and are denied admission because they did not pass applicant screening are encouraged to present any information which directly identifies them as victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. The EHA will determine if domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, or stalking is a factor in the unfavorable results of screening. The EHA will not deny otherwise qualified applicants on the basis that they are or have been victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. * VAWA act(v. PH)

VOUCHER GUIDELINES

EHA's occupancy standards for determining selection from the waiting list for an available unit shall be applied in a manner consistent with Fair Housing requirements and guidelines. All standards in this section relate to the number of bedrooms the family qualifies for, not the family's actual living arrangements. The unit size is determined by the family composition.

EHA does not determine who shares a bedroom/sleeping room. EHA will not consider factors such as family characteristics including sex, age, or relationship; however, consideration will also be given for disability reasons and the presence of a live-in aide.

Generally,

- Foster children will be considered in determining unit size upon third-party verification of placement in the family using the guidelines noted below unless the foster agency recommends that the foster child have a separate room;
- Adults of different generations, person of the opposite sex (other than spouses and significant others) and Unrelated adults may not be required to share a bedroom; Live-in aides will generally be provided a separate bedroom. No additional bedrooms are provided for the attendant's family. A maximum of one bedroom per family will be allocated for live-in attendants, even if the family has more than one attendant;
- Space may be provided for a child who is away at school but who lives with the family when school is not in session;
- A pregnant woman with no other family members must be treated as a two-person family; and
- Single person families shall be allocated one bedroom.

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING VOUCHER SIZE		
Voucher Size	Persons in Household	
SRO	Minimum Number 1	
0 Bedroom	1	
1 Bedroom	1	
2 Bedrooms	2	
3 Bedrooms	4	
4 Bedrooms	5	

Exceptions to Voucher Size Standards [24 CFR 982.403(a) & (b)]:

EHA may grant exceptions if the family makes a written request for a larger unit size, and EHA determines that the requested exception is permitted by regulations and justified by the relationship, age, sex, health or disability of family members, or other individual circumstances.

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)].

Accommodation for a Person with Disabilities:

EHA may grant an exception to voucher size standards as an accommodation for persons with disabilities. Circumstances may dictate a larger size than the subsidy standards permit when persons cannot share a bedroom because of a certified medical or health reasons, or the need of an elderly person or a person with disabilities for a live-in aide. Such requests shall be made in writing, be based on health related reasons, and must be verified by a doctor, medical, or licensed social service professional.

Additions to Household:

EHA additions of family members by birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody do not require prior EHA approval. However, the family must inform EHA regarding the new family member(s) within 10 days of the addition. If the addition causes the household to be under housed, the tenant and management will be notified the household needs to be transferred to an appropriate size unit. Management will put them on a transfer list, and when a unit of appropriate size is available and they are at the top of the transfer list management will notify the tenant and EHA of the transfer offer.

All other household additions require EHA prior approval. EHA will review the request for addition and determine if it is an exception that does not need EHA prior approval. If the request does not meet the exception, then EHA will determine if the addition causes the household to be under housed. The request for addition will be denied if the household would be under housed as long as a waiting list for that bedroom size has applicants on the list. The tenant can then request a unit transfer to management and be put on the transfer waiting list for the unit size they need for the addition to the household. When a unit becomes available to the tenant, this is when the addition to household can be processed. EHA may consider the addition of related adults when the household can demonstrate that it is necessary and reasonable for them to provide medical/life activities care for the proposed addition(s). Example: A head of household demonstrates that her disabled, elderly mother needs to come and live with her, for reasons related to her disability.

In all cases, management must approve the addition, the prospective adult addition must have an acceptable criminal background check, and the verified income of the modified household including the additional person must be such that the household continues to qualify for a project-based voucher. (The income of a live-in aide will not be counted.)

ADMINISTERING WAIT LISTS

The EHA will process applications and place applicants on the appropriate wait list. Property managers are required to report to the EHA on all outreach efforts and each applicant's final status as a result of the outreach efforts, as well as all unit offers, assignments, and refusals.

Transfer waiting list will be maintained by property management..

Types of Transfers:

1. Emergency Due to Physical Hazards
2. Transfers under Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
3. Emergency Due to Other Causes
4. Demolition, Disposition, Revitalization or Rehabilitation including Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Conversions
5. Reasonable Accommodation
6. Occupancy Standards (over & under housed)
7. Tenant Initiated

Types of Transfers that take Precedence over Waiting List Admissions:

1. Emergencies
2. VAWA
3. Reasonable accommodations
4. Demolition, disposition, revitalization, and rehabilitation
5. PHA Initiated Occupancy Standards when the household is under or over housed.

For the admission wait lists, marketing, application intake, and screening for suitability will be completed by the property manager. Application processing as well as wait list management, monitoring, auditing, and maintenance will be conducted by the EHA. Property managers are required to report to the EHA on all outreach efforts to applicants and applicant ineligibility findings, as well as all refusals. In addition, if a waiting list does not contain an applicant for the bedroom size of the vacant unit, the tenant-based waiting list will be utilized to fill the vacancy.

APPLICANT UNABLE TO TAKE OCCUPANCY

If an applicant is willing to accept the unit offered, but is unable to take occupancy at the time of the offer for "good cause", the applicant will not be removed from the waiting list.

Examples of "good cause" reasons for the refusal to take occupancy of a housing unit include, but are not limited to:

- A qualified, knowledgeable, health professional verifies the temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members, or a live-in aide-necessary to care for the principle household member.
- The unit is inappropriate for the applicant's disabilities.

Application updates and wait list withdrawals will be processed by the EHA.

INITIAL HQS INSPECTION

EHA will contract an independent company to perform all RAD Project Based unit inspections. An initial inspection of a unit will be performed before any voucher assisted tenancy. If the initial inspection fails the prospected tenant will be allowed to move in upon notification the unit failed HQS inspection for non-life-threatening deficiencies. The prospected tenant will sign the notification at the time of lease signing. The tenant has the right to reject the unit that failed inspection and wait for another unit to become available or the original unit to pass inspection, whichever comes first. The unit will then be reinspected according to HQS guidelines. If the unit does not pass the reinspection, EHA will then withhold assistance payments for a maximum of 30 days before terminating the HAP Contract for that unit. The property management will then be required to move tenant to another qualified unit. Once the unit is in compliance with HQS regulations EHA will reimburse property management for the period of time payments were withheld.

The RAD Rider to the PBV HAP contract provides for some flexibility on this requirement, however, in order to accommodate the use of PBV assistance to finance needed repairs. Specifically, the RAD PBV HAP contract provides that an owner may certify that all units will meet HQS “no later than the date of completion of initial repairs.” For information on HQS, see 24 CFR 982.401.

ONGOING UNIT INSPECTIONS

In addition to conducting the initial HQS inspection and inspecting units at turnover, EHA must inspect a random sample of 20 percent of all units bi-annually during an assisted tenancy to assure that such units remain in compliance with HQS. (If the administering PHA also owns the units, then this inspection must be conducted by an independent entity, as required by 983.103(f).) EHA will not make any payments under the RAD PBV HAP contract for a unit that fails to meet HQS, unless property management corrects any cited deficiencies within the time period required by EHA. (If the family is responsible for causing the cited deficiencies, then EHA may terminate assistance to the family.)

For information on HQS, see 24 CFR §982.401.

DETERMINING INCOME, ASSETS & DEDUCTIONS TO DETERMINE RENT

Income verification is conducted by the EHA during admissions, interim re-examination, and scheduled re-examinations. The EHA uses a variety of resources to obtain an accurate representation of a resident’s annual income, assets and deductions. Residents are required to work with the EHA in providing the most up to date and accurate information. Applicants and participants may self-certify assets up to \$ 5,000. Verification of income, assets and deductions will be done the same way the Housing Choice Voucher program is done based on HUD regulations.

The resident’s rent is determined by using 30% of the monthly adjusted income (TTP).

RE-EXAMINATIONS OF INCOME AND FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

After initial occupancy, the EHA must re-examine a family’s eligibility for continued occupancy annually. Residents must provide documentation of family composition, income, and assets. At the time of re-examination, income, employment, allowances, Social Security numbers, and any additional data deemed necessary will be verified. Verified information will be analyzed and a

determination made with respect to: the eligibility of the household for continued occupancy; the eligibility of an individual as a remaining family member; and the amount of rent the family should pay.

Residents occupying EHA housing at the time of the initial RAD transition will not be subject to rescreening solely due to the conversion. Conditions existing at the time of the RAD transition will be grandfathered until the next regularly scheduled re-examination.

INCREASES IN INCOME (ZERO SUBSIDY)

Under standard PBV rules, EHA may only select an occupied unit to be included under the PBV HAP Contract if the unit's occupants are eligible for housing assistance payments. Furthermore, standard PBV regulations require that EHA remove a unit from the contract when no HAP has been paid for 180 days because the family's TTP has risen to a level that is equal to or greater than the gross rent (contract rent plus utility allowance). Under RAD PBV, these rules apply to new admissions to the project after conversion, but not to current residents. Families must initially be eligible to receive HAP at admission in order to move into a unit. Such families pay the TTP. If a newly admitted family subsequently becomes zero subsidy after admission, 180 days after the last HAP payment to the property management, EHA must remove the unit from the contract and terminate the family's assistance. EHA will reinstate the unit after the family has vacated the property.

Current residents living in the property prior to conversion are placed on and remain under the HAP contract when TTP equals or exceeds gross rent. The family will pay property management an amount equal to their TTP. The family will continue to pay this amount until circumstances change and HAP is paid on their behalf. In other words, assistance may subsequently be reinstated if the tenant becomes eligible for assistance in the future. In such cases, the resident is still considered a program participant. All of the family obligations and protections under RAD and standard PBV apply to the resident.

ACTION FOLLOWING RE-EXAMINATION

Failure to complete re-examination is a serious lease violation and grounds for lease termination.

Property management will determine if a change in the unit size is required. Failure by a resident to comply with a mandatory administrative transfer is cause for lease termination.

If there is any change in rent, the lease will be amended during the interim re-examination or annual re-examination, and a Notice of Rent Adjustment will be issued prior to the effective date of the rent adjustment. The Notice of Rent Adjustment will include the current rent, the new rent, the date when the new rent takes effect, the reason for the rent adjustment, and information regarding the resident's right to request an informal hearing if he/she disagrees with the new rent.

Residents transitioning from flat rent to income-based rent that experience a monthly increase in rent of more than 10 percent or \$25 (whichever is greater) solely due to the RAD transition will have rent increases phased in over a three-year period. Rent adjustments under the three-year phase-in schedule will apply to the Total Tenant Payment (TTP) at a rate of 33 percent per year, and will occur at annual or interim re-examinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF RENT ADJUSTMENTS

1. Timely Reporting (Within 10 calendar days of the occurrence):
 - a. Decreases in rent – Must be reported before the 1st of the month for decrease to take effect 1st of the month. Decreases reported after the 1st of the month will take effect the following month.
 - b. Increases in rent not due to misrepresentation or omission – Require a 30 calendar day notice to the resident and become effective the first day of the second month following the increase in income.
 - c. Income increases will only be processed at the resident's annual recertification.
2. Late Reporting (After 10 calendar days of the occurrence):
 - a. Decreases in rent - The household is not entitled to a rent credit for any prior monthly rent before the decrease in income is reported to EHA. Any applicable earned income disallowance period will occur, whether the rent adjustment is reported in a timely manner or not.
 - b. Increases in rent due to an increase of income will only be processed at the resident's annual recertification.
3. A misrepresentation or omission may be grounds for lease termination and eviction.

RESIDENT PROCEDURAL RIGHTS

The following items must be incorporated into both the Section 8 Administrative Plan and the owner's lease, which includes the required tenancy addendum, as appropriate. Evidence of such incorporation may be requested by HUD for purposes of monitoring the program.

- a. **Termination Notification.** HUD is incorporating additional termination notification requirements to comply with section 6 of the Act for public housing projects that convert assistance under RAD. In addition to the regulations at 24 CFR § 983.257, related to owner termination of tenancy and eviction, as modified by the waiver in Section 1.6(C)(3) above, the termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBV will require that PHAs provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease which shall not be less than:
 - i. A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
 - ☐ If the health or safety of other tenants, PHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
 - ☐ In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction;
 - ii. 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent; and
 - iii. 30 days in any other case, except that if a State or local law provides for a shorter period of time, such shorter period shall apply.
- b. **Grievance Process.** HUD is incorporating additional procedural rights to comply with the requirements of section 6 of the Act.

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

- i. In addition to reasons that require an opportunity for an informal hearing given in 24 CFR § 982.555(a)(1)(i)-(vi),³¹ an opportunity for an informal hearing must be given to residents for any dispute that a resident may have with respect to a PHA (as owner) action in accordance with the individual's lease or the contract administrator in accordance with RAD PBV requirements that adversely affect the resident's rights, obligations, welfare, or status.
 - ☐ For any hearing required under 24 CFR § 982.555(a)(1)(i)-(vi), the contract administrator will perform the hearing, as is the current standard in the program.
 - ☐ For any additional hearings required under RAD, the PHA (as owner) will perform the hearing.
- ii. An informal hearing will not be required for class grievances or to disputes between residents not involving the PHA (as owner) or contract administrator. This hearing requirement shall not apply to and is not intended as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes between a group or groups of residents and the PHA (as owner) or contract administrator.
- iii. The PHA (as owner) give residents notice of their ability to request an informal hearing as outlined in 24 CFR § 982.555(c)(1) for informal hearings that will address circumstances that fall outside of the scope of 24 CFR § 982.555(a)(1)(i)-(vi).
- iv. The PHA (as owner) provides opportunity for an informal hearing before an eviction.

CHOICE MOBILITY

After one year of living in a PBV unit, a family may exercise its right to move with tenant-based assistance by contacting the administering voucher agency, in accordance with 24 CFR §983.261. EHA must offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based rental assistance, either in the form of a Housing Choice Voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance. The PBV family must request the Choice Mobility option and must be in good standing with property management.

EHA will allocate 75% of the available vouchers to RAD Project Based tenants that request in writing to have a Housing Choice Voucher. If assistance is available at the time of the written request, then the family may terminate its lease and accept the assistance. If EHA does not have such assistance available, then EHA will place the family on a waiting list by date and time to receive the next available tenant-based assistance based on the 75% availability.

Should either waiting list become exhausted, the allocation percentage may change to accommodate the demand to fill vacancies.

VACANCY LOSS PAYMENTS

Subject to funding availability, EHA will pay vacancy loss payments to the property management for up to two months or up to the time unit is leased whichever happens first. The vacancy payment will not exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of rental payment received by the owner (including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit).

CURRENT PUBLIC HOUSING (PH) FSS PARTICIPANTS

Current PH FSS participants will continue to be eligible for FSS once their housing is converted under RAD. EHA will be allowed to use any PH FSS funds granted previously, or pursuant to the FY 2013 PH FSS NOFA, to serve FSS participants who live in units converted to PBV assistance under RAD.

EHA must transfer the PH FSS program participants at the RAD PBV project to their HCV FSS program. In such transfers, the original beginning and ending dates of the FSS contract and the baseline annual income, earned income, and family rent from the original contract are retained. However, because the PH and HCV escrows will be funded from different sources, EHA must set up separate PH and HCV escrow accounts for the transferring program participant. If the family fails to complete its FSS contract resulting in forfeiture of the FSS escrow accounts, forfeited funds will be used to support FSS participants in good standing. Upon written request from a family, the FSS Coordinator and a member of the PCC will consider the available funds and make a determination.

All PHAs administering an FSS program will be required to comply with both the participants' contracts of participation and 24 CFR Part 984, with the exception of 24 CFR §984.303(b)(5)(iii) (consequences of noncompliance with the contract), which will not apply to FSS participants in converted properties. HUD is waiving this provision of the regulation so that residents who were converted from the PH FSS program to the HCV FSS program through RAD may *not* be terminated from the HCV program or have HCV assistance withheld as a result of their failure to comply with the contract of participation.

Chapter 25

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, CONFIDENTIALITY

A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) provides special protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking who are applying for or receiving assistance under the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. If your state or local laws provide greater protection for such 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.

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 member's 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.

C. NOTIFICATION [24 CFR 5.2005(a)] Notification to Public

The PHA adopts the following policy to help ensure that all actual and potential beneficiaries of its HCV program are aware of their rights under VAWA.

PHA Policy

The PHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its website. It will also make the information readily available to anyone who requests it.

A summary of the rights and protections provided by VAWA to housing choice voucher program applicants and participants who are or have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (see sample notices in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

The definitions of *domestic violence*, *dating violence*, *sexual assault*, and *stalking* provided in VAWA (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2).

An explanation of the documentation that the PHA may require from an individual who claims the protections provided by VAWA (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

A copy of form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

A statement of the PHA's obligation to keep confidential any information that it receives from a victim unless (a) the PHA has the victim's written permission to release the information, (b) it needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, or (c) it is compelled by law to release the information (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

Contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers.

Notification to Program Applicants and Participants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]

PHAs are required to inform program applicants and participants of their rights under VAWA, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof, when they are denied assistance, when they are admitted to the program, and when they are notified of an eviction or termination of housing benefits.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide all applicants with information about VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance. The PHA will also include information about VAWA in all notices of denial of assistance.

The PHA will provide all participants with information about VAWA at the time of admission and at annual reexamination. The PHA will also include information about VAWA in notices of termination of assistance.

The VAWA information provided to applicants and participants will consist of the notice in Exhibit 16-1 and a copy of form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.

Notification to Owners and Managers [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(2)]

PHAs are required to notify owners and managers participating in the HCV program of their rights and obligations under VAWA.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide owners and managers with information about their rights and obligations under VAWA when they begin their participation in the HCV program and at least annually thereafter.

The VAWA information provided to owners will consist of the notice in Exhibit 16-2 and a copy of form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

D. DOCUMENTATION [24 CFR 5.2007]

A PHA presented with a claim for initial or continued assistance based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, 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 PHA's request by providing any one of the following three forms of documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)]:

- a. A completed and signed HUD-approved certification form (HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking), which must include the

name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and is known to the victim

- b. A federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police report or court record, or an administrative record
- c. 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].

PHA Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be in writing, will specify a deadline of 14 business days following receipt of the request, will describe the three forms of acceptable documentation, will provide explicit instructions on where and to whom the documentation must be submitted, and will state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation or request an extension in writing by the deadline.

The PHA may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 days. Any extension granted by the PHA 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.

PHA 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).

PHA Policy

If the PHA accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the PHA 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.

E. CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]

All information provided to the PHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including 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.

PHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, the PHA 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 incidents of abuse.

Proving That You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, 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, or an administrative record. 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

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 —nay nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consentl (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://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5.

- 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.

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 —nay 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.

Chapter 26

ENTERPRISE INCOME VERIFICATION (EIV) SYSTEM

UNLAWFUL DISCLOSURE OR USE OF THE EIV DATA CAN RESULT IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

PHAs are required to use HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify employment and income information and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2)].

DISCLOSURE

- The EIV & You brochure will be provided to tenants at move-in and at each annual recertification.
- Form HUD-9887/9887-A; Applicant's/Tenant's Consent to the Release Of Information Packet will be signed and dated by each household member 18 years of age or older prior to accessing income reports in EIV. The forms will be retained in the tenant file for the term of tenancy plus three years. The forms are valid for 15 months.
- The tenant may receive a copy of their EIV Income Report upon written request. The request must be signed & dated by all adult household members and the owner/agent. It will be retained in the tenant file.
- The EIV data of one adult household member will not be shared, provided or displayed with another adult household member or any unauthorized third party without a signed "Tenant Consent to Disclose EIV Income Information".

LIMITED ACCESS

Data obtained via the EIV System is used only by authorized personnel in connection with the administration of subsidy for the Evansville Housing Authority to aid in the verification of annual income and benefit information as detailed in this document.

- The Coordinator will be recertified annually for continued access to EIV.
- The Coordinator will re-certify their EIV Users through the User Certification feature in the EIV system bi-annually (twice per year).
- The Coordinator will monitor user activity on the EIV System.
- Users will not share user names or passwords with anyone.
- The computer will not be left unattended by personnel when signed in to the EIV System.
- EIV data will not be displayed on the computer screen so unauthorized persons can view it.
- Reports will be printed only to the user's personal printer.
- Restricted areas will be clearly identified and a list of authorized personnel will be maintained.

- EIV access will be revoked prior to termination of the employee and the EIV file will be documented to indicate the date user access was terminated.
- EIV Coordinators/Users will have security training annually and will retain the Certificate of Completion.
- Tenant files are secured to ensure confidentiality. Any applicant or tenant affected by negligent disclosure or improper use of information may bring civil action for damages against the employee.
- Tenant files and records will be disposed of in a manner that will prevent any unauthorized access to personal information.
- Improper disclosure of information is grounds for immediate dismissal.

EIV REPORTS (FREQUENCY CHART)

- The schedule will be strictly enforced to ensure that applicants and tenants are treated in a nondiscriminatory manner. Reports will be monitored, reviewed and resolved at the frequency listed in the chart.
- Discrepancies require follow-up, verification, documentation and corrective action within 30 days of the report.
- A copy of each report will be retained along with supporting documents and detailed information on the resolution of the reported discrepancy.

RECORD RETENTION (REPORT CHART)

- Upon expiration of the retention period, all documents will be shredded to prevent unauthorized access.

EIV FREQUENCY CHART

EIV Report	Frequency	Details
Existing Tenant Search	When Processing an Application	Verify if the applicants (<u>all</u> household members) are currently residing in subsidized housing. Must be filed with the application in the tenant file. Must be resolved and documented prior to occupancy.
Summary Report (Verified)	Within 90 Days of a New Move-in	File with/or replace Social Security # Verifications for all Household Members

Income Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 90 Days of a New Move-in • Annual Recertification • Interim Recertifications • And as Needed to Verify Income Discrepancies, • New Hires, • Failed Verification Information 	<p>Print and retain a copy of the income report(s) in the tenant's file. Provides information on new employment, quarterly wages, unemployment insurance benefits, social security benefits and Medicare premiums.</p> <p>* if the tenant agrees with the amounts listed for social security benefits and Medicare premiums the income report serves as third party verification. No further verification is required.</p> <p>** The income report serves only as verification of the tenant's employment & is NOT to be used to calculate annual income from employment or unemployment during recertification.</p> <p>*** The income report does NOT serve as third party verification of disability status.</p>
Income Discrepancy Report	Monthly	<p>To investigate and resolve possible discrepancies and errors. Tenants will appear on this report only if the discrepancy is \$200/mo. or more. Discrepant data must be resolved within 30 days of the date of the report.</p>
New Hires Report	Monthly	<p>Verify employment information on tenants who have started new jobs. Should be resolved within 30 days of the date of the report.</p>
Failed EIV Pre-Screening Report and Failed Verification Report	Monthly	<p>Clear up any invalid, discrepant or missing information such as SSN, last name or DOB in the TRACS database. (new tenants) Correct TRACS data within 30 days of the date of the report.</p>
Multiple Subsidy Report	Quarterly	<p>Identify individuals who may be receiving multiple rental subsidies. Should be resolved within 30 days of the date of the report.</p>
Deceased Tenants Report	Quarterly	<p>Identify tenants who are reported by SSA as being deceased. Discrepant data must be updated within 30 days of the report. Correct TRACS data within 30 days of the date of the report.</p>
No Income on 50059 Report	Annual Recertification and Interim Recertifications	<p>No income was reported as a result of the match against SSA or new hire records or on HUD-50059. Make sure the right questions are asked to give the tenant(s) the opportunity to disclose any income they receive (zero income certification). Re-verify the status of tenants reporting zero income quarterly.</p>

EIV REPORT CHART

EIV Report	Retained Where	Additional Information	Retention Period
Existing Tenant Search	Tenant file	File with the application	Term of Tenancy Plus 3 Years
Summary Report (Verified)	Tenant file	File with/or replace Social Security Number Verifications within 90 days after M/I All Household Members	Term of Tenancy Plus 3 Years
Income Report	Tenant file	File directly behind form HUD- 50058 for EACH Certification including 90 Days after M/I	Term of Tenancy Plus 3 Years
Income Discrepancy Report	Tenant file	Separate Section for Income Discrepancy Reports to include ALL documentation supporting Income Discrepancy resolutions. Verifications, calculations, form HUD-50058's, repayment agreements and a ledger recording dates and amounts due along with payment amounts and dates collected.	Term of Tenancy Plus 3 Years
New Hires Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Hires Report • Master File 	By Date	3 Years
Failed EIV Pre-Screening Report Failed Verification Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity • Verification Report • Master File 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Master File for Both • Failed EIV Pre-Screening Report • Failed Verification Report 	3 Years
Multiple Subsidy Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple Subsidy Report • Master File 	Alphabetical	3 Years
Deceased Tenants Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deceased Tenant Report • Master File 	Alphabetical	3 Years
No Income Report	Tenant File	File with form HUD-50058	Term of Tenancy Plus 3 Years

EIV AND YOU BROCHURE



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)



RHIP
RENTAL HOUSING INTEGRITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

What You Should Know About EIV

A Guide for Applicants & Tenants of Public Housing & Section 8 Programs

What is EIV?
The Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system is a web-based computer system that contains employment and income information of individuals who participate in HUD rental assistance programs. All Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) are required to use HUD's EIV system.

What information is in EIV and where does it come from?
HUD obtains information about you from your local PHA, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

HHS provides HUD with wage and employment information as reported by employers; and unemployment compensation information as reported by the State Workforce Agency (SWA).

SSA provides HUD with death, Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) information.

What is the EIV information used for?
Primarily, the information is used by PHAs (and management agents hired by PHAs) for the following purposes to:

1. Confirm your name, date of birth (DOB), and Social Security Number (SSN) with SSA.
2. Verify your reported income sources and amounts.
3. Confirm your participation in only one HUD rental assistance program.
4. Confirm if you owe an outstanding debt to any PHA.
5. Confirm any negative status if you moved out of a subsidized unit (in the past) under the Public Housing or Section 8 program.
6. Follow up with you, other adult household members, or your listed emergency contact regarding deceased household members.

EIV will alert your PHA if you or anyone in your household has used a false SSN, failed to report complete and accurate income information, or is receiving rental assistance at another address. **Remember, you may receive rental assistance at only one home!**

EIV will also alert PHAs if you owe an outstanding debt to any PHA (in any state or U.S. territory) and any negative status when you voluntarily or involuntarily moved out of a subsidized unit under the Public Housing or Section 8 program. This information is used to determine your eligibility for rental assistance at the time of application.

The information in EIV is also used by HUD, HUD's Office of Inspector General (OIG), and auditors to ensure that your family and PHAs comply with HUD rules.

Overall, the purpose of EIV is to identify and prevent fraud within HUD rental assistance programs, so that limited taxpayer's dollars can assist as many eligible families as possible. EIV will help to improve the integrity of HUD rental assistance programs.


Is my consent required in order for information to be obtained about me?
Yes, your consent is required in order for HUD or the PHA to obtain information about you. By law, you are required to sign one or more consent forms. When you sign a form HUD-9886 (*Federal Privacy Act Notice and Authorization for Release of Information*) or a PHA consent form (which meets HUD standards), you are giving HUD and the PHA your consent for them to obtain information about you for the purpose of determining your eligibility and amount of rental assistance. The information collected about you will be used only to determine your eligibility for the program, unless you consent in writing to authorize additional uses of the information by the PHA.

Note: If you or any of your adult household members refuse to sign a consent form, your request for initial or continued rental assistance may be denied. You may also be terminated from the HUD rental assistance program.

What are my responsibilities?
As a tenant (participant) of a HUD rental assistance program, you and each adult household member must disclose complete and accurate information to the PHA, including full name, SSN, and DOB; income information; and certify that your reported household composition (household members), income, and expense information is true to the best of your knowledge.

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<p>Remember, you must notify your PHA if a household member dies or moves out. You must also obtain the PHA's approval to allow additional family members or friends to move in your home <u>prior</u> to them moving in.</p> <p>What are the penalties for providing false information? Knowingly providing false, inaccurate, or incomplete information is FRAUD and a CRIME.</p> <p>If you commit fraud, you and your family may be subject to any of the following penalties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eviction 2. Termination of assistance 3. Repayment of rent that you should have paid had you reported your income correctly 4. Prohibited from receiving future rental assistance for a period of up to 10 years 5. Prosecution by the local, state, or Federal prosecutor, which may result in you being fined up to \$10,000 and/or serving time in jail. <p>Protect yourself by following HUD reporting requirements. When completing applications and reexaminations, you must include all sources of income you or any member of your household receives.</p> <p>If you have any questions on whether money received should be counted as income or how your rent is determined, ask your PHA. When changes occur in your household income, contact your PHA immediately to determine if this will affect your rental assistance.</p> <p>What do I do if the EIV information is incorrect? Sometimes the source of EIV information may make an error when submitting or reporting information about you. If you do not agree with the EIV information, let your PHA know.</p>	<p>If necessary, your PHA will contact the source of the information directly to verify disputed income information. Below are the procedures you and the PHA should follow regarding incorrect EIV information.</p> <p>Debts owed to PHAs and termination information reported in EIV originates from the PHA who provided you assistance in the past. If you dispute this information, contact your former PHA directly in writing to dispute this information and provide any documentation that supports your dispute. If the PHA determines that the disputed information is incorrect, the PHA will update or delete the record from EIV.</p> <p>Employment and wage information reported in EIV originates from the employer. If you dispute this information, contact the employer in writing to dispute and request correction of the disputed employment and/or wage information. Provide your PHA with a copy of the letter that you sent to the employer. If you are unable to get the employer to correct the information, you should contact the SWA for assistance.</p> <p>Unemployment benefit information reported in EIV originates from the SWA. If you dispute this information, contact the SWA in writing to dispute and request correction of the disputed unemployment benefit information. Provide your PHA with a copy of the letter that you sent to the SWA.</p> <p>Death, SS and SSI benefit information reported in EIV originates from the SSA. If you dispute this information, contact the SSA at (800) 772-1213, or visit their website at: www.socialsecurity.gov. You may need to visit your local SSA office to have disputed death information corrected.</p> <p>Additional Verification. The PHA, with your consent, may submit a third party verification form to the provider (or reporter) of your income for completion and submission to the PHA.</p>	<p>You may also provide the PHA with third party documents (i.e. pay stubs, benefit award letters, bank statements, etc.) which you may have in your possession.</p> <p>Identity Theft. Unknown EIV information to you can be a sign of identity theft. Sometimes someone else may use your SSN, either on purpose or by accident. So, if you suspect someone is using your SSN, you should check your Social Security records to ensure your income is calculated correctly (call SSA at (800) 772-1213); file an identity theft complaint with your local police department or the Federal Trade Commission (call FTC at (877) 438-4338; or you may visit their website at: http://www.ftc.gov). Provide your PHA with a copy of your identity theft complaint.</p> <p>Where can I obtain more information on EIV and the income verification process? Your PHA can provide you with additional information on EIV and the income verification process. You may also read more about EIV and the income verification process on HUD's Public and Indian Housing EIV web pages at: http://www.hud.gov/offices/hcr/programs/sif/hiv/hiv.cfm</p> <p>The information in this Guide pertains to applicants and participants (tenants) of the following HUD-PHI rental assistance programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Housing (24 CFR 960); and 2. Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), (24 CFR 982); and 3. Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation (24 CFR 882); and 4. Project-Based Voucher (24 CFR 983) <p>My signature below is confirmation that I have received this Guide.</p>		
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Signature</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Date</td> </tr> </table>	Signature	Date
Signature	Date			

	<p align="center">U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing</p> <p align="center">DEBTS OWED TO PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCIES AND TERMINATIONS</p>
<p>Paperwork Reduction Notice: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 7 minutes per response. This includes the time for respondents to read the document and certify, and any recordkeeping burden. This information will be used in the processing of a tenancy. Response to this request for information is required to receive benefits. The agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB Number is 2577-0266, and expires 10/31/2019.</p>	
<p>NOTICE TO APPLICANTS AND PARTICIPANTS OF THE FOLLOWING HUD RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing (24 CFR 960) • Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, including the Disaster Housing Assistance Program (24 CFR 982) • Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation (24 CFR 882) • Project-Based Voucher (24 CFR 983) 	
<p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development maintains a national repository of debts owed to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) or Section 8 landlords and adverse information of former participants who have voluntarily or involuntarily terminated participation in one of the above-listed HUD rental assistance programs. This information is maintained within HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system, which is used by Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and their management agents to verify employment and income information of program participants, as well as, to reduce administrative and rental assistance payment errors. The EIV system is designed to assist PHAs and HUD in ensuring that families are eligible to participate in HUD rental assistance programs and determining the correct amount of rental assistance a family is eligible for. All PHAs are required to use this system in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 5.233.</p> <p>HUD requires PHAs, which administers the above-listed rental housing programs, to report certain information at the conclusion of your participation in a HUD rental assistance program. This notice provides you with information on what information the PHA is required to provide HUD, who will have access to this information, how this information is used and your rights. PHAs are required to provide this notice to all applicants and program participants and you are required to acknowledge receipt of this notice by signing page 2. Each adult household member must sign this form.</p> <p>What information about you and your tenancy does HUD collect from the PHA?</p> <p>The following information is collected about each member of your household (family composition): full name, date of birth, and Social Security Number.</p> <p>The following adverse information is collected once your participation in the housing program has ended, whether you voluntarily or involuntarily move out of an assisted unit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount of any balance you owe the PHA or Section 8 landlord (up to \$500,000) and explanation for balance owed (i.e. unpaid rent, retroactive rent (due to unreported income and/ or change in family composition) or other charges such as damages, utility charges, etc.); and 2. Whether or not you have entered into a repayment agreement for the amount that you owe the PHA; and 3. Whether or not you have defaulted on a repayment agreement; and 4. Whether or not the PHA has obtained a judgment against you; and 5. Whether or not you have filed for bankruptcy; and 6. The negative reason(s) for your end of participation or any negative status (i.e., abandoned unit, fraud, lease violations, criminal activity, etc.) as of the end of participation date. 	

Who will have access to the information collected?

This information will be available to HUD employees, PHA employees, and contractors of HUD and PHAs.

How will this information be used?

PHAs will have access to this information during the time of application for rental assistance and reexamination of family income and composition for existing participants. PHAs will be able to access this information to determine a family's suitability for initial or continued rental assistance, and avoid providing limited Federal housing assistance to families who have previously been unable to comply with HUD program requirements. If the reported information is accurate, a PHA may terminate your current rental assistance and deny your future request for HUD rental assistance, subject to PHA policy.

How long is the debt owed and termination information maintained in EIV?

Debt owed and termination information will be maintained in EIV for a period of up to ten (10) years from the end of participation date or such other period consistent with State Law.

What are my rights?

In accordance with the Federal Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 USC 552a) and HUD regulations pertaining to its implementation of the Federal Privacy Act of 1974 (24 CFR Part 16), you have the following rights:

1. To have access to your records maintained by HUD, subject to 24 CFR Part 16.
2. To have an administrative review of HUD's initial denial of your request to have access to your records maintained by HUD.
3. To have incorrect information in your record corrected upon written request.
4. To file an appeal request of an initial adverse determination on correction or amendment of record request within 30 calendar days after the issuance of the written denial.
5. To have your record disclosed to a third party upon receipt of your written and signed request.

What do I do if I dispute the debt or termination information reported about me?

If you disagree with the reported information, you should contact in writing the PHA who has reported this information about you. The PHA's name, address, and telephone numbers are listed on the Debts Owed and Termination Report. You have a right to request and obtain a copy of this report from the PHA. Inform the PHA why you dispute the information and provide any documentation that supports your dispute. HUD's record retention policies at 24 CFR Part 908 and 24 CFR Part 982 provide that the PHA may destroy your records three years from the date your participation in the program ends. To ensure the availability of your records, disputes of the original debt or termination information must be made within three years from the end of participation date; otherwise the debt and termination information will be presumed correct. Only the PHA who reported the adverse information about you can delete or correct your record. Your filing of bankruptcy will not result in the removal of debt owed or termination information from HUD's EIV system. However, if you have included this debt in your bankruptcy filing and/or this debt has been discharged by the bankruptcy court, your record will be updated to include the bankruptcy indicator, when you provide the PHA with documentation of your bankruptcy status.

The PHA will notify you in writing of its action regarding your dispute within 30 days of receiving your written dispute. If the PHA determines that the disputed information is incorrect, the PHA will update or delete the record. If the PHA determines that the disputed information is correct, the PHA will provide an explanation as to why the information is correct.

This Notice was provided by the below-listed PHA:	I hereby acknowledge that the PHA provided me with the <i>Debts Owed to PHAs & Termination Notice</i> :	
	Signature	Date
	Printed Name	

GLOSSARY

1937 Housing Act: The United States Housing Act of 1937 [42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.)

Absorption: In portability, the point at which a receiving housing authority stops billing the initial housing authority for assistance on behalf of a portable family. [24 CFR 982.4]

Adjusted Annual Income: The amount of household income, after deductions for specified allowances, on which tenant rent is based.

Administrative fee: Fee paid by HUD to the HA for the administration of the program and will include hard-to-house fees paid for moves by families with three or more minors, and extra counseling money that may be authorized by HUD.

Administrative Plan: The plan that describes HA policies for the administration of the tenant-based programs. This document is the administrative plan for the HA.

Admission: The point when the family becomes a participant in the program. In a tenant-based 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).

Adult: An adult is:

19 years of age or older,

18 years of age and married (not common law), or

A person that has been relieved of the disability of non-age by juvenile court.

<p>Note : Only persons who are adults shall be eligible to enter into lease agreement for occupancy.</p>

Allowances: Amounts deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income (the income amount used in the rent calculation). Allowances are given for elderly families, dependents, medical expenses for elderly families, disability expenses, and child care expenses for children under 13 years of age. Other allowance can be given at the discretion of the housing authority.

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 Contributions Contract (ACC): The written contract between HUD and a housing authority under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and the housing authority agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program.

Annual Income: All amounts, monetary or not, that:

- a. Go to (or on behalf of) the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member, or
- b. Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- c. Are not specifically excluded from Annual Income.
- d. Annual Income also includes amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

Applicant (applicant family): A family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program.

Assets: See net family assets.

Asset Income: Income received from assets held by household members. If assets total more than \$5,000, income from the assets is "imputed" and the greater of actual asset income and imputed asset income is counted in annual income.

Assisted lease (lease): A written agreement between an owner and a family for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the family. 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 housing authority.

Budget Authority: An amount authorized and appropriated by congress for payment to HA's under the program. For each funding increment in an HA program, budget authority is the maximum amount that may be paid by HUD to the HA over the ACC term of the funding increment

Certificate: A document issued by a housing authority to a family selected for admission to the Certificate Program. The certificate describes the program and the procedures for housing authority approval of a unit selected by the family. The certificate also states the obligations of the family under the program.

Certification: The examination of a household's income, expenses, and family composition to determine the household's eligibility for program participation and to calculate the household's rent for the following 12 months.

Child: For purposes of citizenship regulations, 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 childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income. The Evansville Housing Authority will not normally determine child care expenses as necessary when the household contains an additional unemployed adult who is physically capable of caring for the child (children). An example of an exception may be an unemployed adult that is not capable of caring for a child because of some type of disability and/or handicap. The head of household must document the disability/handicap that prevents the adult from providing child care.

Citizen: A citizen or national of the United States.

Common space: In shared housing: Space available for use by the assisted family and other occupants of the unit.

Congregate housing: Housing for elderly or persons with disabilities that meets the HQS for congregate housing.

Consent form: Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants for the purpose of obtaining income information from employers and SWICAs, return information from the Social Security Administration, and return information for unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service. The consent forms may authorize the collection of other information from assistance applicants or participants to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Contiguous Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): In portability, an MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial housing authority is located.

Continuously assisted: An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the Section 8 Program.

Contract Authority: The maximum annual payment by HUD to an HA for a funding increment.

Cooperative: Housing owned by a non-profit 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.

Covered Person: means a tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest of another person under the tenant's control.

Decent, safe, and sanitary: Housing is decent, safe, and sanitary if it satisfies the applicable housing quality standards.

Department: The Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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. An unborn child shall not be considered a dependent.

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 (such as urban renewal), 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.

Displaced person: A person displaced by governmental action (such as urban renewal), 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

Domicile: The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with State and local law.

Drug-Related Criminal Activity Term means:

- A.** Illegal use or personal use of a controlled substance, and the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use, of a controlled substance.
- B.** Drug trafficking: The illegal manufacture, sale, or distribution, or the possession with intent to manufacture, sell, or distribute, of a controlled substance(as defined in section 102 of the controlled substance act (21 U.S. C. 802).

Elderly family: A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least sixty-two (62) years of age; or disabled, or handicapped and may include two or more elderly, disabled or handicapped 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 persons who are determined to be essential to his or her care and well-being.

Elderly person: A person who is at least 62 years of age.

EIV: Enterprise Income Verifications

Evidence of citizenship or eligible status: The documents that must be submitted to evidence citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Exception rent: An amount that exceeds the published fair market rent.

Extremely low-income families: Those families whose incomes do not exceed 30% of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

Fair Housing Act: Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.).

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. FMRs are published periodically in the Federal Register

Familial Status: A single pregnant woman and individual in the process of obtaining custody of any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years are processed for occupancy the same as a single person (reference Federal Register published February 13, 1996, pages 5,662 and 5,663). In Section II “Reinventing Parts 812 and 912 of the Federal Register states:

The April 10, 1992 proposed revisions to parts 812 and 912, which concern section 5(b) of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA) and the treatment of single, pregnant women obtaining custody, are not included in this final rule. The statutory prohibition against housing discrimination towards such persons is sufficiently clear and enforceable. Since the percentage limit for occupancy by single persons (which could have been used to mask instances of discrimination against persons in these protected classes) has been eliminated, it is no longer necessary to distinguish persons in the FHAA-protected classes from other single persons.”

Therefore, a single pregnant woman and individual in the process of obtaining custody of any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years are processed for occupancy the same as single persons and only entitled subsidy for a zero or one-bedroom family unit size.

Family includes but is not limited to:

- a. A family with or without children (the temporary absence of a child from the home due to placement in foster care shall not be considered in determining family composition and family size);
- b. An elderly family;
- c. A near-elderly family;
- d. A disabled family;
- e. A displaced family;
- f. The remaining member of a tenant family; and
- g. A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

NOTE: Housing assistance limitation for single persons. A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family may not be provided (for tenant-based assistance) housing assistance for which the family unit size exceeds the one bedroom level (Ref. 982.207 Housing assistance limitation for single persons, published in the federal register on 02/13/96).

The rule does not prohibit a single person from residing in a larger unit (2 or more bedrooms) with the amount of the subsidy for a zero or one-bedroom family unit size. The limit is on the amount of subsidy paid NOT the SIZE of the UNIT!

Family members: include all household members except live-in aides, foster children and foster adults. All family members permanently reside in the unit, though they may be temporarily absent. All family members are listed on the HUD-50058.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program): The program was established by a housing authority 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.

Family unit size: The appropriate number of bedrooms for a family as determined by the housing authority under the housing authority's subsidy standards.

50058 Form: The HUD form that Housing Authorities are required to complete for each assisted household in public housing to record information used in the certification and recertification process, and, at the option of the housing authority, for interim reexaminations.

Foster Children: With the prior written consent of the HA, a foster child may be added as a Section 8 participant. The factors considered by the HA in determining whether or not consent is granted may include:

- A. Whether the addition of a new occupant may require the issuance of a new voucher, and whether such documents are available.
- B. The Section 8 landlord's obligation to allow reasonable accommodation for handicapped persons.

FMR/exception rent limit: The Section 8 existing housing fair market rent published by HUD headquarters, or any exception rent. For a tenancy in the Voucher Program, the housing authority may adopt a payment standard up to the FMR/exception rent limit.

Full-time student: A person who is carrying a subject load that is considered full-time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended. An educational institution includes a vocational school with a diploma or Certificate Program, as well as an institution offering a college degree. Verification will be supplied by the attended educational institution.

Funding Increment: Each commitment of budget authority by HUD to an HA under the consolidated ACC for the HA program.

Gross rent: The sum of the rent to the owner plus any utilities.

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).

Guest: For purposes of this program, the term “*guest*” means a person temporarily staying in the assisted unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has expressed or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Handicapped Assistance Expense: Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which Total Annual Family Income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a Handicapped or Disabled family member and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the handicapped or Disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

Hazardous Duty Pay: Pay to a family member in the Armed Forces away from home and exposed to hostile fire.

Head of household: The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Household: The family and any HA approved live-in aide.

Household members: include all individuals who reside or will reside in the unit and who are listed on the lease, including live-in aides, foster children and foster adults.

Housing Agency (HA): Housing Agency (formerly Public Housing Agency (PHA), PHA and HA are the same thing) A State, county, municipality or other government entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing.

Housing Assistance Payment (HAP): The monthly assistance by a HA. The total assistance payment consists of:

- A. A payment to the owner for rent to the owner under the family's lease.
- B. An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to the owner. The additional payment is called a “utility reimbursement.” The HA may elect to pay the appropriate amount directly to the utility provider.

Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract: A written contract between an HA and an owner, in the form prescribed by HUD, in which the HA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of an eligible family.

Housing Quality Standards (HQS): The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the tenant-based programs.

Housing voucher: A document issued by a housing authority to a family selected for admission to the Voucher Program. This document describes the program and the procedures for housing authority approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states the obligations of the family under the program.

Housing voucher holder: A family holding a voucher with an unexpired term.

HUD – Housing & Urban Development: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD Requirements: HUD requirements for the Section 8 program. HUD requirements are issued by HUD headquarters, as regulations, Federal Register notices or other binding program directives.

Imputed income: For households with net family assets of more than \$5,000, the amount calculated by multiplying net family assets by a HUD-specified percentage. If imputed income is more than actual income from assets, the imputed amount is used in determining annual income.

Infant: A child under the age of two (2) years.

Income category: Designates a family's income range. There are three categories: low income, very low income and extremely low-income.

Incremental income: The increased portion of income between the total amount of welfare and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program and welfare and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the training program. All other amounts, increases and decreases, are treated in the usual manner in determining annual income.

Initial Contract Rent: The contract rent at the beginning of the initial lease term.

Initial HA: In portability, the term refers to both:

- A. An HA that originally selected a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting HA
- B. An HA that absorbed a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing HA.

Initial Lease Term: The initial term of the assisted lease.

Initial Payment Standard: The payment standard at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Initial rent to owner: The rent to the owner at the beginning of the initial lease term.

Interim Re-determination of Rent: Changes of rent between admissions and reexaminations and the next succeeding reexamination.

INS: The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Jurisdiction: The area in which the housing authority has authority under State and local law to administer the program.

Lease: A written agreement between an owner and 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 housing authority.

Lease Addendum: In the lease between the tenant and the owner, the lease language required by HUD.

Live-in aide: A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

- a. Is determined by the HA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person(s);
- b. Is not obligated for the support of the person(s);
- c. Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.
- d. A live-in aide must be approved, in advance, by the HA.

Low-income families: Those families whose incomes do not exceed 80% of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families. [1937 Act)

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.

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.

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.

Mixed family: A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Moderate rehabilitation: Rehabilitation involving a minimum expenditure of \$1000 for a unit, including its prorated share of work to be accomplished on common areas or systems, to:

- a. upgrade to decent, safe and sanitary condition to comply with the Housing Quality Standards or other standards approved by HUD, from a condition below these standards (improvements being of a modest nature and other than routine maintenance; or
- b. repair or replace major building systems or components in danger of failure.

Monthly adjusted income: One twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly income: One twelfth of annual income.

Mutual housing is 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:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. In determining net family assets, housing authorities 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.

Non-citizen: A person who is neither a citizen or 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.

Occupancy standards: The standards that the housing authority establishes for determining the appropriate number of bedrooms needed to house families of different sizes or composition.

Other Person under the Tenant's Control: The person, although not staying as a guest in the unit who is, or was at the time of the activity in question on the premises because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to consent on behalf of the tenant. Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial is not under the tenant's control.

Owner: Any person or entity, including a cooperative, having the legal right to lease or sublease existing housing.

Participant (participant family): A family that has been admitted to the housing authority's 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 housing authority for the family (first day of initial lease).

Payment standard: In a voucher tenancy, the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family (before deducting the total tenant payment by family contribution). For a voucher tenancy, the housing authority sets a payment standard in the range from 90% to 110% of the current FMR.

Person with disabilities: A person with a disability under Fair Housing law is defined to include individuals with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, individuals who are regarded as having such an impairment; and individuals with a record of such an impairment.

- a. Has a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act,

"Inability to engage in any substantial, gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or that 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 attained the age of 55 and is blind and unable 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."

- b. Is determined, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:

- (1) Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration,

- (2) Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and

- (3) Is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions, or

- c. Has a developmental disability as defined in Section 102(7) of the of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

"Severe chronic disability that:

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

- (2) is manifested before the person attains age 22;

- (3) is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitation in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: (1) self-care, (2) receptive and responsive language, (3) learning, (4) mobility, (e) self-direction, (6) capacity for independent living, and (7) economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated."

This definition does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

No individual shall be considered to be a person with disabilities for purposes of eligibility solely based on any drug or alcohol dependence.

Portability: Renting a dwelling unit with Section 8 tenant-based assistance outside the jurisdiction of the initial housing authority.

Preference: At the option of the HA, a preference system can be used to select among applicant families.

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.

Preservation: This program encourages owners of eligible multifamily housing projects to preserve low-income housing affordability and availability while reducing the long-term cost of providing rental assistance. The program offers several approaches to restructuring the debt of properties developed with project-based Section 8 assistance whose HAP contracts are about to expire.

Project Based: Rental assistance that is attached to the structure.

Project Based Voucher Program: Reserved for future rule making.

Proration of assistance: The reduction in a family's housing assistance payment to reflect the proportion of family members in a mixed family who are eligible for assistance.

Public Housing Agency: 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.

Reasonable rent: A rent to owner that is not more than charged: (a) for comparable units in the private unassisted market; and (b) for a comparable unassisted unit in the premises.

Receiving Housing Authority: In portability, a housing authority that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another housing authority. The receiving housing authority issues a certificate or voucher, and provides program assistance to the family.

Re-certification: A reexamination of a household's income, expenses, and family composition to determine the household's rent for the following 12 months.

Re-examination Date: The date on which any rent change is effective or would be effective if required as a result of the annual re-examination of eligibility and rent.

Remaining member of a tenant family: The person(s) of legal age remaining in the subsidized unit after the person(s) who signed the voucher has (have) left the premises, other than by eviction, who may or may not normally qualify for assistance on their own circumstances. An individual must have received housing subsidy under the program to which he/she claims head of household status for one year before becoming eligible for Section 8 subsidy as a remaining family member. This person must complete forms necessary for Section 8 assistance within ten calendar days from the departure of the leaseholder and may remain in the unit for a reasonable time (not more than 60 calendar days from the date individual request head of household status) pending the verification and hearing process. This person must, upon satisfactory completion of the verification process, then execute all required Section 8 subsidy documents and cure any monetary obligations in order to maintain assistance. Any person who claims him or herself as a remaining member shall, in the event that the HA declares him or her ineligible for remaining member status, be entitled to an informal hearing. The informal hearing process is described in this Administrative Plan.

Residency Preference: An HA 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: The specified area where families must reside to qualify for a residency preference.

Rent to owner: The monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease. Rent to owner covers payment for any housing services, maintenance, and utilities that the owner is required to provide and pay for.

Set-up charges: In a manufactured home space rental, charges payable by the family for assembly, skirting and anchoring the manufactured home.

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.

Shelter Allowance: That portion of a welfare benefit (e.g., TANF) that the welfare agency designates to be used for rent and utilities.

Single person: Someone living alone or intending to live alone who does not qualify as an elderly person, a person with disabilities, a displaced person, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

Single room occupancy housing (SRO): A unit for occupancy by a single eligible individual capable of independent living that contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or contains either, but not both, types of facilities.

Special admission: Admission of an applicant that is not on the housing authority waiting list or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Special housing types: Special housing types include: SRO housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperatives (including mutual housing), and manufactured homes (including manufactured home space rental).

Spouse: A spouse is the legal husband or wife of the head of the household. This includes common law marriage.

State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA): The State 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.

Statement of family responsibility: An agreement in the form prescribed by HUD, between the housing authority and a Family to be assisted under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program, stating the obligations and responsibilities of the family.

Subsidy standards: Standards established by a housing authority to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions.

Suspension: Stopping the clock on the term of a family's certificate or voucher, for such period as determined by the housing authority, from the time when the family submits a request for housing authority approval to lease a unit, until the time when the housing authority approves or denies the request. Also referred to as tolling.

Temporarily Absent Family Members: Any person(s) on the lease that is not living in the household for a period of more than thirty (30) days is considered temporarily absent.

Tenant: The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant-Based: Rental assistance that is not attached to the structure.

Tenant Rent: The actual amount due, calculated on a monthly basis, under a lease or occupancy agreement between a family and the family's current landlord. The tenant payment is the amount the tenant pays toward rent and allowance for utilities. To arrive at tenant rent, the utility allowance is subtracted from total tenant payment or minimum rent. If the utility allowance is greater than the total tenant payment or minimum rent, the tenant rent is zero and there is a utility reimbursement payment (URP). The URP is the difference between the total tenant payment or minimum rent and the utility allowance.

Third-party (verification): Oral or written confirmation of a household's income, expenses, or household composition provided by a source outside the household, such as an employer, doctor, school official, etc.

Tolling: Aee suspension.

Total tenant payment (TTP):

(1) Total tenant payment is the amount calculated under Section 3(a) (1) of the 1937 Act which is the higher of:

30% of the family's monthly adjusted income;

10% of the family's monthly income;

Minimum rent; or

if the family is receiving payments for welfare assistance from a public agency and a part of such payments, adjusted in accordance with the family's actual housing costs, is specifically designated by such agency to meet the family's housing costs, the portion of such payments which is so designated.

If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under Section 3(a) (1) shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

Utilities: Utilities may include water, electricity (including air conditioning if applicable.

See FR 982.517), gas, garbage, and sewage services and, where applicable, trash and garbage collection.

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 housing authority 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 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.

Utility Reimbursement Payment (URP): The amount, if any, by which the utility allowance for the unit, if applicable, exceeds the total, tenant payment for the family occupying the unit.

Verification:

- a. The process of obtaining statements from individuals who can attest to the accuracy of the amounts of income, expenses, or household member status (e.g., employers, public assistance agency staff, doctors).
- b. The three types of verification are:
 - (1) Third-party verification, either written or oral, obtained from employers, public assistance agencies, schools, etc.)
 - (2) Documentation, such as a copy of a birth certificate or bank statement
 - (3) Family certification or declaration (only used when third-party or documentation verification is not available)

Very low-income families: A lower Income Family means a family whose annual income does not exceed fifty (50%) percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50 percent of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

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.

Violent criminal activity: Any illegal criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.

Voucher (rental voucher): A document issued by a housing authority to a family selected for admission to the Housing Choice Voucher Program. This document describes the program and the procedure for housing authority approval of a unit selected by the family and states the obligations of the family under the program.

Voucher holder: A family holding a voucher with unexpired term.

Waiting list admission: An admission from the housing authority waiting list. [24 CFR 982.4]

Wage Earner: A person in a gainful activity who receives any wages. Said wages or pay covers all types of employee compensation including salaries, vacation allowances, tips, bonuses, commissions and unemployment compensation. The terms "Wage Earner" and "Worker" is used interchangeably.

Welfare assistance. Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded by Federal, State or local governments. [24 CFR 5.603(d)]

Welfare rent: In "as-paid" welfare programs, the amount of the welfare benefit designated for shelter and utilities.

Welfare-To-Work Families : Families assisted by a PHA with voucher funding awarded to the PHA under the HUD welfare-to-work voucher program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NONCITIZENS RULE

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

CITIZEN. A citizen or national of the United States.

EVIDENCE OF CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE STATUS. The documents which must be submitted to evidence citizenship or eligible immigration status.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purpose of determining income eligibility and rent.

HUD. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

INS. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

MIXED FAMILY. A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

NATIONAL. A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession.

NONCITIZEN. A person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States.

PHA. A housing authority who operates Public Housing.

RESPONSIBLE ENTITY. The person or entity responsible for administering the restrictions on providing assistance to noncitizens with ineligible immigration status (the PHA).

SECTION 214. Section 214 restricts HUD from making financial assistance available for noncitizens unless they meet one of the categories of eligible immigration status specified in Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1436a).

SPOUSE. Spouse refers to the marriage partner, either a husband or wife, who is someone you need to divorce in order to dissolve the relationship. It includes the partner in a common-law marriage. It does not cover boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, or "co-heads." "Co-head" is a term recognized by some HUD programs, but not by public and Indian housing programs.

ACRONYMS

ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
CACC	Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency (program)
HA	Housing Authority
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HCDA	Housing and Community Development Act
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher
HOTMA	Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
INS	(U.S.) Immigration and Naturalization Service
NAHA	(Cranston-Gonzalez) National Affordable Housing Act
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
OMB	(U.S.) Office of Management and Budget
RESPA	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act
PBC	Project-Based Certificate (program)
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998
PHA	Public Housing Agency
RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration
TTP	Total Tenant Payment
VAWA	Violence Against Woman Act