

Summary of BCHA Administrative Plan Changes- October 2023, Effective January 2024

Description: Several changes are proposed to the BCHA Administrative Plan. All changes will be effective January 2024. These plan updates are based on current operations and reflect recommendations from BCHA staff and leadership, and from community and resident advisory board input. All changes are identified in the updated 2023-2024 Administrative Plan, October 2023 version, that is available for public review on the BCHA website: <https://www.brazoriacountytx.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/15966>

Summary of Changes:

Preferences

BCHA is proposing to add two new preferences for use in selecting applicants from the Waiting List:

- **Homeless Preference for Admission-** this preference will address the growing urgent need for persons experiencing or about to experience homeless. Admissions through this process will require BCHA to have executed agreements with homeless service providers and coordinated entry points for the provision of services along with the housing voucher to ensure housing stability. Up to 50 vouchers per year will be provided by the Housing Authority under this preference.
- **Veterans Local Preference-** this preference is added to the list of existing local preferences and allows applicants who are head of the household or spouse and who have served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable to receive a preference when being selected from the Waiting List.

Annual/Interim Notices- Changes in this section include the addition of language regarding process for exceptions to termination when a participant fails to respond to annual or interim notices. The general practice is that the initial notice is overturned once by review from the Director, but subsequent second notices for the same missed response may cause the applicant to be terminated.

Repayment Agreements- Changes in this section adds the requirement that any repayment amount be analyzed to determine if the payment taken with the applicant's rent exceeds the 40% affordability for the family.

Stability Vouchers- An addendum has been added to the Administrative Plan to provide the alternative guidelines used when issuing Stability Vouchers, which have been awarded to BCHA to assist persons experiencing homelessness, at risk of homeless, fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking; and veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the preceding criteria.

Glossary:

Added:

- **SV-** Stability Voucher



BRAZORIA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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BRAZORIA COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY

SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

I. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF APPROACH AND OBJECTIVES TO ADMINISTER THE SECTION 8 PROGRAMS

A. BACKGROUND

The Brazoria County Housing Authority (BCHA), hence forth, the Housing Authority, was established, and empowered by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with the responsibility and authority to administer the Housing Choice Voucher Program (commonly known as the Section 8 Program) on May 1, 2005. Previously the Section 8 program for Brazoria County was administered by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Development (TDHCA) with Brazoria County Welfare being the local operator.

The Section 8 Program was created by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1981. Congress authorized a demonstration program called the rental voucher program in 1984. Through the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 came the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 along with the final merger of the old certificate program with the voucher program creating the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Brazoria County Housing Authority received its first Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) under the Section 8 Existing Housing Assistance Payments Program in 2005.

The administration of the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, its function, and responsibilities of the staff shall be in compliance with the HUD regulations, the Personnel Policies of the Housing Authority, the Fair Housing regulations, the Section 8 Administrative Plan, and applicable Standard Operating Procedures. All Federal, State and local housing laws will be followed and the Housing Authority will comply with the Brazoria County Consolidated Plan.

B. HOUSING AUTHORITY MISSION STATEMENT AND SECTION 8 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. Mission Statement

The Housing Authority's mission is to serve the needs of low-income, very low- income and extremely low-income families in the Housing Authority's jurisdiction and to: (1) increase the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing in its communities; (2) ensure equal opportunity in housing; (3) promote self-sufficiency and access development of families and individuals; and (4) improve community quality of life and economic viability. Through federal funding and landlord participation, the Brazoria County Housing Authority provides low-income families with rental assistance, and encourages the families to locate suitable housing in areas of low poverty where better jobs and schools are accessible.

2. The program objectives are:

- a. To provide safe and sanitary living conditions for families receiving rental assistance;
- b. To provide improved living conditions for very low-income families while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level;

- c. To promote personal, economic and social upward mobility to assist families in making the transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing;
- d. To provide an incentive to private property owners/landlords to rent to low-income families by offering timely assistance payments and excellent service; and;
- e. To encourage applicants and participants to locate units in areas of low poverty and minority concentration.

C. LEGAL JURISDICTION

The Housing Authority’s area of operation is geographically defined as Brazoria County Limits and within five (5) miles surrounding the territorial boundaries that are not within the boundaries of another municipality of another Housing Authority that administers a Housing Choice Voucher Program.

D. PURPOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The purpose of this Administrative Plan is to state in detail the policies on matters in which Brazoria County Housing Authority has discretion in order to establish local policies to be used in the administration of the program. The Administrative Plan must be in accordance with HUD regulations and requirements. The Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR 982.54) specifies the policy areas that must be covered in the Administrative Plan. The guide book for the program is the Housing Choice Voucher program Guidebook (7420.10G).

The Administrative Plan, hereinafter referred to as the Plan, covers both the admission and continued participation in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

The Administrative Plan and any changes or revisions to the Plan must be approved by Commissioner’s Court. The Housing Authority is required to comply with HUD regulations, policies and procedures and any subsequent changes to the regulations pertaining to the Housing Choice Voucher Program. If there are any policies in this Plan that contradicts with HUD’s regulation, then HUD regulation takes precedence. If a situation arises that is not covered in this Plan, the Program Director will review the situation and make a decision. The Program Director will document the situation and the solution for use in similar incidents. The Director will decide if it is necessary to amend the Administrative Plan to ensure consistency in the administration of the program by making similar decisions in like situations in order not to discriminate.

E. PRIVACY RIGHTS

Applicants and participants eighteen (18) years old and older are required to sign the Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice (HUD Form 9886) at admission., and every recertification thereafter. Every adult member of the applicant or participant household must sign the HUD Form 9886. The 9886 is valid for fifteen (15) months from the date of signature. A new 9886 must be signed by all adult household members before expiration. The form HUD 9886 allows HUD or the Housing Authority to request or obtain income information from the source listed on the form for the purpose of verifying eligibility and level of benefits under HUD’s assisted housing programs.

Policy regarding release of information:

1. The BCHA will not release information to other persons or entities unless the applicant/participant has signed a release of information authorizing the Housing Authority to release specific information to the person(s) or entity.
2. However, the Housing Authority may release information to another Housing Authority for debts owed by a participant or previous participant for over payments made by the Housing Authority that has not been reimbursed by the client.
3. Upon receiving a written request from a prospective owner/landlord, the Housing Authority must release the Voucher holder’s current and prior address, if known. The Housing Authority must also release the names and addresses of the current and prior owner/landlord, if known.
4. The PHA may release information as required by law to a federal or state agency, law enforcement personnel,

or if the PHA has received a court subpoena.

5. The PHA must limit use and disclosure of family information obtained through release and consent for purposes directly connected with the program administration.
6. EIV/UIV data cannot be provided to anyone other than the individual to whom the record pertains.
7. EIV/UIV data for minors may be provided to the minor’s parent or guardian.
8. EIV/UIV data of adult children may not be provided to the head of household.

F. RULES AND REGULATIONS

All issues not addressed in this document related to tenants, participants and owners/landlords are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR), HUD Guidebook 7420.10G, HUD Memos, Notices and Guidelines or other applicable law.

G. PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY BCHA

The BCHA administers the following program(s):

- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (only)

Brazoria County Housing Authority has elected **not** to permit the use of any Single Room Occupancy (SRO), congregate housing, group homes, shared housing or cooperative housing types in its program unless a special housing type is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities in accordance with 24 CFR part 8.

H. STAFFING POSITIONS

The following are the positions/titles of staff members who are responsible for the implementation of the Section 8 Programs:

- Director
- Assistant Director
- Receptionist
- Inspector
- Housing Specialists
- Quality Control Specialist
- HQS Quality Control Inspector
- Financial Coordinator

I. CUSTOMER RELATIONS

The BCHA considers all families and owners as its “customers.” The goal of the Housing Authority relative to customer service is to promptly respond to inquiries and to the needs of its customers. All contact with the customer and the general public will be handled in a professional and courteous manner. The Housing Authority may require complaints to be submitted in writing, except for emergency HQS deficiencies that threatens the life, health, and safety of the family.

Customers may submit complaints that includes, but are not limited to:

1. Treatment of customers by staff;
2. Complaints or referrals from persons in the community in regard to the Housing Authority customers;
3. Disagreement with an action or inaction by the family or owner; and
4. Treatment of staff by customers.

If determined necessary the Housing Authority may schedule an appointment with the Family to discuss the

complaint and to discuss the Family Obligations and Responsibilities.

J. CODE OF CONDUCT

In accordance with the Annual Contributions Contract, Section 19, Conflict of Interest and 24CFR982.161, the Housing Authority has established a written code of conduct for conducting business in accordance with core values and ethical standards. (See also the Conduct Standards Policy.)

1. Neither the Housing Authority nor any of its contractors or subcontractors, may enter into any contract or arrangement in connection with tenant-based programs in which the following class of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during the tenure or for one year thereafter.
 - a) Any present or former member or officer of the Housing Authority, or any member of the officer’s immediate family; exempted is present or former tenant Commissioner who does not serve on the governing body of a resident corporation, and who otherwise does not occupy a policy-making position with the resident corporation;
 - b) Any employee of the Housing Authority, any contractor or subcontractor, any agent of the Housing Authority, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the Housing Authority’s programs;
 - c) Any public official, member of a local governing body, or state or local legislator, or any members of such individuals’ immediate family, who exercises, functions, or has responsibilities with respect to the Housing Authority’s programs;
 - d) Any member of the Congress of the United States;
 - e) Any member of the classes described in paragraph 1 of this section must disclose their interest or prospective interest to the Housing Authority and HUD.
2. The BCHA Code of Ethics Policy prohibits solicitation or acceptance of gifts or gratuities, in excess of nominal value, by any officer or employee of the Housing Authority, any contractor or subcontractor, or agent of the Housing Authority.

The Housing Authority shall adhere to this Code of Conduct and shall sanction and/or terminate any officer, employee, or agent for violations consistent with applicable state or local law.

The conflict of interest prohibition under this section may be waived by the HUD field office for good cause.

K. RECORD RETENTION

Non-active participant files will be retained for seven (7) years. Files will be stored on site or off site in search a manner that is easily retrievable in case of litigation, audit and any other issues that may arise prior to the end of the seven year period. (The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires records to be retained for three (3) years). After the seven year period the records will be destroyed.

L. ELIGIBLE HOUSING TYPES ADMINISTERED BY BRAZORIA COUNTY

The following housing types are acceptable under the Brazoria County’s Housing Choice Voucher Program:

- Single family detached homes, duplexes, multi-plexus, garden apartments, condominiums, townhouses, high-rises, and other multi-family rental structures.
- Manufactured Home Space Rental, where the family owns the mobile home and leases the pad.
- Manufactured Homes, where the family leases the mobile home and pad

Hotels, motels, nursing homes, college or school dormitories, other types disallowed by HUD regulations, or a unit occupied by its owner or a person with any interest in the dwelling unit, are not eligible types of housing.

M. ELIGIBLE HOUSING TYPES NOT ADMINISTERED BY BRAZORIA COUNTY

- Single Room Occupancy Facilities (SRO), facilities provide living and sleeping space for the exclusive use of the occupant; occupant is required to share sanitary and/or food preparation facilities.
- Congregate Housing, for use by elderly or persons with disabilities. The facility contains a shared central kitchen and dining area and a private living area for individual households of a least a living room, bedroom and bathroom. Food service for residents must be provided.
- Sharing Housing, a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family and another resident or residents. The shared unit consists of both common space for use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family.

II **FAIR HOUSING & EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, AFFIRMATIVE MARKETING /OUTREACH PLAN**

This of the BCHA Administrative Plan explains the laws and HUD regulations requiring PHAs to affirmatively further civil rights and fair housing in all federally-assisted housing programs. The letter and spirit of these laws are implemented through consistent policy and processes. The responsibility to further nondiscrimination pertains to all areas of the PHAs housing choice voucher program operations.

A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require PHAs to treat all applicants and participants equally, providing the same quality of service, regardless of family characteristics and background. Federal law prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, and disability. The PHA will comply fully with all federal state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- When more than one civil rights law applies to a situation, the laws will be read and applied together;
- Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted.

B. NON-DISCRIMINATION

The Housing Authority enforces Fair Housing in the administration of its program; and shall not discriminate because of race, color, gender or gender identity, religion, creed, national or ethnic origin, age, family or familial status, disability, or sexual orientation (protected classes). The Housing Authority further affirms that it complies with all Federal, State, and local nondiscrimination laws and administers its program in accordance with the rules and regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

Posters and housing information with the Equal Opportunity Housing logo may be displayed in locations through the PHA office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair.

Applicants or participants who believe that they have been subject to unlawful discrimination may notify the Brazoria County Housing Authority in writing. The housing authority will attempt to remedy

discrimination complaints made against the Brazoria County Housing Choice Voucher program. A complainant may also address discrimination complaints to the Texas Workforce Commission Civil Rights Division (<https://www.twc.texas.gov/partners/civil-rights-discrimination>) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ‘s Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (<https://www.hud.gov/fairhousing/fileacomplaint>).

C. SERVICE POLICY

It is the policy of the BCHA to provide nondiscriminatory services, to be service-directed in the administration of its housing programs, and to exercise and demonstrate a high level of professionalism while providing housing services to applicants, participants, landlords, and other interested parties.

It is required that staff personnel treat all clients, customers, participants, and applicants equally, in a professional manner, and with respect regardless of family characteristics or background. BCHA complies with all state, federal, and local laws relative to nondiscrimination, Fair Housing and equal opportunity employment.

D. POLICIES CONCERNING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION POLICY

1. Overview

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

The PHA must ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to the PHA’s programs and services. This responsibility begins with the first inquiry of an interested family and continue through every programmatic area of the HCV program.

2. Definition of Reasonable Accommodation

Persons with disabilities are provided reasonable accommodations that allow them the opportunity to fully access and utilize the housing program and related services. Reasonable accommodations may be requested verbally or in writing by a disabled applicant or a disabled participant or any member of the household with disabilities. The Housing Authority will consider the following in providing reasonable accommodations:

- a) Whether the accommodation would cause an undue financial or administrative burden for the Housing Authority; or
- b) Whether the accommodation would represent a fundamental change to the nature of the program.
- c) On April 25, 2013 HUD issued a notice on Service Animals and Assistance Animals for people with disabilities in Housing and HUD-Funded Programs. Persons with disabilities may request a reasonable accommodation for any assistance animal, including an emotional support animal, under both the FHAct and Section 504; even if the owner has a “no pet policy”. An assistance animal is not a pet. It is an animal that works, provides assistance, or performs tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, or provides emotional support that alleviates one or more identified symptom or effects of a person’s disability. Clients needing more information or having problems finding housing may call HUD’s Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity at (800) 669-9777 (voice) or (800) 927-9275(TTY). This is entered in this Admin Plan for informational purposes only and is not enforced by the Housing Authority. Complaints are to be sent to housing providers who receive federal financial assistance.

3. Request for an Accommodation

If an applicant or participant indicates that an exception, change or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice or service is needed because of a disability, the Housing Authority will treat the information as a request for a reasonable accommodation, even if no formal request is made. The applicant or participant must explain what

type of accommodation is needed to provide the person with the disability full access to the Housing Authority programs and services. BCHA will provide a reasonable accommodation request form and encourage their request in writing, if the request was made verbally or through an initial written request.

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

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

The PHA can deny a request for reasonable accommodation if the request was not made by or on behalf of a person with a disability or if there is no disability related need for the accommodation. The PHA may also deny a reasonable accommodation request if it will cause an undue financial hardship to the Section 8 program.

4. Reasonable Accommodations within the Office Space

If necessary BCHA will make reasonable changes to movable objects in its offices that may create barriers for persons with disabilities. BCHA will also consider changing policies and procedures that are currently in place that may not allow flexibility for reasonable accommodations in the administration of the program.

The Housing Authority will make known the availability of specific accommodations by including notices on forms and letters. All requests for reasonable accommodations may be verified so that the needs may be properly addressed. All mailings may be made available in an accessible format upon request, as a reasonable accommodation. Organizations that provide assistance for the hearing-impaired and sight-impaired persons may be utilized.

The office space is wheelchair accessible. Disabled applicants and disabled participants may request reasonable accommodation verbally and in writing. Policies and practices are designed to provide assurances that persons with disabilities are provided reasonable accommodations so that they may fully access and utilize the housing program and related services.

E. IMPROVING ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP POLICY)

BCHA will take affirmative steps to communicate with people who need services or information in a language other than English. These persons have Limited English Proficiency (LEP), meaning they do not speak English as their primary language and/or have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. For the purposes of this Administrative Plan, LEP persons may be HCV applicants and participants or family members of applicants and participants. In determining whether it is feasible to translate documents into other languages or Braille for the blind, the BCHA will consider the following factors:

1. The number of applicants and residents who do not speak English and speak another language, or need Braille for adequate understanding.
2. The cost per client of translating the documents into another language or into Braille.
3. The Housing Authority will make all effort to locate availability of translation and/or interpreter services within its jurisdiction that may be free of cost to applicants and participants. This includes the vision and hearing impaired.

Documents intended for use by applicants and participants will be made simple and, clearly written to enable applicants and participants with limited English Proficiency (LEP), or cognitive disabilities to be able to understand and learn as much as possible about the program. It is also understood that many of the programs related concepts may, need to be explained more than once to applicants/participants. Applicants and participants may provide their own sign language interpreters for hearing-impaired applicants/participants. For applicants/participants unable to read, staff will provide assistance by reading and explaining anything

they would normally hand to an applicant/resident to be read or filled out. Staff will assist in completing forms and other required documents for persons unable to write.

4. At a minimum, the BCHA will prepare the following information in a clear written and accessible format:
 - Marketing and informational material;
 - Application process information;
 - The application;
 - All form letters and notices to the applicant/participant;
 - The Housing Authority’s general policy regarding reasonable accommodation;
 - Applicant briefing packet/information regarding annual recertification/interims;
 - Any applicable rules, policies, procedures;
 - Guidance/instructions on care of the housing unit;
 - Information on opening, closing and up-dating the waiting list;
 - All information related to applicant/participant rights (informal/formal hearings, grievance procedures, etc.).

F. AFFIRMATIVE MARKETING PLAN

The Brazoria County Housing Authority has adopted an Affirmative Marketing Plan for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, in accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations. The Affirmative Marketing Plan is a marketing strategy designed to ensure that all eligible persons in the market area are given the opportunity to apply for the Housing Choice Voucher program regardless of their ethnicity, familial status, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or disability status.

The Housing Authority will advertise the opening and closing of the waiting list through the local newspaper(s), social agencies, libraries, senior living facilities, shelters and other organizations. All advertising, including applications, media notices and newsletters, shall display the HUD Equal Housing Opportunity logo and the phrase “Equal Opportunity Housing”. The logo shall not be used without the slogan at any time. These advertisements shall also include the following statement: “Eligibility will not be based on ethnicity, familial status, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or disability status”.

G. DOCUMENTING OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

The Housing Authority will establish a system for documenting affirmative marketing and maintaining records of these activities.

- Maintain a list of local and county wide organizations, publications, groups or contacts including their contact names and address, who were contacted and/or given information to disseminate.
- Maintain a list that includes the ethnicity, familial status, disability status, and race of all individuals who submitted applications for the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

H. OPENING/CLOSING THE WAITING LIST

The Brazoria County Housing Authority may open its waiting list to new applicants when the existing waiting list has decreased to approximately a six month pool or less. When opening the waiting list consideration will be given to the availability of HUD funding, the need to target special population, and program turnover.

Approximately one week before opening the waiting list the Housing Authority will place an announcement in the local newspapers that service the area detailing the opening of the waiting list. In addition the Housing Authority four to six weeks prior to the opening notices are placed on the Brazoria County website and the Housing Authority’s phone message system. The Housing Authority may also post notices at; local shelters, libraries, social agencies, senior citizen independent living facilities and other public agencies throughout Brazoria County. The Housing Authority has discretion on the timeframe for accepting applications.

The notice regarding the opening of the waiting list will indicate the deadline date for accepting applications as well as the location where applications may be obtained. Notices/advertisements will contain:

- The date, time, and locations where interested persons may obtain applications.
- The method(s) by which families may apply.
- The method(s) by which families will be chosen for the wait list.
- The program(s) for which applications will be taken.
- A brief description of the program(s) for which applications will be taken.
- Income limits, by family size, for the program(s)
- The deadline date for accepting applications.
- The notice shall contain all information needed to enable interested parties to complete the application process.
- The notice must contain the Equal Opportunity Housing logo and Non- Discrimination statement in the advertising message.

To apply applicants must fill out a pre-application. (See details listed in Section III - Application Process) The method by which applicants are selected from the waiting list will be based on a lottery system.

The closing date for the Waiting List will be announced at the same time as the opening announcement. The Housing Authority uses the closing date for accepting applications to limit the size of the Waiting List so, that applicants may receive assistance within a reasonable time frame, five years or less.

I. OWNER/LANDLORD OUTREACH

1. The Housing Authority encourages new and current owner/landlord participation by holding periodic workshops or meeting to provide updates on program changes and HUD regulations. During the meeting/workshop owner/landlords are allowed to make comments regarding their experiences and how the Housing Authority may improve the program operations to make the program more attractive and to encourage more owners to participate.
2. The Housing Authority uses a comprehensive marketing effort described in the next section to recruit owners/landlords in areas that offer expanded opportunities to our participants.
3. In order to assure that owner/landlord outreach efforts are reaching owners/landlords with units outside areas of low-income and minority concentration, the inspector while conducting inspections deliver brochures and meet with owners who are not current participants to discuss what the program has to offer.
4. The Housing Authority evaluates the Request for Tenancy Approvals (RTA) issued to applicants being admitted to the program and families, who move to determine if the address listed on the RTA as well as the comparables, are located in an area outside poverty/minority concentration. If so, the owner/landlord

(if new to the program) is sent information about the program and encouraged to call for more information.

5. The Housing Authority may meet with community-based organization(s) comprised of private property owners, Apartments managers, and landlords in an effort to encourage program participation.
6. The PHA may conduct periodic landlord/owner workshops or meetings to improve owner/landlord relations and to recruit new owners/landlords; emphasizing that the previous take-one, take-all requirements have been eliminated from the HUD regulations and that the owner/landlord has the right to accept persons who qualify for residency.

J. PROMOTING GREATER HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR FAMILIES OUTSIDE AREAS OF LOW-INCOME AND MINORITY CONCENTRATION

1. A comprehensive marketing plan may be used to locate owners/landlords, as follows:
 - a.) Un-impacted areas are identified.
 - b.) Regular meetings are held with investors and other owner/landlord groups to explain the program and recruit owners/landlords. A presentation is given along with written material about the program is distributed.
 - c.) The rental stock in areas without concentration of very low-income and minority residents are surveyed to identify vacant units. The owners/landlords and managers are encouraged to accept Housing Choice Voucher participants.
 - d.) Investors are encouraged to purchase units in the identified areas and rent to the Section 8 applicants/participants.
 - e.) Apartment managers who are not current participants with the program are recruited through meetings with manager associations and special training programs geared toward apartment management.
 - f.) Ads and articles are placed in owner/landlord, manager, and investor newsletters.
 - g.) All Section 8 staff is required to adopt the customer service representative approach and implement the program accordingly.
 - h.) Tax credit investors are monitored for proper participation to meet their responsibilities as participants using the Section 8 HCVP in conjunction with their other subsidies.
2. Mass media is used as needed.
3. Printed materials for owners/landlords may consist of:
 - a. A one-page tri-fold handout regarding HUD changed to the program as well as any changes made by the BCHA, or
 - b. An owner/landlord packet that describes all of the procedures as well as tips on how to be successful with the Section 8 HCVP.
4. The following actions may be taken to comply with SEMAP requirements:
 - e. Provide information about general locations and characteristics of neighborhoods to applicants and participants.
 - e. Distribute a current listing of available rental property to Section 8 applicants and participants. These listings show addresses, shopping centers, bus lines, amenities, deposit information, etc., as provided by owners/landlords.
 - e. Applicants and participants are made aware that they may choose any unit within the Housing Authority’s jurisdiction as long as the program requirements are met regarding the unit.

- e. Applicants and participants are advised of the portability provisions that are available in the Housing Choice Voucher Program for applicants and participants who meet the requirements to move outside of the Housing Authority’s jurisdiction.
- e. Section 8 applicant and participants may be provided a map which identifies areas of low-poverty and minority concentrations. Applicants are referred to all areas of the city.

III. APPLICATION PROCESS, PREFERENCES, CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION, DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION, DENIAL OF ADMISSION, RIGHT TO AN INFORMAL REVIEW, DEFINITION OF FAMILY DESIGNATION AND HOUSEHOLD, INCOME REQUIREMENTS, CITIZENSHIP/ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS, DENIAL/TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR DRUGS, ALCOHOL ABUSE AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (PHA OPTIONS), THE WAITING LIST, MONITORING THE SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST AND LEASING, SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDING ADMISSION

A. OVERVIEW

This section of the Administrative Plan describes HUD and PHA policies for taking applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families for housing assistance. When a family wishes to receive assistance from the PHA, a the family must apply for assistance by submitting an application that provides information needed to determine a family’s eligibility. With demand greater than available resources, HUD requires the PHA to place all families that apply for assistance on a Waiting List. When assistance becomes available, the PHA must select families from the Waiting List in accordance with HUD requirements and PHA policies as stated below and throughout this Administrative Plan.

The PHA is required to adopt a clear approach to accepting applications, placing families on the Waiting List, selecting families from the Waiting List, denying and approving selected families, and must follow a consistent approach. The actual order in which families are selected from the waiting list can be affected if a family has certain characteristics designated by HUD or the PHA to receive preferential treatment. Funding earmarked exclusively for families with particular characteristics may also alter the order in which families are served.

HUD regulations require that all families have equal opportunity to apply for and receive housing assistance, and that the PHA affirmatively further fair housing goals in the administration of the program. Adherence to the selection policies described below ensures that the PHA will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements.

B. THE APPLICATION PROCESS

1. Application Procedures

BCHA utilizes an on-line platform to gather applications. All applicants must fill out a preliminary application form (pre-application) to determine placement on the waiting list. The list will open on the first day beginning promptly at 8:00 am. and remain open 24 hours a day until closing promptly at 4:00 p.m. on the last day advertised. All waiting list information, as well as alternate locations to apply, is posted on the Brazoria County website at www.brazoriacountytx.gov . A computer is available at the Housing Authority, but only during the operating hours of 8 am – 4 pm, Monday through Friday, closed 12 - 1 for lunch. Assistance may be obtained when using the Housing Authorities computer, and reasonable accommodations will be provided to persons with disabilities.

Applicants must click “submit” by the deadline date listed in the public notice, or the system may not accept the application. Duplicate applications will not be accepted, and no applications will be accepted by mail.

Applicant placement on the waiting list will be in accordance with assigned numbers, the preference claimed,

and the date and time of the application.

Once funds are available applications will be pulled by lottery method. The Housing Authority will review all applications and make a preliminary assessment of the applicant’s eligibility. All applications will be accepted unless there’s good cause for denial stated in the HUD regulation 24 CFR 982.206(b)(2).

Applicant placement on the waiting list will be in accordance with assigned numbers, the preference claimed, and the date and time of the application.

- a. No applicant has the right or entitlement to be on the waiting list, or to any particular position on the waiting list [24 CFR 982.202(c)]
- b. An applicant is allowed to place only one application at a time for the waiting list.
- c. Applications must be received by the deadline date listed on the notice.
- d. Reasonable accommodations will be provided to persons with disabilities as well as the elderly to make the program assessable. Applications may be taken by phone or home visit for the elderly and disabled only. If a person with disabilities needs assistance in completing the application, the BCHA staff will provide assistance.
- e. The information on the application may not be verified until the applicant has been selected for final eligibility determination. Final eligibility will be determined when the applicant is selected from the waiting list and the full application process is completed and all information is verified.
- f. Applicants are required to inform the PHA, in writing, of changes in address. Applicants are also required to respond to requests from the PHA to update information on their application and to determine their interest in assistance.
- g. Failure to provide information or to respond to mailings may result in the applicant’s name being removed from the waiting list. Mail that is returned by the U. S. Postal Service undelivered may result in removal from the Waiting List. Applicants who are removed from the waiting list may reapply for assistance when the Waiting List is opened.
- h. If an applicant is determined to be ineligible for placement on the waiting list or for admissions, the Housing Authority must notify the applicant in writing of its findings and allow the applicant the opportunity for an informal review. [24 CFR 982.201 (f)].
- i. Placement on the waiting list does not confirm that an applicant is, in fact, eligible for assistance. A final determination of eligibility will be determined once the applicant’s name is pulled from the waiting list.

C. PREFERENCES

The Brazoria County Housing Authority has local preferences for selection in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. All local preferences are contingent upon HUD funding.

Homeless Preference for Admission

Beginning in 2024, BCHA will give preference to no more than 50 applicant households meeting all of the following criteria:

1. Meet the federal definition of homelessness, or definition of at imminent risk of homelessness.
2. Are referred to BCHA by a homeless service provider with whom BCHA has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlining the provider’s responsibilities with respect to provision of housing search assistance and/or supportive services for the referred household;
3. Are referred through the Coordinated Entry (CE) System organized and managed under the local homeless response system also known as the Continuum of Care (CoC). Referrals for persons at imminent risk of homelessness may be made through alternate referral process as prescribed by the Housing Authority.

This preference shall be limited to applicants who have been certified as meeting the criteria for this preference by

the homeless service providers noted above. Applicants who contact the Housing Authority will be referred to providers who will then provide a certified referral through the CE system, or alternate referral process for those at imminent risk of homelessness. If it is determined that an applicant referred by a homeless service provider, as described above, does not meet the criteria described therein, the applicant is removed from the waiting list, but retains their place on any existing BCHA waiting lists they were on prior to their referral by the service provider.

Persons currently listed on any existing Emergency Housing Voucher or Stability Voucher Waiting List as of September 30, 2023 will be included as a priority group as a part of this preference.

All Other Preferences

All preferences except the Homeless preference has a weighted value with #1 having the highest value. The applicants may claim one or multiple preferences whichever applies to their situation. The applicant must be able to provide verifiable proof of the preference(s) claimed prior to issuance of a voucher, or be placed back on the waiting list in a non-preference category, or the category that can be verified. An applicant may claim a preference at the time they apply for the program or anytime during their wait on the waiting list. The preference claimed must exist at the time application is selected, at the time of briefing, at the time a voucher is issued, and at time of lease-up. After the voucher is issued, it is the applicant's responsibility to immediately inform the housing authority if there is any change in employment/income; as this may affect affordability/eligibility. Failure by the applicant to update the housing authority on any change of employment/income may deem the applicant ineligible.

The Housing Authority has selected **five** local preferences listed below. The local preferences are listed in the order of hierarchy with #1 being the higher ranking category. The preferences are assigned points by the Happy Software. Applicants who claim multiple preferences are assigned higher points and placed in a category that will allow them to be assisted sooner.

Applicants may apply for the following local preferences:

1. **Brazoria County Resident.** Defined as currently living in, and has lived in Brazoria County for a six (6) month period prior to time of notification for briefing is issued.
2. **Elderly and/or disabled.** (Must be head of household or spouse) Elderly is defined as age 62 or older. Disabled is defined as a person receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or as described in Section 223 of the Social Security Act 42 US.C423.
3. **Veteran.** (Must be head of household or spouse) Defined as a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.
4. **Working.** The working preference is defined as: Applicant or spouse must work at least 20 hours a week and reporting wages to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
5. **Length on Waiting list.** This preference is given to any applicant who has been on the waiting list for longer than 5 years.

Verifying the Preference

It is not necessary to verify preferences at the time of the initial application. The applicant will be placed on the waiting list according to the preference(s) claimed. The weighted value of the preference(s) will determine the applicant's position on the waiting list. The voucher cannot be issued prior to verifying the preference claimed. At any time prior to issuance of the voucher it is determined that the applicant does not qualify for the preference claimed; the preference will be denied and the applicant will be placed back on the waiting list without that preference. The applicant will be provided a written statement as to the reason for the denial and given the opportunity for an informal review. The following documents are acceptable to verify and document the preferences:

- **Residency** – current lease or written statement from current landlord, financial records, receipts, utility bills, or correspondence received through the U.S. Postal Service. If documentation does not exist due to homelessness, a written statement from an individual in an official capacity such as a judge, minister, or social service agency who is knowledgeable of the situation or providing temporary shelter may be considered.

- **Working** – written verification of employment on company letterhead stating employment date, hours worked per week, hourly wage, and pay cycle; copies of current pay checks, copies of IRS 1099 or prior year tax filing for self-employment.
- **Elderly** – age 62 and older; birth certificate, legal picture ID with date of birth, driver’s license.
- **Disabled** – defined as a person who currently receives Social Security Disability benefits, who is under a disability, as defined in Section 233 of the Social Security Act (42 USC); or determined through the Reasonable Accommodation process.
- **Veteran**— defined as a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.
- **Length of time** – determined from the time stamp on the application.

Acceptable proof for verifying a preference claimed is not limited to the above. The Director of the Housing Authority has the discretion to review and accept other documents provided by the applicant or other sources.

1. Final Determination

- a. After the verification process is completed, a final determination of eligibility is needed before inviting the family to a briefing session. The Housing Choice Voucher should not be issued before all eligibility criteria have been met.
- b. Once a Voucher has been issued the PHA must still confirm affordability (the family share does not exceed 40 percent of the family’s monthly adjusted income) prior to the PHA contracting with an owner/landlord.

D. THE WAITING LIST

1. Basic Selection Policy

- a). Applicants shall be selected in the order of lottery number assigned by the computer system with consideration given to the regulations governing income targeting as well as any adopted local preference.
- b). Applicants whose income is greater than thirty percent (30%) of the area’s median income may be passed on the waiting list pursuant to the income targeting requirements detailed below.
- c). Applicants whose preferences are verified will be housed before those with non-preference. (All applicants are selected by lottery.)
- d). The Housing Authority may not select applicants from the waiting list in an order different from the selection procedures “for the purpose of selecting higher income families” for the program.

2. Income Targeting Pursuant to the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act

- a). Not less than seventy-five percent (75%) of all new admissions shall be families whose income is below thirty percent (30%) of the area median income. A “new admission” shall be defined as an applicant being offered assistance. (Note: A PHA can reduce its required public housing admission of families with income below forty percent 40% of median income in a given fiscal year by admitting more than seventy-five 75% of extremely low-income families.)
- b). A PHA may admit a lower percent of extremely low-income families during a PHA’s fiscal year (than otherwise required) if HUD approves the use of such lower percentage in accordance with the PHA plan, based on HUD’s determination that:
 - (1) The PHA has opened its waiting list for a reasonable time for admission of extremely low-income families residing in the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or non-metropolitan county, both inside and outside the PHA jurisdiction;
 - (2) The PHA has provided public notice of such opening to the families, and has conducted outreach and marketing to such families, including outreach and marketing to extremely low-income families on

the Section 8 waiting lists of other PHA's with jurisdiction in the same MSA or non-metropolitan county;

- (3) There are not enough extremely low-income families on the PHA's waiting list to fill available slots in the program during any fiscal year for which use of a lower percent is approved by HUD; and
 - (4) Admission of the additional very low-income families other than extremely low-income families to the PHA's tenant-based Voucher program will substantially address worst case housing needs as determined by HUD.
- c). Two (2) or more PHA's in same jurisdiction may elect to be treated as a single PHA for purposes of meeting targeting goals.
 - d). If a family initially leases a unit outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability at admission to the Voucher program, such admission shall be counted against the targeting obligation of the initial PHA (unless the receiving PHA absorbs the portable family into the receiving PHA Voucher program from the point of admission).
 - e). For further Income Targeting clarification refer to 24 CFR Sec. 982.201.

E. MONITORING THE SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST AND LEASING

In compliance with SEMAP requirements, a statistical report is prepared each month to insure that the Housing Authority has complied with current regulations affecting the waiting list and selection as it relates to income requirements, single elderly and non-elderly families, and the local preference selection of families from the waiting list.

F. CRITERIA FOR ISSUANCE OF A VOUCHER

To be eligible for admission, an applicant must meet the requirements for the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) as well as any criteria established by the Housing Authority. Applicants must meet the following HUD requirements:

- Must be a family as defined in the 24 CFR 982.201 as well as the definition defined by the Housing Authority.
- Must be income eligible.
- Must provide evidence of social security numbers for applicant and participant including each member of the household, as well as newborn, live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.
- As of January 2009 HUD requires everyone admitted to the program and current participants including all household members under the age of six to provide the Housing Authority a social security number. If there are household members who cannot provide proof of their social security number they will be allowed time to obtain one, or certify in writing why the family member does not have a social security number. If the family member is 18 years old or older they must sign the certification statement.
- At least one member of the household must be a citizen or non-citizen who has eligible immigration status as determined in accordance with 24 CFR Part 5.
- All household members eighteen (18) years old or older must pass the required criminal history check as well as HUD requirements.
- Example:
 1. No person evicted from public housing or any Section 8 program for drug related criminal activity is eligible for assistance for at least five (5) years from the date of the eviction.
 2. No one can be admitted to the program that is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
 3. No family member can be admitted who has been convicted of the manufacture of methamphetamines

on the premises of an assisted property.

Applicants must meet the following requirements of the Housing Authority:

- Must be able to provide documented evidence of the preference claimed;
- Applicant must have paid in full any outstanding debt owed the Brazoria County Housing Authority or any Housing Authority;
- An applicant and any family member who has a felony within the last five (5) years from the date of eligibility may be denied admission;
- Any drug activity may be cause for denial of assistance;
- Applicant cannot be admitted for five (5) year(s) from the date of termination if they violated any family obligations and were terminated from the Housing Choice Voucher Program administered by the BCHA.

Prior to admission applicants under the age of eighteen (18) must have legal capacity to enter into a lease under state or local laws. Applicants under the age of eighteen (18) must present court documentation that documents their status as an “emancipated minor”.

G. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION

- Anyone admitted into the program must provide the following documents:
- Legible copies of birth certificates for all family and household members, or any other document approved by the Housing Authority as proof of birth;
- Legible copy of photo identification (Driver’s license, State issued ID card), which shows a clear depiction of the card holder, for head of household and all household members age eighteen (18) years and older. If a householder member is 18 years and older and is attending high school or college and does not have a driver’s license or state issued ID card, a current school ID card will be accepted which meets the same criteria.
- Original Social Security cards for all family members or; an original document issued by the SSA that shows the person’s name and SSN (such as an award letter) or an original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency that contains the name and SSN of the person (such as unemployment printout, welfare or Medicaid documents);
- Proof of guardianship/custody if caring for a minor who is not your child by birth. Acceptable documents include Court issued documents, or orders/documents from Child Protective Services (CPS) showing placement of the child/children;
- Signed document regarding citizenship/eligible immigration status; (Note: additional documents may be required for legal identity in determining citizenship for eligibility). (See page 28 for additional information if a family member submit evidence of eligible status that expires after admission)
- Signed release for a criminal background check.

Completion of Full Application

- a. Applicants are required to fill out a Full Application prior to admission. Appointments are scheduled by mail and will provide the applicant with at least two (2) weeks written notice. The appointment letter also identifies the type of information that the applicant will be required to bring to the interview.
- b. The head of household, as well as all members of the household over the age of eighteen (18) years must sign the full application including all required HUD forms. Reasonable accommodations are made for persons with disabilities.
- c. Applicants are required to attend a scheduled briefing meeting. If the applicant arrives late (15 minutes or more); fails to attend the scheduled meeting and does not contact the Section 8 Department in writing or by telephone to reschedule, the application may be rejected and the family may be denied admission.

d. Verification of Full Application Information

- (1) Information provided by the applicant will be verified including information documenting family composition, income, assets, allowances and deductions, preference status (if needed), full-time student status, and other factors relating to eligibility, to determine applicant eligibility before the applicant is issued a Voucher.
- (2) Third-party verifications must be in writing (sent by mail directly to the source and returned to the PHA). The applicant cannot hand deliver third party verification. Oral third-party verifications are acceptable if they are properly documented with details and a reason given as to why third-party written verification was not obtained.
- (3) If third-party verification is impossible to obtain, documentation will be placed in the participant’s file explaining why another method was used, or an explanation documented as to why third party was not obtainable; and the family may provide other documents. Documents will be photocopied when not prohibited by law. When documents cannot be photocopied, staff certification forms, noting recording the source of information, the information obtained, and signed and dated by the staff person, who viewed the document, will use documents viewed.

H. DENIAL OF ADMISSION

Based on verified information, BCHA must make a final determination of eligibility, and must confirm the that the family qualified for any special admission, or selection preference that affected the order in which the family was selected from the waiting list. Program assistance may be denied for an applicant or participant for any of the below listed grounds. If BCHA determines that the family is ineligible, the BCHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of the determination. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its rights to request an informal review.

If the family fails to qualify for any preference criteria that affected the order in which they were selected from the waiting list, the family will be placed back on the waiting list by submitting an updated preference form.

Grounds for termination include:

1. If the family fails to supply any information that is determined necessary by the PHA in the administration of the program;
2. If the applicant or participant provide information that is not true or complete;
3. If the applicant or family member(s) has been evicted from Public Housing in the last three (3) years;
4. An applicant/participant or household member is prohibited from admission to the program for five (5) years from the date of eviction if evicted from federally assisted housing for drug-related criminal activity. However, the Housing Authority must give consideration if the family member has taken certain actions listed under 24 CFR 982.553.
5. If the PHA has ever terminated assistance under the voucher program for any member of the family for violation of the Family Obligations or Family Responsibilities; the family cannot be admitted back into the program for five (5) years from the date of termination. Consideration is given to an applicant who is, or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking which is not an appropriate basis for denial of program assistance or for denial of admission of an otherwise qualified applicant. This includes if the person left the program without notice due to the above mentioned victim of domestic violence. (Some type of evidence must be provided).
6. Any member of the family commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federally-assisted housing program;
7. If the family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA or another PHA in connection with any Section 8 program(s) or Public Housing Assistance under the 1937 Act;
8. The applicant and/or family does not meet eligibility requirements;

9. If the family breaches an agreement to pay amounts owed to the Housing Authority or another Housing Authority;
10. The family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.
11. HUD prohibits the admission of any member of the household who is subject to a State Lifetime Sex Offender registration requirement and/or is required to be registered in a “State life-time sexual offender” registry; (is prohibited from admission to the program). HUD regulations at 24 CFR 982.553(a) (2). If the Housing Authority discovers that such household member was erroneously admitted, and was admitted after June 25, 2001 the household member is in violation of the law and must be terminated. In accordance with PIH Notice 2012-28 issued June 11, 2012 the Housing Authority must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the assisted household. If the family is unwilling to remove the individual from the household, the Housing Authority must terminate assistance for the household.
12. Any family member has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine on the premises of any federally assisted housing (including the building or complex in which unit is located and associated common areas and grounds);
13. Any adult member refuses to sign or submit required consent forms.
14. The Housing Authority has discretion to deny assistance for an applicant or terminate assistance for a participant for other criminal activity that include but not limited to three (3) criminal acts within a 5-year period whether a felony or misdemeanor. (See Subsection J, page 26)
15. Any drug activity is grounds for denial or termination of assistance. (See Subsection J, page 26)
16. An applicant or participant has been convicted of a felony. (Housing Authority may review circumstances see Subsection J, page 26)
17. If a family is receiving multiple subsidy, or fails to advise the Housing Authority that they are currently receiving rental assistance under another government subsidized program the family may be denied or terminated for failure to disclose that they are currently receiving rental assistance under another government program.
18. Portability – Families porting to the Brazoria County Housing Authority’s jurisdiction will be subject to a criminal background check for all household members eighteen (18) years old and older whether a current participant under another subsidized program (Housing Choice Voucher, Section 8 Program) or not (including those returning to Brazoria County Housing Authority’s jurisdiction). The household members must pass Brazoria County Housing Authority’s criminal background check prior to being accepted under portability.
19. Any adult household member is convicted of illegal possession of a weapon.

I. RIGHT TO AN INFORMAL REVIEW

The Informal Review process can be reviewed in greater detail in “Section XXII. Informal Hearing and Reviews”.

1. Applicants who are denied Section 8 assistance are entitled to an informal review.
2. Ineligible applicants will be promptly provided with a letter detailing their individual status, stating the reason for ineligibility, and offering them an opportunity for an informal review.
3. Applicants must submit their request for an informal review in writing to the Housing Authority within ten (10) calendar days from the date of the notice.

J. DEFINITION OF FAMILY DESIGNATION AND HOUSEHOLD

The term “family” includes the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

1. Family Designation (definition of family and household)

- a). A family consists of two (2) or more persons who intend to share residency whose income and resources are available to meet the family’s needs and who are either related by blood, marriage, guardianship or other operations of law, or who have a history as a family unit or show evidence of a stable family relationship over a period of time for at least one year if not legally married.
- b). Persons not related by blood or marriage must provide evidence of a “stable family relationship”. Evidence may include, but not limited to any of the following: birth certificates of children, joint tax returns, prior lease (held jointly), joint bank accounts, insurance policies naming the other as beneficiary, shared living expenses, affidavit of domestic partnership or equivalent documentation.
- c). A child temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family. This provision only pertains to the child who is temporarily absent from the home, and is not intended to artificially enlarge the space available for other family members. (Family must provide evidence from the court or legal agency).
- d). A child away from home because they are attending school out of town will be considered a family member being that the school is not a permanent place of residence. (If the place of residence is associated with the school.) However, it must be documented that the person is enrolled in school and will be away from home for educational purposes, and will be residing in the household during the summer and holidays.
- e). An elderly household whose head, spouse, co-head or sole member who meets the following definitions (unless otherwise approved by HUD) must be:
 - 62 years of age or older; or
 - Disabled person - with a physical impairment which is expected to be of a long, continued and indefinite duration (at least the next 12 months), which substantially impedes but does not prohibit his/her ability to live independently, (Alcohol and/or drug addiction is not considered part of the definition for disabled.); or
 - Disabled within the meaning of Section 223 of the Social Security Act or Section 102(b) or 6001(7) of the Developmentally Disabled Act; or
 - Two (2) or more elderly persons, or disabled persons living together or one or more elderly or disabled persons living with one or more live-in aides.
- f). Single Persons

A person, eighteen (18) years old or older, who lives alone or intends to live alone, and who does not qualify as an elderly family or displaced person or as the remaining member of a resident family.
- g). Emancipated Minor

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires the head of household to be able to sign a binding contract that obligates them to abide by the policies and HUD regulations for the program. The head of household must have legal capacity to enter into a lease under state and local laws. An applicant under the age of eighteen (18) must provide court documentation that confirms their status as an emancipated minor prior to admission. The same applies to remaining household members where the participating head of household is no longer present.
- h). Household Members (not considered members of the family)

The Housing Authority may approve a live-in-aide for a family consisting of one or more elderly, nearly elderly or disabled person to reside in the unit, to provide necessary supportive services for a person with disabilities. The Housing Authority will approve a live-in-aide if it is determined to be needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

A live-in aide is one who has been determined essential to the care and well-being of one or more elderly, nearly elderly or disable persons. A family that consists of one or more elderly, nearly elderly

(fifty (50) years of age) or disabled persons must request the approval of the BCHA for a live-in-aide to reside in the unit and provide necessary supportive services for a family member who is a person with disabilities. The Housing Authority may approve a live-in-aide as reasonable accommodations to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

The income of a live-in aide is excluded.

A live-in-aide is not considered a member of the assisted family and is not entitled to the Housing Choice Voucher and cannot be considered a remaining family member. If for any reason the disabled person receiving care by a live-in-aide permanently vacates the assisted unit the live-in aide will be required to vacate the unit.

A live-in aide is subject to a criminal background check, and may not be allowed to reside in the assisted unit if it is determined that they are involved with drug related criminal activity. BCHA may approve a live-in aide if the following occurs:

The applicant/participant must complete the Reasonable Accommodation process.

Certification from a knowledgeable professional is requested and received by BCHA

It is determined that the live-in-aide is essential to the care and well-being of the person;

It is determined that the live-in aide is not employed full-time outside of the home;

The live-in-aide is not obligated for the support of the person; and

Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

The BCHA may refuse or disapprove a particular person as a live-in-aide, or may withdraw such approval if:

- a). The person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
- b). The person commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or
- c). The person currently owes rent or other amounts to the Housing Authority or to another Housing Authority in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 act.

Relatives or family members are not automatically excluded as eligible live-in-aides. They must meet the requirements. An adult son, daughter other relative may be eligible as a live-in aide. Their income would be excluded if they can demonstrate that they otherwise would be living elsewhere. Verification would involve a determination regarding whether the person previously lived outside the unit and moved back solely to take care of the family member, and has not resided in the unit for at least six (6) months. A spouse cannot be a live-in aide.

Verification of legal requirement for support includes marriage certificates, court ordered guardianship, or other legal documents requiring the attendant to be legally responsible for support of the person they are caring for. The PHA must obtain written documentation to verify residency of the person proposing to be the live-in aide. The live-in aide must prove that their residence was elsewhere through prior landlords, rental agreements or leases, rental receipts, utility bills in the live-in aides name for their prior address, driver's license or other government/state issued ID or other proof acceptable by the Housing Authority.

Live-in aides should have their own bedroom and may have family members live with them provided that the live-in aide's family member(s) will not increase the subsidy by the cost of additional bedrooms and the presence of the live-in aide's family does not cause over-crowding.

BCHA will ensure that the need for and eligibility of a live-in aide is verified annually at recertification.

BCHA may not approve an unidentified live-in aide, nor approve a larger unit than the family qualifies for under the subsidy standards for an unidentified live-in aide.

A foster child is not considered a member of the assisted family and is not counted as a dependent. Foster children are included in the determination of unit size. (Any special accommodations must be documented and verified).

Foster adults are not members of the assisted family as defined under the HCV program.

i). Remaining Family Members

If the head of household leaves the assisted unit for any reason, the remaining members of the household who is a party to the most recent certification/recertification; and were approved by the Housing Authority to reside in the unit are considered remaining family members. Any adult in the household eighteen (18) years of age or older, who meets eligibility criteria, may be designated as head of household. If there are no remaining adults in the household the Housing Authority has the discretion to allow another adult outside the household to become the head of household to care for the remaining household members who are minors or not capable of taking care of themselves due to a disability. The adult must meet the eligibility requirements including the criminal background check. If the remaining household member is under the age of eighteen (18), they must be emancipated through a court order to take over the voucher. If there are no remaining family members the voucher will be made available to be issued to a family on the waiting list.

j). Determining Head of Household

The head of household is an adult member of the household, eighteen (18) years old or older, who is designated by the family as the head, is wholly or partly responsible for paying the rent, and has the legal capacity to enter into a lease under State/local law. Emancipated minors who qualify under State laws will be recognized as a head of household.

k). Split Households Prior to Receiving Assistance

When a family on the waiting list splits into two otherwise eligible families due to divorce or legal separation and the new families both claim the same placement on the waiting list, and there is no court determination, the following will be considered:

- Which family unit retains the children or any disabled or elderly family member;
- Recommendations from social services agencies or qualified professionals, such as CPS may provide suggestions that must be approved by the Housing Authority.
- Which family member actually placed and signed the application. Documentation of the facts is the responsibility of the applicant family. If neither of the families can provide documentation consideration may be given to the family member that actually applied and signed the application, or both may be denied placement on the waiting list.

l). Family Composition and Changes (Adding family members to the original application or participant voucher)

For the initial application, members of the family not currently residing together, but who will be in the household under the Section 8 program may be listed on the application. The family is to provide documentation describing why the family members are not currently living together. Any additional family members added to the original application or the participant's voucher must be requested in writing and approved by the Housing Authority. The Housing Authority has discretion to decline the addition of any family to the application or current participant's voucher if the additional person does not meet the definition of family, and the circumstance for adding the person is not considered extenuating. BCHA will consider circumstances if by adding the family member will accommodate an elderly person or someone with disabilities. The Housing Authority may deny the addition if adding the additional family member will increase the voucher size causing the Housing Authority to over utilize its funding.

The Housing Authority’s policy does not allow consideration to re-instate a family member back into the household for at least one year. After the one year timeframe, consideration of re-instating or adding family members into the household is the discretion of the Housing Authority based on extenuating circumstances of the family.

m). Joint Custody of Child/children

A Child/children who are subject to a court ordered joint custody agreement, and lives with a parent under the HCV rental assistance program at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the time is considered a member of the assisted household, and should be listed on the lease. “Fifty-one percent (51%) of the time” is defined as one hundred eighty-six (186) days (not necessarily consecutive days) of the year.

If the minor child resides in the assisted unit less than one hundred eighty-six (186) days per year, the minor will be considered an eligible visitor, not a member of the assisted household and should not be listed on the lease. This allows the assisted parent to meet the orders of the court.

K. INCOME REQUIREMENTS

Family income must fall within the applicable Very Low-Income limits as published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Some families may qualify if they are Low-Income under these circumstances:

- a.) A low-income family that is “continuously assisted” under the 1937 Housing Act;
- b.) A low-income family physically displaced by rental rehabilitation activity under 24 CFR 511;
- c.) A low-income non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE I (HOPE for Public and Indian Housing Homeownership) or HOPE 2 (HOPE for Multifamily Unites) Project;
- d.) A low-income non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a homeownership program under 24 CFR 248.173; or
- e.) A low-income family displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract under 24 CFR 248.165.

L. CITIZENSHIP/ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 prohibits the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from making financial assistance available to persons who are not in eligible status with respect to citizenship or persons who are non-citizen immigration status. Every family member regardless to age must submit verifiable evidence to the Housing Authority regarding citizenship or eligible immigrant status. Families in which all members are citizens or have eligible immigration status are eligible for full housing assistance. An applicant family without any citizens or members with eligible immigration status is not eligible for assistance. A non-citizen family is eligible for assistance as long as at least one member is a citizen or is an eligible immigrant. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are defined as “mixed families”. The calculation for assistance for a mixed family is based on a pro-ration. Families with eligible and ineligible members will pay a higher contribution towards the rent.

In accordance with HUD regulation, Housing Authorities cannot merely accept the signed Declaration of Citizenship or Legal Immigrant Status without proof. The declaration statement must be verified. To receive assistance the family member must be a U. S. Citizen or eligible immigrant. Eligible immigrants are those persons who meet one of the immigrant categories specified by HUD stated on the Declaration of U. S. Citizenship or non-citizens with Eligible Immigration Status. Family members are required to provide proof of citizenship. Family members claiming eligible immigrant status must provide evidence of their status. The BCHA is required to verify through the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) the status of all persons claiming to be eligible immigrants. If the family member provides proof of eligible immigrant status and the Housing Authority considers that the information provided is defective, the Housing Authority cannot defer, deny or terminate assistance. The Housing Authority must obtain evidence from the USCIS before taking any action.

- a.) Required Documentation

- Families must submit evidence of citizenship or eligible non- citizen status. A family consisting of members with both eligible and ineligible status is called a mix family and may be eligible for prorated assistance.
- Verification of evidence of eligible non-citizen status is necessary to determine whether or not the applicant/participating family is eligible for continuing assistance or admittance to the program. Families will be required to submit a declaration for all members who claim eligible status and/or provide a listing of those members who do not claim eligible status.
- Non-citizen students do not have eligible status, nor does their non-citizen spouse and/or minor children accompanying or joining the non-citizen student. A citizen spouse or minor children of a citizen spouse and non-citizen student are eligible for assistance, however;
- Eligible immigration status includes the following categories:
 - Citizens or national of the United States;
 - Non-citizens with status in one of the following categories:
 - ❑ A non-citizen admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence under Section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA); as an immigrant under Section 101(a)(15) or as a special agricultural worker under Section 120 or 210A of the INA;
 - ❑ A non-citizen who entered the U.S. before January 1, 1972, (or such later date as enacted by law), and who (1) has continuously maintained residence in the U.S. since then, (2) who is not ineligible for citizenship, and (3) who has been deemed to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General under Section 249 of the INA;
 - ❑ A non-citizen admitted to the U.S. with refugee status under Section 207 of the INA, or with asylum status under Section 208 of the INA, or admitted before April 1, 1980 under Section 203(a)(7) of the INA;
 - ❑ A non-citizen admitted to the U.S. with parole status under Section 212(d)(5);
 - ❑ A non-citizen lawfully present in the U.S. as a result of the Attorney General’s withholding deportation under Section 243(h) of the INA (threat to life or freedom); or
 - ❑ A non-citizen admitted for temporary or permanent residence under Section 245A of the INA.
 - Evidence of citizenship or eligible non-citizen status shall consist of the following documents or such other documents as deemed acceptable by HUD or the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) (formerly INS);
 - ❑ For citizens: a signed Declaration of U.S. citizenship;
 - ❑ For non-citizens:
 - A signed Declaration of eligible immigration status;
 - The CIS documents listed in Guidebook 7465.7 10G, Chapter 6, Section 6-4 (or any other documents determined by the CIS to be acceptable evidence and announced by notice in the Federal Register); and
 - A signed Verification Consent Form.
 - Documents submitted by an applicant family to verify eligible immigration status will be first verified using the CIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system. If the SAVE system does not provide verification, a secondary manual search of CIS records will be instituted by the BCHA. If both searches fail to verify eligibility, the family will be notified and will be given the option of requesting an appeal to the CIS and/or a PHA informal hearing.

b.) Ineligible Immigration Status

- Families determined to be ineligible when the evidence of citizenship or eligible non-citizen status submitted by a head of household or spouse cannot be verified either by the PHA’s preliminary inquiry or by the CIS secondary search will be notified in writing that the individual or family has been determined ineligible.
- Families determined ineligible due to lack of citizenship or non- eligible citizenship status may request an appeal to the CIS according to 24 CFR 5.514(e) and may request an Informal hearing with the Housing Authority. Applicant families may request an informal hearing as described in Section 9-2 (2) of Guidebook 7465.10G either upon the completion of the CIS appeal or in place of the CIS Appeal.
- Assistance to an applicant may be delayed if the CIS appeal process has been concluded, but may not be denied until after the conclusion of the Housing Authority informal hearing process, if the applicant requests an informal hearing.
- If an applicant or participant provides false citizenship information; the applicant can be denied assistance with a right to an informal review. If a participant provides false citizenship documentation the Housing Authority has the right to terminate the assistance with the right to an informal hearing. If the family was allowed to enter the program based on false information the Housing Authority has the right to recapture any over payment retroactive to the date the family was admitted to the program, or the date the false information was used to determine the family’s rent portion under the HAP Contract. The family is to be charged for the over payment. (If the Housing Authority decides to recalculate the rent as a mixed family, at least one family member must have eligible status.)
- If the document the family submitted at admission for any family member expires while receiving assistance the family is required to provide updated information within ninety (90) days of the Housing Authority’s request. A statement from CIS indicating the information has been requested is acceptable. However, the Housing Authority will provide the family an extension with no interruption to the rental assistance as long as the family provides proof that the information has been requested. (In some cases even though the family’s citizenship documentation may have expired it does not mean the person’s eligible status expired.) The Housing Authority cannot deny, delay, or terminate the family’s assistance because of CIS delay in processing.

M. HOUSING AUTHORITY’S OPTIONS REGARDING DENIAL/TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR DRUGS, ALCOHOL ABUSE AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH CFR 24 §982.553

1. The BCHA prohibits admission to the program of an applicant for five (5) years from the date of termination if a household member has been terminated from federally assisted housing for drug-related criminal activity. However, the Housing Authority may admit the household if the Housing Authority determines:
 - a). that the household member who engaged in drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the Housing Authority; or
 - b). that the circumstances leading to termination no longer exist. (For example, the household member who engaged in the criminal activity has died, or is imprisoned, or will not be returning to the assisted unit)
2. A household shall be denied admission if:
 - a). any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program;
 - b). any member has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine on the premises of any federally assisted housing (including the building or complex in which the unit is located and associated common areas and grounds).
3. Households shall be denied admission if a household member has been, convicted of a drug or alcohol related criminal activity, violent criminal activity, or 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. The time period of ineligibility for criminal activity shall be five (5) years from the date of the resulting disposition of the guilty plea. The Housing Authority has reasonable cause to believe any household member is currently engaging in, or has engaged in during a reasonable time before the household would receive assistance, violent criminal activity or other criminal activity which may threaten the health or safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity, or which may threaten the health or safety of the owner, property management staff, or persons performing a contract administration function or responsibility on behalf of the BCHA (including a BCHA employee or a BCHA contractor, subcontractor or agent); the Housing Authority has reasonable cause to believe any household member is currently engaging in, using, or has a pattern of use of illegal drugs, or the Housing Authority has reasonable cause to believe any household member has a pattern of abuse of alcohol. In determining reasonable cause, the Housing Authority will consider all credible evidence related to criminal activity, the use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of alcohol, including but not limited to any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members. A conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. A record of an arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for the denial or proof that any household member engaged in any disqualifying criminal activity. For participants currently on the program, any criminal offense within the last five years from the date of admission, or annual recertification may lead to termination.

4. The following are also considered when determining termination or denial of assistance:
 - a). The Housing Authority shall determine if there is reasonable cause to establish any household member's involvement in criminal activity. In determining reasonable cause, the Housing Authority will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members. A conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. A record of an arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for the denial or proof that any household member engaged in any disqualifying criminal activity.
 - b). Any household member's actions including adults and minors who are on the lease or who are living in the household, but not reported to the Housing Authority are to be considered in the decision to deny or terminate a family's assistance.
 - c). A participant may be denied assistance if an arrest or conviction for drugs, alcohol or other drug related criminal activity occurred while enrolled in a PHA approved rehabilitation program, however, a conviction will be given more weight than an arrest, and an arrest will not be the sole basis for a denial.
 - d). There is no time period concerning the conviction of a drug-related charge for manufacturing, production, or distribution of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing. Such household members being convicted of this offense will always be denied admission.
 - e). The time period of ineligibility for admission for drug-related criminal activity shall be five (5) years from the date of the resulting disposition of the guilty plea, conviction or termination of assistance.
 - f). If the Housing Authority denied admission for criminal activity, the household shall not be eligible for admission for five (5) years from the date of the resulting disposition of the guilty plea or conviction.
5. Termination of Assistance
 - a.) The PHA shall terminate the assistance of a family if any household member:
 - Is convicted of or is currently engaging in using, or has a pattern of use of illegal drugs that interferes with or threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
 - Can never be admitted for the manufacture, production or distribution of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing;
 - Is convicted for other drug-related criminal activity;
 - Violates the Family Obligations/Responsibilities;
 - Engaged in other criminal activity prohibited under HUD regulations, or BCHA policies;

- Is convicted for alcohol related offenses in a pattern of at least three (3) arrests within a one year period or that interferes with or threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents; this includes applicants and participants.
- Other crimes committed while under the influence of alcohol are covered under the criminal activity references in this section and the family obligations.
- Any adult family member has committed fraud or any criminal act in connection with this program or any other federal housing program.

6. Use of Criminal Record

Criminal background checks are conducted on all adult household members 18 years of age and older at new admission, reinstatements, annual recertification, when a family moves, and additions to the household. Criminal Background checks may also be conducted on a current tenant when there is an allegation of fraud or criminal/drug activity. Any information discovered from these background checks that reveals a program violation may lead to termination. Criminal and drug-related activity screening will be done more extensively than required by HUD regulations.

- a.) Denial. If an applicant is denied admission for criminal activity in accordance with information listed in the criminal record, the PHA must provide the applicant/participant a copy of the criminal record. The PHA must give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the record, through the informal review process in accordance with Sec. 982.554.
- b.) Termination of Assistance. If the PHA proposes to terminate assistance for criminal activity in accordance with the criminal record, the PHA must notify the household in writing of the proposed action and must provide a copy of the criminal record to the family. The PHA must give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record in accordance with Sec. 982.555.
- c.) Cost of Obtaining Criminal Record. The PHA may not pass along to the tenant/participant the costs incurred for the criminal record checks.
- d.) Permitted use and disclosure of criminal records/sex offender registration records received by the PHA may only be used for applicant screening and/or for lease enforcement and termination. A PHA may disclose criminal convictions as follows:
 - (1). To officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information. For example, if the PHA is seeking to terminate a Section 8 participant on the basis of criminal activity/sex offender status as shown in criminal conviction records, the records may be disclosed to PHA employees performing functions related to the termination or to a PHA hearing officer conducting an administrative grievance hearing concerning the proposed termination.
 - (2). If a PHA obtains criminal records from a State or local authority showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime/sex offense relevant to applicant screening or tenant lease enforcement or termination, the PHA must notify the household of the proposed action based on the information obtained. The PHA must also provide the subject of the record and the applicant or participant a copy of such information before a denial of admission, termination or lease enforcement action on the basis of such information.
- e.) If at any time during the program participation, the PHA has a documented reasonable cause (e.g., newspaper articles, credible informants, police reports) to believe that a household member is engaged in drug-related or other criminal activity which would pose a threat to the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or PHA employees, the PHA may run a subsequent criminal check of that household member.

7. Consideration of Circumstances

In determining whether to deny or terminate assistance because of action or failure to act by members of the family:

- a.) The PHA may consider all relevant circumstances such as the seriousness of the case, the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, mitigating circumstance 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.
 - b.) In determining whether to deny admission or terminate assistance for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the PHA may consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully (42 U. S. C. 13661). For this purpose, the PHA may require the applicant or tenant to submit evidence of the household member’s current participation in, or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.
 - c.) If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA decision concerning such action is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.
8. Records Management
- a.) All criminal records obtained for determination of eligibility or continued assistance will be maintained confidentially and not misused, or improperly disseminated to another source.
 - b.) Such information may be housed in a locked file with access restricted to individuals responsible for screening and determining eligibility and to the Executive Director.
 - c.) If the applicant is determined to be eligible, the criminal report shall be shredded as soon as the applicant is housed. If the applicant is denied assistance, the criminal record information shall be maintained as stated in (a) above and retained for five (5) years. This includes criminal records used in a hearing or due process procedures where a final decision has been made.
 - d.) The PHA will document in the applicant’s file the circumstances of the criminal report and the date the report was destroyed.
9. Drug Treatment Facility Information
- a.) As needed during the informal review or hearing process the PHA may seek information from a drug treatment facility to verify that an applicant or participant is participating in or has completed a drug rehabilitation program, or to verify drug-free status.
 - b.) In such cases the PHA will utilize a written consent form required by 24 CFR 960.205.
 - c.) The Housing Authority is not obligated to request information from drug treatment facilities in behalf of the applicant/participant, and is not liable for damages for failure to request or receive the information. The family is required to provide the Housing Authority with proof of enrollment and certification of completion of a drug treatment program. The Housing Authority may verify the enrollment and completion of a program.
 - d.) All information received from a drug treatment facility must be maintained confidentially and not be misused improperly or disseminated.
 - e.) The information must be destroyed either:
 - (1) No later than five (5) business days after the PHA makes a final decision to admit the person to the HCV Program; or
 - (2) If the PHA denies admission, the PHA will destroy the information in a timely manner after the statute of limitations has passed for the individual to file a civil lawsuit.
10. Components of Screening Process
- A criminal history report will be requested from law enforcement agencies for adult members according to the following procedure:
- a.) For all applicable household members, the PHA will submit to a law enforcement agency the name,

sex, race, date of birth and social security number.

- b). Based on the identifiers submitted, the law enforcement agency will provide this PHA with any criminal history conviction record information and outstanding warrants that are found on the law enforcement agency Computerized Criminal History database and the appropriate Crime Information Center.
- c). The law enforcement agency may also search the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for criminal information. If a record exists, the law enforcement agency will notify this PHA that such information was found, and will provide the PHA with a copy of the information.
- d). If the person disputes or contests the criminal history report received by this PHA, the PHA may at this time determine that a fingerprint check is necessary.
- e). In no case will the applicant be charged for the cost of the criminal history check.

11. Ineligibility Determination

- a). Families determined to be ineligible due to the definition of family, income, or drug-related criminal or violent criminal activity, or a pattern of alcohol abuse, will be notified in writing that they do not qualify for the program. Families will be notified of the right to have an Informal Review.
- b). The Informal Review will be conducted according to regulatory requirements and as outlined further in this Administrative Plan.
- c). If the applicant or household member refuses to supply required information and/or refuses to sign form HUD-9886 or other PHA release forms, the family will be determined to be ineligible. The informal review process will apply to an applicant family who has been denied assistance.

N. SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDING ADMISSION

HUD may provide funding to serve a targeted population. When HUD targets funding assistance for a special population, the PHA may accept an application and place the applicant on the waiting list even though the waiting list may be close. Since HUD specifies the special population, there is no limit to the number of admissions except for the limit as defined by HUD in establishing the special population and funding.

O. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST (PURGE)

- 1. The Housing Authority will update (purge) the Waiting List at least once every two years to ensure current and accurate data, or more often if determined necessary.
- 2. The Housing Authority will mail a letter to the applicant’s last known address requesting updated information regarding the family’s circumstances that includes changes in income, address and household composition.
- 3. If an applicant fails to notify the Housing Authority of an address change the Housing Authority will not be responsible for the applicant failure to timely respond to a request letter that includes a request for information within a specific time frame.
- 4. The request letter will include a deadline date by which the applicant must respond in order to remain on the waiting list.

IV. BRIEFING OF FAMILIES AND ISSUANCE OF HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS

A. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION/BRIEFING NOTICE

Notices of selection from the waiting list and briefing session are sent to eligible candidates at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the briefing session. Applicants and all adult members of the household ages 18 and over are required to participate in a group briefing unless otherwise notified. Notification of selection and briefing will be sent via first class mail and/ or by electronic mail. The notice will inform the applicant that they must provide

certain required information prior to the scheduled briefing to establish eligibility. If the applicant fails to provide the required forms by the deadline, the applicant may be denied admission. If the applicant arrives late (15 minutes or more), fails to attend the scheduled briefing, and does not contact the Brazoria County Housing Authority in writing or by telephone to reschedule prior to the day of the briefing, the application may be rejected and the family may be denied admission.

If the notification letter is returned to BCHA with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list. A note will be placed in the file along with the letter that was returned undeliverable.

B. CONTENTS OF THE BRIEFING

The briefing may be held in a group setting with multiple participants either in person or in a webinar setting; or individually either in person, telephonic, or webinar setting.

1. The briefing must include information on the following subjects:
 - a. A description of how the program works;
 - b. Family and owner/landlord responsibilities;
 - c. Where the family may lease a unit, including renting a dwelling unit inside or outside the Housing Authority’s jurisdiction;
 - d. An explanation of how portability works:

The Housing Authority may not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in the Housing Authority’s jurisdiction, or outside the jurisdiction under portability procedures.
 - e. An explanation of the advantages of moving to areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.
 - f. The family’s responsibility regarding the security deposit.
 - g. Advantages of selecting a unit outside areas of high poverty concentration. Availability of job opportunity, quality of schools, crime rate, etc.)
2. When a family includes a disabled person, the PHA must take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6.

C. CONTENTS OF THE BRIEFING PACKET

When a family is selected to participate in the program, the Housing Authority will give the family a packet that includes the following information:

1. The initial term of the Voucher and the Housing Authority’s policy on any extensions or suspensions of the term. The Housing Authority’s extension policy and how to request an extension.
2. How the Housing Authority determines the housing assistance payment for a family including prorated assistance for mixed families who have one or more ineligible family members according to the restrictions on assistance to non-citizen rule;
3. Payment standard and the Housing Authority’s Utility Allowance Schedule;
4. A sample copy of the Housing Choice Voucher;
5. How the Housing Authority determines the maximum rent for an assisted unit;
6. What the family should consider in deciding whether to lease a unit, including:
 - The condition of a unit;
 - Whether the rent is reasonable;
 - The cost of any resident-paid utilities and whether the unit is energy-efficient; and
 - The location of the unit, including proximity to public transportation, centers of employment, schools and shopping.

7. Where the family may lease a unit. For a family that qualifies to lease a unit outside the Housing Authority's jurisdiction under portability procedures, the information packet must include:
 - An explanation of how portability works; and
 - A list of neighboring housing agencies with the name, address and telephone number of portability contact person at each for use by families who move under portability.
8. The HUD-required "lease addendum". The lease addendum is the language that must be included in the lease;
9. The Request for Tenancy Approval form and an explanation of how to request PHA approval to lease a unit;
10. A statement of the Housing Authority's policy on providing information about a family to prospective owners/landlords;
11. The Housing Authority's subsidy standards, including when the Housing Authority will consider granting exceptions to the standards;
12. The HUD brochure on A Good Place To Live;
13. The HUD lead-based paint (LBP) brochure;
14. Information on Federal, state and local equal opportunity laws;
15. A list of owners/landlords or other parties known to the PHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family, or help the family find a unit;
16. Notice that if the family includes a disabled person, the family may request a current listing of accessible units known to the PHA that may be available;
17. Family Obligations under the program;
18. Violence against Women Act. (Also includes men)
19. The grounds on which the Housing Authority may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act;
20. The Housing Authority informal hearing procedures. This information must describe when the Housing Authority is required to give a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request a hearing;
21. A map showing areas representing various income levels of the jurisdiction and surrounding areas for the purpose of expanding housing opportunities for families.
22. HQS Checklist;
23. Procedures for notifying the Housing Authority and/or HUD of program abuses such as side payments, extra charges, violations of tenant rights, and owner failure to repair;
24. Fair Housing Brochure
25. Requirements for reporting changes between certifications.
26. Information on security deposits; and
27. Explanation of Rent Reasonableness

D. VOUCHER TERM AND EXTENSIONS

1. The initial period to locate a unit expires at the end of sixty (60) days from the date of voucher issuance, unless the family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval.
2. In accordance with 24 CFR 982.303, at its discretion, the PHA may grant a family one or more extensions of the initial voucher term of sixty (60) days, in accordance with the Housing Authority's policy described in this administrative plan.

BCHA will, upon request submitted before expiration of the initial voucher, consider a request for extension of the initial voucher term. The family must submit the request in writing with documentation detailing the complexes and/or owners contacted during their search; and the result of those contacts. The Housing Authority staff will review the family’s situation and the efforts it has made to find suitable, affordable housing units. If the documentation is properly submitted an additional thirty (30) day extension will be granted. Any further extension will be at the discretion of the BCHA Director. The Housing Authority may not extend the voucher term more than a total of sixty (60) days.

Families with disabled and/or elderly family members can request a Reasonable Accommodation for an additional extension to make the program accessible. The request must be submitted in writing or made verbally with documentation detailing the complexes and/or owners contacted and, the results of those contacts during their search; and any other extenuating circumstances. BCHA staff members may assist families, if necessary, to prepare their request and reduce it to written form.

During times of National Disaster Declaration or Presidentially Declared Regional Emergency Disaster Areas, the PHA may establish alternative requirements to this policy to assist the HCV Program to remain operational to the extent practicable within HUD Guidelines.]

3. Suspension of Voucher Term. BCHA must provide for suspension of the initial or any extended term of the voucher from the date that the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy until the date the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied. [24CFR982.303 (2)(c)]

E. OCCUPANCY STANDARDS and VOUCHER ISSUANCE

1. The Housing Authority’s occupancy standards are listed below:

Unit size	Minimum # Persons	Maximum # Persons
0 BR	1	1
1 BR	1	2
2 BR	2	4
3 BR	4	6
4 BR	6	8

The Housing Authority determines the appropriate number of bedrooms the family qualifies for in accordance with its occupancy standards. The occupancy standard provides for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house the family without overcrowding. Due to the sequestration enacted by HUD in 2013, the Occupancy Standards for Brazoria County Housing Authority has changed to two (2) persons per bedroom irrespective to the age, gender, or relationship of the family members. If the living area has adequate space, the family, at its discretion, is allowed to use that space as a living-sleep area for no more than two persons. The living-sleep area is not considered or counted as a bedroom, and does not require a change in the subsidy standards.

Families housed under the old occupancy standards will continue under those standards until one of the following occur: the family moves, ports to another jurisdiction, or the next annual recertification. Families admitted to the program after July 8, 2013 will be admitted under this policy unless there’s a revision to the occupancy standards.

The Housing Authority may grant an exception to its occupancy standards if the family provides proof that reasonable accommodation is necessary. The justification must support the reason an additional bedroom is needed, such as: reasonable accommodations for a disabled person (whether a minor or an adult), an elderly or disabled person who requires a live-in aide, or a family member (i.e. husband and wife) who requires his/her own

bedroom for health reasons, etc. The exceptions must be approved by the program director or a designee. The family must provide any required documents to support the need for the additional bedroom size. Documents include: statement from a physician, organization providing special services as in-home nursing care, or other information as required by the program director or designee. The organization or physician providing the statement must sign the Housing Authority's form which includes a warning statement regarding fraud.

A participant may be allowed to lease up to one bedroom size larger than the required occupancy standard when the Payment Standard allows the participant to do so without affecting the participant's affordability. In some cases, participants at initial voucher issuance may be allowed to remain in a unit that exceeds the occupancy standard when it is determined a move would create a hardship on the participant. Such exception will be reviewed for consistency with the Payment Standard and affordability requirements, and must be approved by the Director.

A participant may select a smaller size unit than the size listed on their Housing Choice Voucher. (The family must provide a written statement regarding the reason they chose to reside in a smaller unit.). The Housing Authority must ensure that the smaller size unit does not cause overcrowding. The family may also choose a unit up to one bedroom larger if the unit is affordable. In both cases, to determine the rent subsidy, the Payment Standard for the smaller size unit must be used.

As listed in the Federal Register dated June 25, 2014 Section 242 establishes a cap on the utility allowance for families leasing oversized units. In accordance with HUD guidelines, the utility allowance will follow the smaller of voucher size or unit size.

2. Voucher Issuance

The payment standard for the assigned subsidy size determines the maximum subsidy allowed for a participant. This standard is determined by assigning the number of bedrooms the family requires to accommodate the family composition and the number of family members in the applicant household. The assignment of the bedroom unit size is for the purpose of setting the allowable subsidy standard for the family and does not dictate the bedroom size unit the family may select as its housing choice. The following guidelines are used to determine each family's assigned subsidy size without overcrowding or under-housing.

The aforementioned standard is based on the assumption that: (a) no more than two persons will be required to share a bedroom, and (b) a live-in aide is permitted a separate bedroom.

The family composition as indicated on the application for assistance is used in determining bedroom size. The PHA will consider the status of a pregnant woman when determining the subsidy (a two person household). A family may request an exception to occupancy standards when a licensed professional clinician documents, for specific reasons, the need for separate bedroom accommodations. The Department Administrator or the Executive Director may grant this exception.

Exceptions to the above will be reviewed by the Director and may be allowed depending upon individual circumstances.

3. Special Accommodations In Consideration of Voucher Issuance Regarding Live-in aide and Medical Equipment

The Housing Authority may issue a larger size voucher for a live-in aide or medical equipment. The live-in aide must meet all requirements for a live-in aide. The medical equipment can only be considered for a household member who qualifies as a disabled person, unless elderly or near elderly. A third party must verify that the extra room is medically necessary, as well as the reason why the equipment cannot be stored in another room within the unit, or the same room with the assisted participant. The Housing Authority has discretion when considering the issuance of another bedroom size that may result in a larger subsidy for the family. Consideration is given as to whether a Living/sleeping room is sufficient to meet the disabled household member's needs through its inspection process.

4. When a Family is allowed to Move

A family is not permitted to move during the initial lease term. After the initial year a family can only move

once a year at the time of lease expiration unless the unit fails inspection and the owner/landlord fails to timely make the repairs, or other circumstances approved by BCHA.

The Housing Authority will not issue a voucher to a family currently on the program who wishes to move due to an eviction action initiated by the owner. Both the tenant and the owner are required to notify the Housing Authority whenever an eviction is filed. The housing assistance will continue until the court makes a decision; unless the payment has been abated due to owner caused HQS violations.

V. DETERMINATION OF INCOME, TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT AND FAMILY SHARE

The Housing Authority will not devise or implement income or rent determination, verification, or other related policies or procedures in a way that discriminates against persons on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, and perceived or actual disability.

A. ANNUAL INCOME

Annual Income is compared to the applicable income limit to determine eligibility for admission to the Housing Choice Voucher Program. A family’s income must be within the income limits for the Housing Authority’s jurisdiction at the time the family receives a voucher to search for housing. Annual Income is defined in Part A 5.609 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Annual Income is the anticipated amounts, “monetary or not,” that go to, or “on behalf of,” the family (including temporarily absent head, spouse or co-head) and or received from a source outside the family within the twelve (12) months following certification. All income that is not specifically excluded in the HUD regulations is counted.

Adjusted Income is the Annual Income minus HUD allowable expenses and deductions.

Both Annual and Adjusted Income are used to calculate the amount of the subsidy for Vouchers. In calculating Annual and Adjusted Income, the PHA must include the income of every member of the household, including those who are temporarily absent. Income of persons who are permanently absent from the household will not be counted.

Income is defined by HUD regulations and is further interpreted in HUD Notices and Memos which must be followed. However, there are policy decisions that are needed in order to assure consistent interpretation of HUD regulations.

The Housing Authority is required to verify family income, family composition and characteristics, value of assets, and other factors relating to eligibility determinations both before an applicant is issued assistance and annually.

The Housing Authority may use several methods to verify income and income deductions. Up-front and third-party (independent) verifications will be obtained by the Housing Authority either electronically or sent by mail to the appropriate agency. To qualify as third-party verification the document(s) must never touch the applicant or tenant’s hands. If staff is not able to obtain third party verification staff will clearly document the reason as to why written third-party verification was not obtainable.

When third party verification is not possible, the Housing Authority may use oral verification, the review of document method of verification, or may accept a self-declaration. When any form of verification other than third-party written is not used, the Housing Authority will document the file with the reason that another form of verification was used.

B. INCOME INCLUSIONS/FACTORS AFFECTING ELIGIBILITY AND FAMILY RENT

1. Income of Temporarily Absent Household Members

In accordance with HUD regulations, the income of the temporarily absent spouse of the head of household will be included in total family income. The PHA will consider an absence anticipated to last less than

twelve (12) months to be “temporary” unless the head of household can provide verification that the household member is permanently absent.

In calculating Annual and Adjusted Income, the PHA must estimate the income of every member of the household, including those who are temporarily absent. Income of persons who are permanently absent from the household will not be counted. Families must report in writing to the PHA any absent family member who will be away from the household of more than fourteen (14) consecutive days. The family must report the absent family member to the owner/landlord, consistent with the lease provisions. Any changes in family composition must be reported in writing within ten (10) calendar days of the occurrence. Families will be counseled at briefing sessions and re-certification on the effect family composition may have in determining Voucher size and Total Tenant Payment as well as the Housing Authority’s policies for dealing with such changes.

2. Absence of Family Members

At times, situations may arise that result in the temporary or permanent absence of a family member or members from the household. Such situations will be handled in the following manner:

- a. Absence of children due to placement in foster care: In instances in which the children have been removed from the home by a social service agency, the agency will be contacted to determine the approximate length of time the children are expected to be away from the home.
 - 1) If the agency indicates that the children are expected to return to the home at some point, the children will remain a part of the family composition and will be counted toward the family’s subsidy standard, but will not be counted as dependents until they return to the home. If thirty (30) days has passed from the date the child was expected to return to the home the PHA may consider that the child will no longer be considered a part of the household and the voucher size may be reduced at the next annual recertification.
 - 2) If the children are not ever expected to return to the home, the children will be removed from the family composition and the family’s subsidy standard will be reduced accordingly.
 - 3) If the agency indicates that it is unknown whether the children will be returned to the home and one hundred eighty (180) days has elapsed, the children may be removed from the family composition and the voucher size reduced at the very next annual unless the agency provides documented information that the children will be returned by a certain date.
 - 4) Oral conversations with the social service agency must be thoroughly documented in the family file, including the date of contact, name and title of contact person, name of agency, and telephone number and the details of the conversation.
- b. Absence of head of household, spouse or co-head due to military service or school. If the head of household, spouse or co-head is absent from the home to serve in the military or attend school, the income will be included in the calculation of family income. However, income received as a result of special hazardous duty pay when exposed to hostile fire will not be included.
- c. Absence of other family member due to military service or school. If a family member other than the head of household, spouse or co-head is absent from the home to serve in the military or attend school, the family has the option of considering the person permanently absent (income not counted, not on lease, and not counted for Voucher size) or temporarily absent (income counted, on lease, counted for Voucher size). Income received as a result of imminent danger pay when exposed to hostile fire will not be included.
- d. Absence due to hospitalization of sole family member. When the family consists of only one member and that person leaves the home to go into a hospital or nursing home for a period of more than six (6) months, the assistance will be terminated. If a medical source documents that the person is expected to return to the unit in one hundred eighty (180) days or less, the person shall continue to receive assistance. If the person is not back in the unit within one hundred eighty (180) days, assistance will be terminated and must reapply for assistance.

- e. Absence of All Household Members. If all members of the household are absent from the assisted unit for fourteen (14) consecutive days or more, the family must obtain the Housing Authority and the owner's approval. If the family fails to move-in or is absent from the the approved unit during the first consecutive 14 days of occupancy, such failure would constitute an absence from unit and would require approval from Housing Authority. The family must provide a written notice to the Housing Authority explaining how long the family will be away, and the date of expected return and/or move-in. The Housing Authority must approve the family's absence. If the family fails to obtain the Housing Authority's approval the assistance may be terminated.
 - f. Adult visitors. An adult may visit a unit for no more than fourteen (14) cumulative days per year (This does not override the owner's lease). Adults exceeding this limit will be considered an unauthorized occupant by the Housing Authority and the assisted family will be required to provide evidence that the adult visitor resides elsewhere or the rental assistance maybe terminated.
 - g. Child visitors. Children under the age of eighteen (18) may visit a unit for a maximum of ninety (90) cumulative days per year without being considered part of the family composition, provided the family has the written permission from the owner/landlord and Housing Authority or the rental assistance may be terminated.
 - h. Joint Custody of Children. Children who are subject to a joint custody agreement but live in the unit at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the time will be considered members of the household. If the family includes a child who is temporarily absent from the home due to foster care, the standards in paragraph 2.a.2) above will be used.
3. Calculating Earned Income

Earnings anticipated to be received in the twelve (12) months following the effective date of the certification will be annualized. To annualize income, the Housing Authority will multiply:

- Hourly income by the number of hours worked in a year;
- Weekly income by fifty-two (52) weeks, unless it is verified that less weeks will be worked;
- Bi-weekly income by twenty-six (26) pay-periods;
- Semi-monthly by twenty-four (24) pay-periods; and
- Monthly by twelve (12) pay-periods.

Where income is seasonal or fluctuates as to hours or rates, such as for teachers, construction workers, farmers or migrant workers, the Housing Authority will use the annualized income anticipated for twelve (12) months or a shorter period based on past income history of the family that can be verified, subject to an interim adjustment if additional verifiable documentation is obtained.

4. Temporary or Sporadic Income

Temporary or sporadic income is not counted in determination of annual income. Employment lasting less than thirty (30) days will be considered temporary; except for cyclical or seasonal work. Sporadic income includes amounts that are neither reliable nor periodic. Consideration must be given to whether the annualized income would cause a financial hardship on the family.

5. Cyclical or Seasonal Work (24 CFR 5.609)

When income varies due to cyclical or seasonal work, and the source of income has not changed from the previous year, the Housing Authority may rely on the previous year's income to anticipate income for the coming year. Increases in pay rate over that of the previous year will be considered in the calculation.

When anticipated income cannot be determined for a full twelve (12)-month period, the PHA will annualize current income and conduct an interim reexamination when income changes.

6. Calculating Seasonal/Periodic Income

Periodic and determinable income from child support payments, regular contributions or gifts, and wages

that can be annualized is considered income. Example: A participant works as a relief person for a company, or as a substitute teacher, or a temp agency and work on an as need bases the earnings can be anticipated based on their work history. They may work once a month, any time during a given week, month, or year and the employer is able to provide a history of earnings for the last six (6) months to one (1) year (even though the work days are not consistent) the earnings is to be annualized as income.

Sample Case: John works for a temp service and is often assigned as a relief person for a large company. His hire date is February 25, 2009 earning \$15 per hour and works 50 hours a week. The assignment is for two months. At the end of two months (April 2009) John is given a letter stating his service is no longer needed due to lack of work. John’s earnings are $\$15 \times \$50 = \$750$ per week for 9 weeks = \$6,750.00. John works consistently for the temp service 2 – 3 times a year and when the job assignment ends he receives unemployment.

Method 1:

The PHA should request the employer to provide a work history, the PHA then should annualize the income then conduct an interim re-exam when income changes.

Method 2:

Calculate anticipated income from all known sources for the entire year

- No interim re-exam
- History of income from past year(s) is needed
 - Not useful when future income source is “unknown” or “non-existent”

7. Net Income from Business or from Self-Employment

The net income from the operation of a business or self-employment is counted as income. Net income is the amount of business income received, less expenses incurred. Deductions from business income can include business vehicle expenses, supplies and materials, staff salary and benefits, depreciation of assets.

Any withdrawals of cash from the business will be considered income unless the withdrawal is reimbursements of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family. Expenditures for expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness are not used as deductions from income.

Business expansion includes substantially increasing the size of the business or branching out into adjacent areas that are not part of the original operation. Straight-line depreciation of assets is an allowable expense and can be verified through examination of the income tax forms filed for the business or financial statements. Similarly, the accounting records and financial statements can be used to determine the cash or assets invested in the business. This information can be used to determine whether or not a withdrawal is a reimbursement of investments in the business. If a business is co-owned by someone outside the household, financial statements and income tax returns can provide information to determine the level of net income to be attributed to the family from part ownership of the business.

8. Monetary Contributions

Regular contributions and gifts received from persons outside the household, although not considered income, are included in the Tenant Rent calculation. This includes rent and utility payments paid 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 (those that are given every once in a while).

Third-party verification of income from regular contributions and gifts will be obtained.

9. Alimony and Child Support

All lump sum, periodic, and regular contributions (monetary or not) are counted as income for tenant rent calculation purposes. The amount awarded by the court is counted unless the tenant can verify that they are not receiving that amount. Third-party verification of income from these sources is obtained by contacting the source and/or the Child Support Division. If the verification is not received within a reasonable amount

of time, the Housing Authority will allow the family to submit at least the last three (3) months of child support check stubs and/or complete a self-declaration statement, or a statement from the person providing the support. The Housing Authority will verify with the attorney general’s office regarding child support issued by that office.

10. Lump Sum Payments for Delayed Start

Lump-sum payments received due to delayed start of periodic payments such as unemployment or TANF (excluding Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits), whether due to disputes or processing problems, are counted as income in the following manner:

- a). If the lump sum amount is reported within thirty (30) days of the date it was received, the lump sum amount will not be taken into account prior to the next re-certification. If, at the next annual re-certification, the lump sum amount has been converted to an asset (i.e., placed in a savings account or invested), it will be treated like any other asset.
- b). If the lump sum is not reported within thirty (30) days, the increased income will be handled retroactively by adding the income to the annual income that was in effect when the payment was received, as long as the date is not prior to program participation. The Total Tenant Payment will be recalculated and compared to the previous Total Tenant Payment. The family has the choice of paying this “retroactive” rent to the PHA in a lump sum or entering into a Repayment Agreement with the PHA. The family officially owes this money to the PHA whether or not the family chooses to continue its participation in the Section 8 program.

Attorney fees may be deducted from lump-sum payments when the services were necessary to recover the lump-sum settlement and when the recovery does not include additional monies to pay the attorney fees.

Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits that are received in a lump sum or prospective monthly amounts are excluded from annual income. The lump sum payment may be treated as an asset.

11. Earned Income of a Full-time Student

The earned income of a full-time student will not be included in the calculation of household income except for \$480. See also [17 Income of Dependents] and [D Federally Mandated Income Exclusions].

12. Income from Assets

a). Assets Valued Under \$5,000

When assets owned by any family member (including minors) have a combined cash value of less than \$5,000, actual income received from the asset(s) is counted as income. (An example is checking and savings accounts.) In determining value of checking accounts, the PHA will use the lesser of the current balance or the average daily balance of the account for the most recent past three (3) months. Anticipated interest will be determined by multiplying the value of the checking account by the annual interest rate.

b). Assets Valued Over \$5,000

When assets owned by any family member (including minors) have a combined cash value of more than \$5,000, the PHA will use the greater of actual net income received from the asset(s) or imputed income using the HUD passbook rate.

c). Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

The PHA will count as an asset the difference between the market value and the actual amount received for assets disposed of for less than market value for two (2) years from date of disposition. An imputed income may be calculated if all assets total more than \$5,000.

d). Contributions to Retirement Funds

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

13. Military (Armed Forces) Pay

The Military Pay of the head of household, spouse or co-head is included in annual income. All regular pay, special pay and allowances of member of the military will be included in income (EXCEPTION: Special hazardous duty pay for a family member exposed to hostile fire is excluded.)

14. Imputed Welfare Income

If a participant receives TANF benefits and the amount received is reduced because the welfare agency verified:

- a). Welfare fraud; or
- b). The participant failed to comply with economic self-sufficiency requirements. The PHA shall calculate the housing assistance payment and tenant rent portion based on the TANF benefit prior to the penalty or reduction.

However Imputed Welfare income must be calculated if the Welfare Agency verifies in writing that a family has been sanctioned for one of the two reasons above. Under these circumstances, the PHA will not reduce the total tenant payment for the family. The amount of the sanction in welfare benefits is identified as imputed welfare income. The amount of the imputed welfare income plus other income received by the family is used to calculate the total tenant payment.

When new income to the household exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income is no longer considered in the determination of annual income.

The family will be offered an opportunity for an informal hearing. The PHA will determine through third-party written verification why the benefits were reduced or suspended before adjusting the income and rent. If welfare benefits expired and program requirements were met, the family income will be reduced to determine rent.

15. Payments in Lieu of Earnings

When payments in lieu of earnings cannot be anticipated for the twelve (12) months following examination, annualize the payments in lieu of earnings and conduct an interim recertification when income changes. Examples of payments in lieu of earnings may include:

- Unemployment;
- Disability payment (unless it is a lump sum payment);
- Workers' Compensation (unless it is a lump sum payment); and
- Severance Pay (unless it is a lump sum payment).
- Lump-sum health and accident insurance payments and Workers' Compensation are not counted as income.

16. Periodic Payments and Allowances

The full amount of periodic amounts received from:

- Social Security
- Supplemental Security Income
- Annuities
- Insurance Policies

- Retirement Funds
- Pensions
- Disability or Death Benefits
- Alimony or Spousal Support
- Child Support
- Other Types of Periodic Receipts

The withdrawal of cash from an investment that is received as periodic payments (i.e. 401K, IRA) should be counted as income unless the family can document and the PHA verifies that amounts withdrawn are reimbursement of amounts invested. When a family makes a withdrawal from an account in which it has made an investment (such as an annuity or IRA), the withdrawals count as income only after the amount invested has been totally paid out.

If benefits (such as Social Security or Veteran’s benefits) are reduced due to a prior overpayment, use the actual amount of the current allocation (before withholding for medical premiums).

If benefits are reduced due to other withholding, such as an IRS garnishment or child support garnishment, use the full award amount.

17. Income of Dependents

A dependent is a family member who is under eighteen (18) years of age, is disabled (regardless of age), or is a full-time student (regardless of age).

The head of household, spouse or co-head, foster-child, or live-in aide are never dependents.

Benefits and non-earned income of minors is counted in determining annual income. Earned income of minors (seventeen (17) years old and under) is not counted.

Count only the first \$480 of earned income of full-time students age eighteen (18) and older who are not the head of household, spouse or co-head. If the full-time student status changes the change is to be done at the very next interim or annual recertification and the full amount of income will be included.

Count only \$480 of non-earned income (financial aid, scholarships, etc.) of full-time Post Secondary (college) students in excess of the amount paid for tuition and required fees.

All other non-earned income (monetary contributions, SS/SSI, etc.) shall be recognized at the amount earned.

Count all income (earned and non-earned) of the head of household, spouse or co-head, even if he/she is a full-time student or a minor.

A minor who is the head of household, or spouse, and/or is emancipated, income is counted (earned and non-earned) even if said minor is a full time student.

C. AVERAGING INCOME

There are two ways to calculate income when the income cannot reasonably be anticipated for a full year:

1. Annualize current income (and subsequently conduct an interim reexamination if income changes); or
2. Average known sources of variable income to estimate an annual income (no interim adjustment is required if income remains as predicted).

Income from the previous year may be analyzed to determine the amount of anticipated income when future income cannot be clearly verified. If, by averaging, a reasonable estimate can be made, that estimate will be used to anticipate annual income over the next twelve (12) months, instead of changing the HAP every month as the

income fluctuates.

D. FEDERALLY MANDATED INCOME EXCLUSIONS (24 CFR 5.609(b) (22))

There are incomes that are prohibited from being included in a family’s income for rent determination purposes. These amounts, called exclusions, are not part of Annual Income. Details are found in the Code of Federal Regulations 24 CFR 5.609.

Excluded income is reported on form HUD-50058.

The PHA must obtain verification for income exclusion if, without that verification, a PHA would not be able to determine whether or not the income is to be excluded from Annual Income. Depending on the circumstances, any or all of the following may need to be verified:

- Source of excluded income;
- Circumstances that qualify a family member’s income to be excluded; or

The amount of the exclusion.

1. Wages of Family Members under Age Eighteen (18). The full amount of income from employment of children under the age of eighteen (18) years old (including foster children) are excluded in calculation of Annual Income.
2. Earnings in Excess of \$480 for Full-Time Students over age eighteen (18). The first \$480 of earned income of each full-time student, eighteen (18) years old or older, is counted in calculation of Annual Income. (Documented proof of full-time Student status must be provided.)
3. Refunds or Rebates of Property Tax on Home. Amounts received by a family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.
4. Student Financial Assistance paid directly to the student or educational institution for payment of tuition and required fees only. (Any assistance in excess of the amount paid for tuition and fees; only \$480 will be included in the calculation of annual income).
5. Lump-Sum Additions to Family Assets. Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, health and accident insurance, worker’s compensation, capital gains and settlements for personal or property losses are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.
6. Lump-Sum Payments of Deferred Benefits. Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.
7. Amounts Set Aside for Use and PASS. Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of SSI eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.
8. Temporary, Non-Recurring, Sporadic Income. Temporary, non-recurring or sporadic income (including gifts) is excluded in the calculation of Annual Income. Sporadic income is that which is not of a regular nature and which cannot be counted on continuing.
9. Medical Expenses. Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member are excluded in the calculation of annual income.
10. Income of Live-In Aides All income of a live-in aide is excluded in determining annual income.
11. Adoption Assistance Payments in Excess of \$480 per Child. Count as Annual Income the first \$480 per child of adoption assistance payments.
12. Payments Keep Developmentally Disabled Family Members at Home. Amount paid by a State or local agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability living at home is excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.

13. Payments Received for the Care of Foster Children or Adults. Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income. Foster Adults are usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone.
14. Armed Forces Hostile Fire Pay. The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire is excluded in the calculation of Annual Income. All other pay to household members who are serving in the Armed Forces is included in income.
15. Foreign Government Reparation Payments. 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 are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.
16. Earning and Benefits from Employment Training Programs Funded by HUD. Training programs funded by HUD will have goals and objectives. This is not to be confused with employment by the PHA.
17. Incremental Earnings and Benefits from Participation in Qualifying State and Local Employment Programs. Incremental earnings and benefits received by 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 are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.

A qualified training program is one that is part of a State or local employment-training program and has clear goals and objectives. This would include programs that have the goal of assisting participants in obtaining employment skills, and are authorized or funded by Federal, State or local law, or operated by a public agency. These include programs through Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration, and Welfare-to-Work Grants.

Amounts excluded by this provision are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment-training program. Reimbursement for out of pocket expenses while attending a public assisted training program. Amounts received by participants 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 which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program are excluded in the calculation of Annual Income.

18. Resident Service Stipend not to exceed \$200 per month for services to the PHA. Amount received under a resident service stipend is excluded in the calculation of annual Income. A resident service stipend is a modest amount, not to exceed \$200 per month, received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, ground maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time. The Public Housing Reform Act provides that the governing board of a PHA must generally contain at least one member who is directly assisted by the PHA. To support and facilitate implementation of this new statutory requirement, HUD has clarified that the resident service stipend exclusion covers amounts received by residents who serve on the PHA governing board.
19. The value of the allotment provided to an individual under the Food Stamp Act.
20. Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act which includes, but is not limited to:
 - RSVP;
 - Foster Grandparents;
 - Senior Companion Program;
 - VISTA;
 - Peace Corps;
 - Service Learning Program;

- Special Volunteer Programs;
 - Small Business Administration programs such as National Volunteer Program to Assist Small Business and Promote Volunteer Service to Persons with Business Experience;
 - Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE); or
 - Active Corps of Executives.
21. Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
 22. Income derived from certain sub-marginal land of the U.S. that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes
 23. Payments or allowances under Department of Health and Human Services Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).
 24. Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act, now known as Workforce Investment Act.
 25. Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of the Ottawa Indians.
 26. The first \$2000 of per capita shares from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims or from funds held in trust for an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior.
 27. The full amount of Federal scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under Federal work study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance program.
 28. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 which includes, but is not limited to:
 - Senior Community Services Employment Program;
 - National Caucus Center on the Black Aged;
 - National Urban League;
 - Association National Pro Personas Mayors;
 - National Council on Senior Citizens; or
 - Green Thumb
 29. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989 from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any fund established pursuant to the settlement in the Agent Orange product liability legislation.
 30. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980.
 31. Child care arranged for or provided under the Child Care and Developmental Block Grant Act or any amount received for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred in such care.
 32. Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit refund payment.
 33. Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederate Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation.
 34. The first \$2000 of income received by an individual Indian derived from interests or trusts or restricted land.
 35. Allowances, earnings, and payments to Ameri Corps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Any allowance paid under provisions of 38 U.S.C 1805 to a child suffering from spinabifida who is the child of a Vietnam Veteran.
 36. Any amount of crime victim compensation that the applicant (under the Victims of Crime Act) receives through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant.
 37. Amounts earned by temporary Census employees for determining income in the Departments assisted

housing programs. Terms of employment may not exceed 180 days for the purposes of the exclusion.

E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE

1. This disallowance of an increase in earned income only applies to families currently receiving housing assistance. In order to qualify the family:
 - a. Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment; or
 - b. Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
 - c. Whose annual income increases as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six (6) months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act. The TANF program includes formula-driven maintenance assistance and such benefits and services as one-time payments; wage subsidies and transportation assistance-provided that the total amount over a six (6) month period is at least \$500; or
 - d. Previously unemployed includes a person with disabilities who has earned, in the twelve (12) months previous to employment, no more than would be received for ten (10) hours a week for fifty (50) hours per year at one established minimum wage.

Note: Receipt of Food Stamps and/or Medicaid is not part of the TANF program. If no TANF assistance is provided as listed above, the family will not qualify for the earned income disallowance under TANF provisions but may qualify under the remaining criteria. The PHA will verify receipt of benefit or services other than monthly maintenance with the TANF provider if the family indicates that their eligibility for the earned income disallowance is based on other assistance under TANF.

Incremental increases in earned income are excluded fully for the first twelve (12) month period and fifty percent (50%) excluded for the second twelve (12) month period. The PHA will maintain a log for each individual showing, if applicable, earning and benefits from qualified training programs, incremental earnings from increased employment for the first twelve (12) month period and the second twelve (12) month period.

2. The disallowance of increase in earned income will be calculated as follows:
 - a. During the cumulative twelve (12) month period beginning on the date a member, who is a person with disabilities of a qualified family, is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from annual income, of a qualified family, any increase in income of the disabled family member as a result of employment, over prior income of that family member.

Example: The disabled family member receives SSI of \$500 per month. The disabled family member starts a job as a greeter at a local retail store for \$5.00 per hour, 20 hours per week. Assume for this example the SSI remains the same.

The first 12 months the income is as follows:

SSI: $\$500 \times 12 = \$6,000$

Work: $\$5.00/\text{hr} \times 20 \text{ hrs} \times 52 \text{ weeks} = \underline{\$5,200^*}$

\$6,000 Gross Annual Income

*this amount is excluded for 12 months.

- b. Phase-In Period. During the second cumulative twelve (12) month period after the date a family member who is a person with disabilities of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from the

annual income of a qualified family member fifty percent (50%) of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over income of the family member prior to the beginning of such employment.

The second 12 months the income is as follows:

SSI: $\$550 \times 12 = \$ 6,600$

Work: $\$5.50/\text{hr} \times 25 \text{ hrs} \times 52 \text{ weeks} = \$ 7,150$

Excluded 50% - $\$ 3,575$

$\$10,000$ Gross Annual Income

- c. Maximum two (2) year disallowance. The disallowance of increased earned income of an individual family member who is a person with disabilities as provided in (a.) and (b.) above is limited to a lifetime twenty four (24) month period. The one hundred percent (100%) exclusion applies for the first twelve (12) month period and fifty percent (50%) exclusion for the second twelve (12) month period.
- d. This exclusion does not apply to admissions.

Because only a person with disabilities is eligible for the earned income disallowance under the Housing Choice Voucher program, the PHA will discontinue the allowance for a qualifying person with disabilities who is no longer considered disabled at their next regularly scheduled recertification. A decision regarding “no longer disabled” will be verified through the Social Security Administration for SSI and SDI recipients; or from a medical, health, or rehabilitation professional for those not receiving publicly funded benefits.

F. ASSETS

The PHA will determine the net cash value of each asset by deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred to convert the asset to cash from the market or face value of the asset.

Reasonable costs include, but are not limited to: penalties for early withdrawal of funds from CD’s, Money Market accounts, IRAs, annuities, etc.; the cost basis plus commissions and fees for stocks, bonds and other capital investments; appraisal fees, realtor commissions, closing costs, repair costs, if applicable, for real property; penalty fees for early withdrawal of IRA’s, pensions and annuities.

If assets are held jointly in an account, the full value of the asset less any reasonable costs will be counted unless the family member can demonstrate that their access to the account is legally restricted. The PHA must be able to verify the restriction.

Necessary items of personal property are not counted as assets. These include but are not limited to: clothing; furniture, personal automobiles, computers and related equipment for personal but not business use.

Assets include, but are not limited to trusts (only if a family member has access or control of the trust), joint accounts, investments, CDs, IRAs, Keogh, real or personal property or other annuities to which the family member has access even if penalties would be imposed for early withdrawal.

In determining the net cash value of assets, the PHA will treat assets as follows:

1. Trusts. Principal from a trust is not counted as an asset if the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family, so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any distributions are considered to be part of annual income. A lump sum distribution in total or in part will be added to all other income and divided by twelve (12) to obtain the gross monthly income. Verification of trust provisions should be contained in the original trust documents. If the documents cannot be obtained, verification should be obtained from the trustee (an individual or financial institution).

If a family sets up an irrevocable trust for the benefit of another person outside of the household, the PHA must determine whether or not the value of the trust is less than the fair market value of the assets contained therein had the family retained the asset. If that is the case, the fair market value less reasonable costs must be determined and the net value of the asset included in total assets. Any income the family receives from this trust will be included in annual income. Nominal amounts set aside in trust for or donated to charitable

organizations up to \$1,000.00 will not be considered assets disposed of for less than fair market value.

2. **Joint Ownership.** For joint ownership of assets, the PHA must determine the percentage of ownership attributable to the family member. Documents that may provide this information include deeds, tax returns, ownership papers, and financial institution records. These types of documents should, if applicable to the asset, describe whether the family member has full or restricted access to the asset. If restricted the PHA will use only that portion of the asset, which is available to the family member.
3. **Investments.** The family must maintain the original copies of receipts for purchases of stocks, bonds, etc. Another source is original periodic statements from brokers that reflect the cost basis of any investment holding which are liquidated. This information will provide the basis for determining reimbursement for amounts invested.
4. **Retirement Benefits (CDs, IRAs, Keogh).** Retirement/pension accounts, while the household member is employed, are counted as assets only if there is access to cash from the account while employed. Similarly, if funds are held in the account with the principal restricted from access, only distributions from the fund are counted as income.
5. **Checking and Savings Accounts.** Checking and savings accounts are also considered as assets. The total amount in savings will be considered an asset unless the account is specifically designated under a plan for self-sufficiency for a person with a disability under Social Security Administration guidelines. Checking accounts are also assets under HUD guidelines; however, since most checking accounts are used primarily as a pass-through for receipt of income and payment of monthly household expenses, only the amount in the checking account in excess of \$1,000.00 will be considered to be an asset. The PHA may grant an exception to this threshold if the family states and the PHA can verify that regular household expenses such as rent, utilities, food, etc., exceed that threshold.

Verification of these accounts will be made through bank statements and passbooks. Bank statements for at least six (6) consecutive months will be requested for verification of balances in checking accounts. For threshold exceptions, original billings, rental receipts and related documents will be required.

Note: The interest from an interest bearing checking account is considered an asset.

6. **Annuities.** Annuities may provide for either fixed or variable payment. For variable payments, the PHA will evaluate historical information to determine the approximate anticipated payment amount for the next twelve (12) month period. This annualized income may be adjusted based on significant changes from the anticipated income. The holder of an annuity may withdraw the funds at any time before maturity but will pay a penalty for early withdrawal. Verification of the penalty amount may be obtained from the company holding the annuity and should be deducted from the total distribution before determining asset or income amounts. Monthly or periodic regular annuity payments are counted, as income while the principal of the annuity remains an asset until fully liquidated. Verification of any annuity expenses will be obtained from the annuity provider.
7. **Net Cash Value of Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value for 2 Years from Date of Disposition.** Reasonable costs include, but are not limited to penalties for early withdrawal of funds from CD's, Money Market accounts, IRAs, annuities, etc.; the cost basis plus commissions and fees for stocks, bonds and other capital investments; appraisal fees, realtor commissions, closing costs, repair costs, if applicable, for real property: penalty fees for early withdrawal of IRA's, pensions and annuities.

If assets are held jointly in an "and" or an "or" account, the full value of the asset less any reasonable costs will be counted unless the family member can demonstrate that their access to the account is legally restricted. The PHA must be able to verify the restriction.

Necessary items of personal property are not counted as assets. These include but are not limited to: clothing; furniture, personal automobiles, computers and related equipment for personal but not business use.

8. **Lump Sum Additions.** Lump sum additions such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and Workers' Compensation, except those portions which are

reimbursement for expenses paid out by the family or otherwise excluded by HUD regulation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses are counted as assets whether or not they are placed in savings or other investment vehicles. The PHA will verify payments of inheritances through the executor; health, accident and Workers' Compensation payments through the provider; capital gains through the broker, original 1099's or tax returns; and settlements for personal or property losses through the insurer.

Lump sum payments of \$500 or less will not be included in the calculation of assets.

G. HUD REQUIRED DEDUCTIONS

HUD has five (5) allowable deductions from annual income:

In accordance with 24 CFR 5.611(a) housing authorities are required to deduct the following amounts from annual income:

- \$480 for each dependent (whose not the head, co-head, or spouse) under 18 years of age, a person with disabilities (of any age), or a full-time student (of any age)
 - \$400 per elderly or disabled household;
 - The sum of the following to the extent that the sum exceed 3% of annual income: unreimbursed medical expenses, unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities so that a member of the household including the person who is the one with the disability. Any reasonable childcare expense necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.
 -
1. Dependent Allowance: \$480 each for family members (other than the head, spouse or co-head) who are minors (including children who are adopted), and for family members who are eighteen (18) and older who are full-time students or who are disabled (foster children, foster adults, and children of live-in aides are not entitled to this deduction).
 2. Elderly/Disabled Allowance: \$400 per family for families whose head, spouse or co-head is sixty-two (62) or over or disabled.
 3. Allowable Medical Expenses: Deducted for all family members of an eligible elderly/disabled family. The allowable medical expense is that portion of total medical expenses that exceeds three percent (3%) of annual income. IRS publication 502 will be used as guidance where questions arise as to an item's eligibility. This publication provides a complete listing and description of allowable medical and dental expenses that can be included as medical deductions. Where an expense item can be treated as either a medical or a disability assistance expense the PHA will calculate the expenses both ways and give the family the greater deduction. The PHA will advise all families at each certification/recertification that they may report any one-time or recurring medical or disability expense cost and request an interim recertification if the family provides receipts showing payment for medical expenses during the qualifying twelve month period.
 4. Allowable Disability Assistance Expenses: Deducted for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus for persons with disabilities if needed to enable the disabled person or another adult family member to work. The allowance for medical expenses will be equal to the amount by which the sum of both disability and medical expenses exceeds three percent (3%) of annual income.

Disability assistance expenses are those 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 family member) to be employed. These expenses may not be paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

The PHA must determine what is "reasonable" based on local conditions and costs as well as whether the expenses are directly linked to enabling the family member to work. Reasonable attendant care costs for the locality should be verified through a local social services agency which handles attendant care needs, or an

Independent Living Center that assists families in matching attendants with disabled clients. In determining the reasonable cost for equipment, special apparatus or accessibility modifications, the family should provide estimates of costs for the Housing Authority’s use in evaluating what is “reasonable”.

Attendant care includes the actual cost of providing an attendant to care for a disabled person either in the home or in the work place based on local standards for hourly pay or salary. Equipment may include but not be limited to providing a wheelchair (manual or electric) to allow the disabled individual the mobility to go from home to place of employment or to facilitate care in the home, ramps to provide access to and from the unit, modifications to a vehicle or special equipment to enable a blind individual to read or type, but only if this enables the disabled person or other family member to work, any other type of special equipment needed for mobility if the use thereof is demonstrated to be employment related for the disabled person or another family member. The amount allowed is limited to the amount that exceeds three percent (3%) of gross family income and does not exceed the amount earned as a result of the expense.

The PHA must be able to verify that there is a direct link between the disability assistance expenses claimed by the family and a family member (including the disabled family member) going to work. This will generally involve determining whether the employed family member was previously employed.

If more than one family member is enabled to work as a result of the incurring of disability assistance expenses, the PHA will verify the employment and combine the incomes of all working family members to establish the cap by which the expenditures are limited.

In some cases, purchased equipment, a computer with adaptation devices for the disabled individual, for example, will not be used exclusively for employment purposes. In such case, the PHA will require the family to certify as to the percentage of the time the equipment is used strictly for employment purposes and prorate the expense.

Example: A computer is purchased for the home and is used by the disabled person to perform medical billing or transcription. The disabled person certifies that sixty percent (60%) of the computer use is strictly related to the employment and forty percent (40%) for other personal use. The cost of the computer, peripheral equipment (printer, software, etc) and special adaptive devices is verified by original invoices and receipts to be \$2,400. The PHA would allow \$1,440 as the disability assistance expense deduction provided that the income from the employment use of the equipment exceeds the expense cap.

If both childcare and disability expenses are needed to enable a person to work, the PHA will use the same employment income to justify the childcare allowance and the disability assistance allowance.

- 5: Childcare Expenses: Deduction for the care of children (including foster children) less than thirteen (13) years of age when childcare is necessary to allow an adult member to work, attend school or actively seek employment. Childcare expenses must be “reasonable” and may not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income. The PHA will make a determination as to what is a reasonable rate for childcare based on local conditions and rates. The PHA will obtain information from the social services agency that certifies childcare providers, day care centers, federally funded after school programs, etc., and determine a scale of reasonable costs. (See page 59) If it is determined that there is a significant difference between in-home care and day care center charges, the PHA will develop a separate scale for each. If the family has school age children who require care only before and/or after school hours, the PHA will consider payment for before and/or after school activities to be a reasonable expense in lieu of individual childcare. At annual certification the PHA will determine the total anticipated childcare expense for the employed family members (including increases for care need during school breaks and summer vacations for school age children) and average the amount over twelve (12) months. Should there be a significant variation from the estimated amount the family may request an interim certification adjustment. If childcare is required to allow one or more family members to be employed, the amount of the childcare expense may not exceed the total of earned income received by all family members. The amount of childcare expenditure must be reasonable if the purpose of the childcare is to allow a family member to actively seek employment or to further his or her education.

Childcare expenses may be divided between two households in cases of split custody. If only one custodian is an assisted family, the cost of childcare will be pro-rated based on the percentage paid by each custodial parent. The cap on eligibility for childcare expenses allowed the assisted family would still be based on the earned income limitation.

One or more family members can engage in qualifying activities for childcare purposes as long as the limitations of reasonable expenses for job search and education and expenses not exceeding earned income for employment are applied.

The deduction for childcare is not given if an agency or person outside the household reimburses the expenses.

The following standards are the criteria for allowing childcare expenses as a deduction:

- a. Enable to work: The maximum childcare allowed would be based on the amount earned by the person enabled to work. The “person enabled to work” is the adult member of the household who earns the least amount of income from employment. The childcare deduction may not exceed the amount of income earned by the person enabled to work.

To Attend school: To qualify for childcare deductions under the provision of furthering education, the family member must demonstrate that they are enrolled in some accredited or approved educational or training program. While the type of educational effort may vary widely and be either full-time or part-time, evidence of regular participation will be required and verified by the PHA. Furthering education can include but is not limited to; completing high school or equivalency (GED), trade school, Community or Junior College, four-year College, technical schools, ESL or basic education classes, apprenticeship programs, certificate programs, clerical school and even independent study, if the family member must access on-line educational programs out of the home. The family member must provide and the PHA verifies information on the type of educational program, the number of units or hours of participation, and the name of the educational institution or training facility. The PHA will allow childcare expense coverage to include pick-up and drop-off of children at the provider’s location. The PHA will also evaluate expenses which may exceed the norm if childcare must be provided evenings, nights or weekends for either educational or employment purposes.

The PHA will review the work hours or educational hours to assure that the combined employment or education hours plus pick-up/drop-off times are within a reasonable timeframe (generally determined to be no more than one hour before or after scheduled work hours or class times). Exceptions may be made for overtime, special seminars or testing, providing the PHA can verify the extended times.

The PHA will compare the number of hours the family member is attending school and base the reasonableness standard on the number of hours that the family member is attending school (with the addition of one hour travel time to and from school) versus the number of hours claimed for childcare. The number of hours for which the childcare deduction is allowed shall not exceed the school and travel time.

- b. Childcare to seek employment: The deduction for childcare to seek employment must not exceed the Annual Adjusted Income of the family member seeking employment.

To claim the deduction, verification from the childcare provider must include the name, address, and phone number of the company or individual childcare provider, the names of the children being cared for, the number of hours for which childcare is provided, the rate of pay, and the typical yearly amount paid (taking into account school and vacation periods).

Verification from the job seeker must include documentation from an employment service agency and/or written verifications of interviews from potential employers. Childcare allowance will not be provided for time spent seeking employment via home computer.

To qualify for childcare deductions under the provision of actively seeking employment, the family member may be a participant in an official job search program or may simply demonstrate independent job search activities. In either case, in order to verify the time spent in seeking employment, the PHA will

require the family to maintain a log that reflects the following:

- The date and time of drop off children for childcare, if provided outside the home;
- The name and location of the prospective employer, unemployment office or employment agency;
- The name of the person(s) contacted and telephone number;
- The length of time for completion of the application, the interview, testing or other job search activity;
- The time the children are picked up.
- The total amount paid for the childcare as well as the name, address and telephone number of the childcare provider.

If multiple applications or interviews are held consecutively or on the same day, the above information should be provided for each prospective employer or agency. The PHA may use this information to verify the contacts and eligibility of childcare expenses. Since job search activities may be irregular and not easily anticipated, the PHA may attempt a limited inclusion at the annual certification and conduct an interim examination after some actual expenditures have been incurred. In many instances, job search periods will be of limited duration, but in some cases the job search period may be extended, especially if the type of employment sought is limited in availability, employment opportunities of any kind are scarce or the job skills needed are unusual.

H. MINIMUM RENT & FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

The minimum rent for Section 8 participants is \$50.00. All Voucher families will contribute the highest of thirty percent (30%) of monthly-adjusted income, ten percent (10%) of monthly gross income, or the minimum rent toward the rent plus any rent above the applicable Payment Standard.

1. The minimum rent requirement may be waived under certain circumstances. Financial hardship status is to be granted immediately for ninety (90) days in the event of the following:
 - a. The family has lost eligibility or is awaiting an eligibility determination to receive federal, state or local assistance, including a family having a non-citizen household member lawfully admitted for permanent residence and who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996;
 - b. The family income has decreased due to changed circumstances such as separation, divorce and abandonment;
 - c. One or more family members have lost employment;
 - d. The family would be evicted as a result of imposing the minimum rent requirement;
 - e. There has been a death in the family; or
 - f. There are other hardship situations determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis, i.e. alimony, child support, etc.

Financial hardship exemption only applies to payment of minimum rent, not to rent based on the formula for determining the Total Tenant Payment (TTP).

2. If tenant initiates a request for a hardship exemption that the PHA determines is temporary in nature:
 - a. If the hardship is determined to be temporary, minimum rent may be suspended; during the ninety (90) day period beginning on the day the request is made. At the end of the ninety (90) day period, the minimum rent is reinstated retroactively to the date of suspension and the HAP is again adjusted.
 - b. In the case of a temporary hardship, the PHA will allow the family a maximum of six (6) months to make payment of any delinquent minimum rent payments accrued during the suspension period.

However, the family must execute a Repayment Agreement.

- c. If the hardship is subsequently determined to be long-term, the PHA will retroactively exempt residents from the minimum rent requirement for the ninety (90)-day period.
 - d. Note that the PHA can only suspend the minimum rent contribution. If the family is residing in a unit whose Gross Rent exceeds the Payment Standard, the family will be responsible for the excess rent.
3. Hardship determinations are subject to the Housing Authority’s Informal Hearing Process and families are exempt from any escrow deposit that may be required under regulations governing the hearing process for other determinations.

I. PRORATED ASSISTANCE FOR “MIXED” FAMILIES

1. Applicability

Prorated 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 non-citizens.

“Mixed” families that were a participant on June 19, 1995 and do not qualify for continued assistance must be offered prorated assistance. Mixed family applicants are entitled to prorated assistance. Families that become mixed after June 19, 1995 by addition of an ineligible member are entitled to prorated assistance.

2. 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. Total Tenant Payment is the gross rent minus the prorated assistance.

J. RENT BURDEN

1. Initial Rent Burden

The Rent Burden is the family’s payment to the owner/landlord plus utility allowance. This total figure should be equal to or less than forty percent (40%) of the family’s monthly adjusted income.

New admissions to the Housing Choice Voucher Program and continuing program participants who move to a new unit will not be allowed to pay more than forty percent (40%) of adjusted income for rent.

If the rent burden of the selected unit is over forty percent (40%), the new admission family, or participant family who is moving, will be advised to seek a lower priced unit.

2. Family Moves

If a family requests to move out of the current unit to another unit and is eligible for continued assistance, the family will be issued a Housing Choice Voucher and will be subject to the new rent calculation and to the forty percent (40%) rent burden restriction.

3. Owner/landlord Increases in Rent

If an owner/landlord submits notice of an increase in rent for a contracted unit, and the resulting Tenant Rent exceeds forty percent (40%) of the family’s adjusted income, the family has the option to remain in the unit and pay the additional costs. The family may also submit a Notice to Move to the owner/landlord and request a Housing Choice Voucher to move to another unit.

K. ZERO INCOME or VERY LOW INCOME

Families reporting no family income or very low income (\$200 or less per month) will be asked at application and re-certification how the family pays for necessary living expenses. If it is determined that the family receives no wage or salary income, or from other sources such as SS/SSI, pension, certified self-employment, child support, etc., or the income from those sources is very low; the family will be required to complete, sign, and date a statement of zero/very low family income. Such families will be required to maintain all receipts for any expenses

(e.g., food and clothing, utility bills) for the most recent three (3) months. This amount, excluding any food stamps or the PHA Utility Allowance payments, will be annualized to determine annual income. Zero income and very low income families will be re-evaluated every thirty (30) days to determine if there are any new sources of income. The re-evaluation may include an inquiry to the Department of Labor. The zero income thirty (30) day re-evaluation appointment can be waived at the discretion of the Director.

If a family reports that it does not have an income or very low income, the head of household will be required to sign an affidavit, and answer all questions on a questionnaire and execute a temporary thirty (30) day recertification.

If it is determined that the family is receiving regular monetary or non-monetary contributions and/or gifts from non-household members, the value of these gifts will be annualized to calculate rent portions. However, the monetary contributions do not affect the Zero Income or Very Low Income designation. The head of household must provide an original Monetary Contribution Form. This form must be completed by the contributor and notarized. Hand written statements by the head of household and/or contributor will not be accepted.

L. UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND UTILITY REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENTS

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 the family's actual energy consumption. The utility allowance schedule will be reviewed and/or revised on an annual basis and made effective immediately after Commissions' Court Approval.

The Housing Authority's Utility Allowance Schedule is set up according to bedroom size and building type. The family will be given the form HUD-52667 with the adopted utility allowances for the area in which the subsidy is issued. The utility allowance schedule will include the allowances for all services for each type unit by bedroom size. The family will be briefed on how to search for a unit based on their affordability. They will be instructed on how to calculate the utilities for the unit they select. When a family selects a unit with a gross rent (Rent plus utilities) exceeding the PHA payment standard, the PHA will determine whether the family's share for the unit would exceed the maximum initial rent burden. The family share may not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income when the family is admitted to the program and whenever a family moves thereafter.

1. Utility Reimbursement Payments

Utility reimbursement is the amount by which the HAP payment exceeds the rent to Owner. When there is a utility reimbursement, the PHA pays the full amount of the rent to the owner and sends the utility reimbursement to the family.

2. Utility Allowance Survey

The PHA will review the utility allowance schedule annually. If the review finds a utility rate has changed by ten percent (10%) 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.

M. TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT EXCEEDS GROSS RENT/ZERO HAP ASSISTANCE

Families whose Total Tenant Payment exceeds the Gross Rent of the occupied unit may remain on the Section 8 Program for six (6) months from the effective date of the zero assistance. This will not be considered a break in continued assistance. The family may remain in the same unit and pay rent for six (6) months before being removed from the program. If the family's income decreases or the unit rent increases within the six (6) month period, the family will be reinstated into the program without applying to the waiting list.

The family may request to move to another unit by giving the PHA and the owner/landlord a thirty (30) day written notice to vacate. The family must pay the rent during the thirty (30) day period. The PHA will issue the family a Voucher to move at the end of the notice period. If the family moves from the current unit within the six (6) month period without giving proper written notice, that is a violation of the lease as well as family obligations, a Voucher will not be issued and the family will be terminated from the program. If assistance is terminated for violation of

family obligations, the family is ineligible for rental assistance for up to five (5) years from the date of termination.

VI. THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and EIV – Enterprise Income Verification

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The verification requirements described in this section are applicable to initial screening for eligibility, interim recertification and annual recertification.

The BCHA will use the Enterprise Income Verification System (EIV) in its entirety to verify tenant employment and income information during initial certification, annual recertification, and interim recertification whenever possible. If EIV or Third Party documentation is not available, the reason must be documented in the file.

The BCHA requires the verification if income to be no more than sixty (60) days old from the date the voucher is issued and no more than (90) days old from the date of the annual recertification.

As of January 31, 2010 (24 CFR 5.233) HUD mandated all PHA’s to begin using the EIV System in its entirety to verify tenant employment and income information during mandatory reexaminations of family composition and income (24 CFR 5.236).

The EIV system is a web-based application, which provides PHA’s with employment, wage, unemployment compensation and social security benefits.

BCHA will use the EIV System to:

1. Verify tenant employment and obtain income information during the annual and interim re-examinations of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236.
2. Reduce administrative and subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD Administrative Guidelines.

When EIV reports are printed:

The following EIV reports are printed and reviewed each month and placed in a master file: Income Discrepancy Report, New Hire Report, Deceased Tenant Report, and Tenants receiving duplicate rental assistance. The EIV Summary Report relevant to each tenant will be printed for the annual and interim re-examination and placed in the tenant file.

Procedures:

1. EIV Summary Report is to be printed per household prior to each annual recertification and interim recertification. A Copy must be placed in the tenant file in accordance with the file checklists.
 - The summary report must be reviewed. Any discrepancies or unreported information must be brought to the attention of the tenant and investigated.
 - If EIV is not available, the reason must be documented in the tenant file.
 - EIV is not available for new admissions.
2. New Hire Report is to be printed and reviewed monthly
 - If a participant is listed on the new hire report the file is to be reviewed to determine if the income was timely reported. If it appears that the income was not reported or not reported timely; the tenant will be allowed to dispute the information listed in the report. An appointment will be scheduled to discuss the income information and the participant will be allowed to present their evidence.
 - The third party verification form must be sent to the employer prior to scheduling the appointment.
 - If it is determined that the participant owes money due to the unreported income the participant may be allowed to retroactively reimburse the BCHA of the over payment in full or to enter into a repayment agreement, or be terminated.

It is required that the EIV Income Report for each family be reviewed before or during the mandatory annual

and interim re-examination of the family income, and/or household composition to reduce tenant under reported income.

BCHA is required to comply with HUD admission policy under 24 CFR 982.516(a)(2) which requires the Housing Authority to obtain and document in the participant file third party verification of the following factors: family reported annual income, value of assets, expense related to deductions from annual income, and other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income.

B. VERIFICATION TIERS RECOMMENDED BY HUD

Income information will be verified in the order of the verification process listed below.

Enterprise Income Verification/EIV (Up-front Income Verification/UIV)

The PHA will utilize available up-front income verification (UIV) resources. HUD’s Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System will be utilized for all interim and annual recertification when it is available to the PHA. The PHA will obtain up-front income verifications prior to or during the certification or recertification interview. Information obtained through UIV/EIV will be compared to documents provided by the family. When there is a substantial difference (substantial difference is defined as a difference of more than \$200 per month per source of income), the Housing Authority will resolve the discrepancy by contacting the source of the income directly. When there is not a substantial difference, the Housing Authority will use the higher of income verified through EIV or documents provided by the family.

Use of EIV Data

- EIV data is used to validate tenant reported income and supplement tenant provided documents.
- EIV documents should not be used to calculate anticipated annual income (except as specified in HUD guidelines).
- EIV may be used for SS/SSI Benefits if the tenant does not dispute the EIV reported amount.
- When the tenant disputes the EIV data, the Housing Authority must request written third party verification and the tenant must sign the certification form disagreeing with the information provided by EIV.
- EIV data is available for existing tenants only, not applicants.

Where available, computer matching may be done utilizing the following sources:

- a. HUD’s Tenant Assessment Subsystem (TASS) for up-front Social Security and SSI verifications;
- b. HUD’s Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System;
- c. State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICA);
- d. The New Hire Directory;
- e. The Work Number (or similar sites) for employment verifications;
- f. State Attorney General online child support information (where available); or
- g. A credit report for all adults at initial certification and/or recertification.

Third-Party Written Verification

Written third-party verification is required to substantiate representations made by an applicant or participant/tenant for factors affecting income and rent.

Verifications received through the US mail, personally hand delivered by the third-party, or received electronically via fax or e-mail directly from the source is considered third-party written verifications.

Up-front income verification received from an independent source will be accepted in lieu of third-party written verification unless the applicant/participant provides verification that the EIV is inaccurate. In that situation, third party written verification will be obtained.

Third-party verification forms may not be hand carried by the family.

The source providing the information may return it by mail or fax.

In the event the third-party has not responded within ten (10) business days after sending out the second written request for verification, document the supplemental data sheet and proceed to contact the appropriate parties by telephone to obtain the required information.

Third-Party Oral Verification

Telephone verifications may be used to substantiate representations made by an applicant or participant when two documented attempts to obtain third-party written verifications have been made without success.

Third-party oral verification will be used when the PHA has documented that third-party written verification is delayed or not possible. When third-party oral verification is used, staff will be required to document who they spoke to, the date and any facts provided during the conversation. Information obtained from third-party contacts will be compared to any documents provided by the family. If third-party oral verifications are obtained via telephone, the PHA MUST originate the call. Document each attempt to obtain third-party oral verification.

If third party verification is impossible to obtain the reason why must be documented.

Review of Documents

Verifications delivered to the PHA by the applicant/participant ARE NOT third-party verifications. On a provisional basis, the PHA may review documents provided by the applicant/participant as verification when the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification. Before review of documents is accepted as the sole source of verification, the PHA will document the file as to why third-party written or third-party oral verification was not obtained.

Documents provided by tenants may be accepted.

Original authenticated documents provided by the family may be used when third-party verification is not available or has not been received within ten (10) business days, if the documents provide complete information.

Original computerized printouts from the following organizations will be accepted as participant/tenant provided documents when third-party written verification as requested by HUD cannot be obtained:

- a. Social Security Administration;
- b. Veterans Administration;
- c. Welfare Assistance;
- d. Unemployment Compensation Board;
- e. City or County Courts; and
- f. Child Support Enforcement Agency.

All such documents will be photocopied and retained in the applicant’s file. In cases where documents are viewed which cannot be photocopied, staff viewing the documents will complete a Documents Viewed Form. All copies of original documents will be marked “Copied from Original”.

The following documents may be accepted from the family provided that the document is such that tampering would be easily noted:

- a. Six (6) consecutive wage payment stubs (originals only);
- b. Computer printouts from:
 - Employer;
 - Social Security Administration;

- Veterans Administration;
- Welfare Assistance;
- Unemployment Compensation;
- City or County Courts; and
- Child Support Enforcement Agency.

c. Signed Letters (provided the information is confirmed by phone).

The Housing Authority will accept faxed documents only if they contain contact information (such as written on letterhead) for verification of authenticity. Photocopies will not generally be accepted.

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

Self-Certification/Self-Declaration

The PHA will accept a certification/self-declaration only when no other form of verification is available. A certification/self-declaration, as used throughout this Plan, means a sworn affidavit witnessed under penalty of perjury. The PHA may attempt to verify the information contained in the certification/self-declaration.

Self-certification may be accepted for assets disposed of within the two years prior to certification. Self-certification is not allowed for currently held assets.

The Verification Hierarchy Required by HUD and Required File Documents

The highest level of verification technique is level six (6), with five (5) being the highest optional level. HUD prefers these levels of technique over the others listed. However the others, four (4), three (3), two (2), and one (1) as listed below can be used when level six (6) or five (5) is impossible to obtain.

Level	Verification Technique	HUD Ranking	File Documents Required
6	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) using HUD’s Enterprise income Verification (EIV) system (not available for income verification of applicants)	Highest rank (HUD Mandatory)	EIV Summary Report, listing Social Security, SSI, Unemployment benefits, Third Party Verification Tracking Form, PHA/Tenant Certification Page signed by the participant agreeing to or disputing EIV reported information.
5	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) using non HUD system, such as, The Work Number and state government databases that will validate tenant reported income.	Highest (Optional)	EIV Summary Report, Third Party Verification Tracking Form, Non-HUD UIV tools, such as The Work Number and other automated verification systems, as well as other state government databases, to validate tenant-reported income.
4	Written third Party Verification	High (HUD Mandated to supplement EIV reported income sources and when EIV has no data; Mandatory for non-EIV reported income sources; Mandatory to obtain when tenant disputes	EIV Summary Report, Third Party Verification Tracking Form, the tenant/applicant may provide the documentation referred to as tenant-provided document that is originated by a third party source. Such as, check stubs (Must be 6 consecutive check stubs, only original check stubs are acceptable BCHA will make photo copies.) In cases where

		EIV reported employment and income information and is unable to provide acceptable documentation to support dispute	the applicant/participant cannot provide 6 consecutive check stubs the following are acceptable: payroll summary report, employer written statement, SS & SSI benefit notices, bank statements with a written statement from the income source, child support payment stubs, TANF and Food Stamp letters, and unemployment benefit letters. If the document is questionable the tenant must sign a consent/release of information form authorizing the third party source to confirm the information.
3	Written Third Party Verification Form	Medium-Low (Mandatory if written third party verification documents are not available or rejected by the PHA; and when the applicant or tenant is unable to provide acceptable documentation)	EIV Summary Report, Third Party Verification Tracking Form, Request for Verification of Employment. This level of third party is known as the old traditional third party verification. The BCHA standardized verification form must be sent to the third party source to complete and return. (can be faxed, mailed, or emailed)
2	Oral Third Party Verification	Low (mandatory if written third party verification is not available)	EIV Summary Report, Third Party Verification Tracking Form, Document sent to income source that was not returned, or document hand delivered by participant or applicant. This level is used to verify information that is incomplete, not clear, when the independent source fails to respond, etc. The staff must document in the tenant file the date and time of the phone call confirming the income, who they spoke to, the phone number of the source, and what was said.
1	Tenant Declaration	Low (Use as a last resort when unable to obtain any type of third party verification)	EIV Summary Report, Third Party Verification Tracking Form, Declaration statement provided by the participant/applicant. The participant provides an affidavit or notarized statement of reported income and/or expenses to BCHA. When self declaration is relied on the staff must document why third party verification is not available.

EIV must always be used as third party verification when possible. If EIV is used the participant must be allowed the opportunity to agree or disagree with the income used from EIV by signing the EIV PHA/Tenant Certification page.

If the participant disagrees with the information provided by EIV the Housing Authority must request written third party verification from the income source.

The BCHA requires the verification of income hand delivered by the tenant to be no more than sixty (60) days old from the date the voucher is issued, and no more than (90) days old from the date of the annual or interim recertification.

C. INFORMATION TO BE VERIFIED

The following information must be verified:

1. Zero and/or sporadic income status of household. Zero and/or sporadic income applicants and participant will be required to complete a family expense form at each certification or recertification. Every zero and/or sporadic income resident will be required to attend a face to face interim recertification monthly.
2. Full-time student status including High School students who are eighteen (18) years of age or older;
3. Current assets including assets disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years;
4. Childcare expenses when it allows an adult family member to be employed; look for work, or further his/her education;
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 that allow any adult family member, including the person with the disability, to be employed;
7. Legal identity;
8. U.S. citizenship/eligible immigration status;
9. Social Security Numbers for all family members six (6) years of age or older;
10. Familial/Marital status when needed for head, spouse, or co-head definition;
11. Disability for determination of allowances, deductions or requests for accommodation including need for a live in aide;
12. Time spent seeking employment when childcare is claimed for the activity; and
13. All sources of income.

D. RELEASE OF INFORMATION

As a condition of admission to, or continued occupancy of, any assisted unit, the Housing Authority will require the family head and such other family members eighteen (18) years of age and older to execute the HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/ Privacy Act Notice for release and consent for authorizing any depository or private source of income, or any Federal, state or local agency, to furnish or to release to the Housing Authority and to HUD such information as the PHA or HUD determines to be necessary. This includes a consent form for release of criminal/sex offender status information signed by each adult household member. The Housing Authority will furnish applicants and participants a Release of Information when collecting information to verify income. Refusal to cooperate with the HUD prescribed verification process as outlined in this Plan and HUD regulations will result in denial of admission or termination of tenancy.

E. AUTHORITY TO OBTAIN CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

The PHA is authorized by 24 CFR.5, subpart J to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement

agency and to use those records to screen applicants for admission to covered housing programs. Criminal and drug-related screening will also be done at the time of annual recertification and when a family moves.

24 CFR part 5, subpart J, §5.905 states that a PHA that administers a Housing Choice Voucher program must carry out background checks necessary to determine whether a member of a household applying for admission to any federally-assisted housing program is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement under a State Sex Offender Registration program.

F. PERMITTED USE AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

The use and disclosure of criminal records/sex offender registration records received by the PHA may only be used for applicant screening, continued participation, and/or termination of assistance. The PHA may disclose criminal conviction records as follows:

1. The officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the Housing Authority who have a job-related need to have access to the information. For example, if the Housing Authority terminating assistance to a Housing Choice Voucher participant on the basis of criminal activity/sex offender status as shown in criminal records, the records may be disclosed to PHA employees performing functions related to the termination, PHA attorney processing an eviction action or to the PHA hearing officer conducting an administrative grievance hearing concerning the proposed termination.
2. If the PHA obtains criminal records from a State or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime relevant to applicant screening or tenant lease enforcement or termination of assistance, the PHA must:

- Notify the head of household of the proposed action based on the information obtained; and
- Provide the subject of the record and the applicant or Section 8 participant a copy of such information and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information.

Note: This opportunity must be provided before a denial of admission, lease enforcement action or termination of assistance on the basis of such information.

3. Any other negligent or knowing action that is inconsistent with the statute or regulations could result in criminal penalties. Conviction for a misdemeanor and imposition of a penalty of not more than \$5,000 is the potential for:
 - Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of a PHA who knowingly and willfully requests or obtains any information concerning an applicant for, or tenant of the PHA under false pretenses; and
 - Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of a PHA who knowingly and willfully discloses any such information in any manner to any individual not entitled under any law to receive the information.
4. A PHA may be liable under civil law to any applicant for, or Section 8 participant of the PHA who is affected by either of the following:
 - A negligent or knowing disclosure of criminal records information obtained under statutory authority about such person by an officer, employee, or authorized representative of a PHA if the disclosure is not authorized under the statute or regulations; or
 - An applicant for, or assisted participant of the PHA may seek relief against the PHA for inappropriate disclosure by bringing a civil action for damages and such other relief as may be appropriate. The United States District Court in which the applicant or participant resides, in which the unauthorized action occurred, or in which the officer, employee, or representative of a PHA alleged to be responsible resides, has jurisdiction. Appropriate relief may include reasonable attorney’s fees and other litigation costs.

G. RECEIPT OF INFORMATION FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

When the law enforcement agency/state registration entity receives a PHA request, the agency must promptly release to the PHA a certified copy of criminal conviction records concerning the household member they have in their possession or under their control. National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records must be provided in accordance with NCIC procedures.

The law enforcement agency may charge a reasonable fee for this service but any fees charged by the agency for this service may not be passed on to the applicant.

H. CRIMINAL RECORDS

1. The PHA has established and implemented a system of records management that ensures that records received from a law enforcement agency are:
 - Maintained confidentially;
 - Not misused or improperly disseminated;
 - Destroyed once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation.
2. The records management requirements do not apply to sex offender registration information that is public information or is obtained by the PHA other than from a State or local agency responsible for the collection or maintenance of such information.

I. VERIFICATION OF INCOME

All Income will be verified, this may include but not limited to the following:

1. Gross Employment Income of all Household Members;
2. Social Security, Pensions, SSI and Disability Income;
3. Unemployment Compensation;
4. Welfare Payments or General Assistance;
5. Alimony or Child Support, Monetary or Not;
6. Net Income from a Business, Including Childcare and Home Sales;
7. Recurring Monetary Contributions and Gifts;
8. Zero and/or Sporadic Income Status;
9. Full-Time Student Status; or
10. All Income Excluded by Federal Mandate will be Verified for Reporting Purposes Only.

J. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

All assets to which any household member has access and income from assets will be verified. This may include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Checking Accounts;
2. Current Savings Accounts and Certificates of Deposit of all Household Members;
3. Property Owned or Financed by Household Members;
4. Cash Value of Life Insurance Policies;
5. Retirement/Pension Funds; or
6. Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value in Previous 24 Months

7. Trust Funds.

K. ADJUSTED/DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME

1. **Child care expense will be capped by the reasonable limits below.** The Housing Authority will verify:

- Eligibility for Childcare Expenses
- Reasonable cost for before and after school care
- Cost for Childcare

Reasonable Limits per week

- **Infant:** **\$165.00 per child**
- **Toddler :** **\$160.00 per child**
- **Pre-K:** **\$140.00 per child**
- **School Aged:** **\$160.00 per child**
- **Before and After School Care:** **\$ 80.00 per child**
- **In Home Childcare:** **\$165 .00 per child; (Private home)**

Any child care expense paid by another source cannot be included as a deduction towards the child care. The child care expense is only the amount the family member pays out of pocket that is not reimbursed by another source.

2. Documentation for verification of Over-the Counter Medical Expense

At no time can the PHA inquire about an applicant or participant’s medical diagnosis, or details or treatment for a disability or extent of nature of disability. If such information is received it must not be placed in the tenant’s file. It must be returned to the tenant or destroyed.

To verify over-the-counter medical expenses the tenant must provide receipts and a statement from the physician stating the over-the-counter medication is recommended for health maintenance.

3. Medical and Handicapped Assistance Expenses

Families who claim medical expenses or expenses to assist a person with disability will be required to submit a certification as to whether or not any expense payments have been, or will be, reimbursed by an outside source, as well as, proof of reimbursement of all medical expenses. Reimbursement of medical expenses must be reported on form HUD-50058.

4. Disability Assistance Expense Deduction

Families are entitled to deduction for un-reimbursed expenses for care attendants and auxiliary apparatus expenses for a member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including member disabled) to work. The allowable disability assistance expense is that portion that exceeds three percent of annual income. This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are eighteen (18) or over, and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

The PHA will verify:

- The disability;
- The un-reimbursed expenses for care or apparatus;
- Whether the expense is directly related to enabling employment; and
- Income earned due to the care or apparatus.

L. VERIFYING NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS

Non-financial factors that must be verified include, but are not limited to:

1. Legal Identity;
2. Marital Status;
3. Familial Relationships;
4. Permanent Absence of Adult Member;
5. Change in Family Composition;
6. Disability;
7. Funds Owed the BCHA or Other Housing Authorities;
8. Social Security Numbers

The PHA requires the applicant to provide Social Security Numbers for all family members, or certify that no Social Security Number has been issued. (Documentation is required to show why the Social Security Number has not been issued.)

VII. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS (HQS) INSPECTIONS:

It is the family's obligation to provide access to the assisted unit for all inspections scheduled by BCHA. If at any time the inspector is refused access to the assisted unit, a termination notice will be issued.

The inspector will not enter the assisted unit unattended. Should the Head of Household be unable to personally allow access to the unit, the following steps may be taken:

1. The Head of Household may have someone eighteen (18) years or older present in the unit to allow access to the inspector. The person designated to allow entry must sign the inspector's report to indicate who allowed access to the unit, prior to the inspection.
2. The Head of Household may prepare a signed statement allowing access to the inspector. This statement may be left with the apartment management office or given to the inspector prior to the inspection date. The statement will be applicable for that specific inspection only unless indicated otherwise by the Head of Household.

Upon arrival if the inspector is not given access as stated above, the inspector will indicate a No-Show Inspection. No-Show inspections will be rescheduled, however, repetitive No-Show inspections may also result in termination.

A. APPLICABLE QUALITY STANDARDS

Any housing unit prior to execution of the contract with the PHA must meet Housing Quality Standards (HQS) as set forth in 24 CFR 982.401. Local housing codes adopted by PHA must meet or exceed HQS requirements. When adopting Local Codes, the PHA will assure that the choice of housing will not be restricted by using those codes.

1. Local Housing Codes
 - a. There must be screens on all windows designed to open and/or designed to have screens.
 - b. Bathroom must have some means of privacy.
 - c. The Brazoria County Housing Authority enforces the Texas Lock Laws. (The unit exterior doors must have proper working locks and in compliance with the Texas Property Code requirements regarding security devices for residential tenancies.

B. INITIAL HQS INSPECTION

The unit must be ready for inspection within two (2) weeks from the date the Request for Tenancy Approval is submitted to the Housing Authority. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the PHA.

1. The Initial Inspection will be conducted to:
 - a. Determine if the unit and property meet the HQS defined in this Plan and as required by HUD.
 - b. Document the current condition of the unit to assist in future evaluations as to whether or not the condition of the unit exceeds normal wear and tear.
 - c. Document the information to be used for determination of rent-reasonableness.
2. If the unit fails the initial Housing Quality Standards inspection, the family and owner/landlord will be advised to notify the PHA once repairs are completed.
3. The owner/landlord may be given up to thirty (30) days to correct the items noted as “Fail”. At the inspector’s discretion depending on the amount and complexity of work to be done the inspector may allow less time for repairs or may extend the time beyond thirty days for extenuating circumstances, such as bad weather or a part needed for the repair that cannot be located.
4. The owner/landlord will be allowed up to two (2) re-inspections for repair work to be completed not to exceed thirty (30) days unless approved.
5. If the time period given by the Inspector to correct the repairs has elapsed, or the maximum number of failed re-inspections has occurred, the family may select another unit within the time limit remaining on the Voucher.
6. For PHA’s with one thousand two hundred fifty (1250) or less units, the inspection should be made within fifteen (15) days from the date the unit is available for inspection.
7. For PHA’s with one thousand two hundred fifty (1250) or more units, the inspection should be made within a “reasonable period” of time.

C. ANNUAL HQS INSPECTIONS

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) published Notice PIH 2013-17 allowing Housing Authorities to use photos in concert with the form HUD 52580 or 52580A (inspection form) to document the condition of the assisted unit. HUD also issued PIH Notice 2016-05 relating to biennial and alternative inspections protocols. Annual inspections shall be conducted within the twelve month period as required, unless there has been an Emergency or Disaster Declaration for Brazoria County, in which a biennial inspection may be declared on units that require inspections during the declaration. If the unit fails for any reason, the inspector may use discretion as to utilize photos and/or a statement signed by the owner and tenant that the corrections have been completed, and the inspector agrees that the documentation provided by the owner and tenant is acceptable for the unit to pass inspection. This process is to be used for annual inspections, inspections requested by the tenant or landlord. It is not suggested that this process be used for units where the landlord fails to maintain the unit in good condition at all times. This process can be used for annual inspection, special inspections, but is not allowed for initial inspections.

HUD’s 2014 appropriations allows Housing Authorities to conduct inspections and PIH Notice 2016-5 allows Housing Authorities to adopt alternative inspection protocols.

1. Annual inspections shall be conducted within twelve (12) months of the last full inspection, unless there is an Emergency or Disaster Declaration for Brazoria County. The scheduled annual inspection cannot be postponed by the owner or tenant to allow for repairs. The unit must be inspected as scheduled. Any noted deficiencies will be identified, allowing time for the owner/tenant to make corrections. The tenant is ultimately responsible for allowing entry for the annual inspection. Two (2) no entries constitutes a fail status and possible termination.

2. In the event that an Emergency or Disaster Declaration has been issued, for the safety of the staff and the clients, biennial inspections may be imposed for the recommended period.
3. HQS deficiencies, which cause a unit to fail, must be corrected by the owner/ landlord unless it is a fail for which the tenant/participant is responsible.
4. The family must allow the Housing Authority to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.
5. Reasonable hours to conduct an inspection are between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
6. The family and owner will be notified in writing at least two weeks in advance of the scheduled inspection. (An inspection may be scheduled by phone with at least a one day notice to the owner and tenant.)
7. The inspector must conduct the annual inspection and sight any deficiencies. However, if the annual inspection fails, the inspector may use discretion to determine whether the owner’s pictures, work orders and/or receipts are sufficient evidence that the repair(s) were completed. The owner and tenant must provide a signed statement that the repairs(s) were completed (This process cannot be used for quality control inspections, initial inspections, life threatening deficiencies or unsafe conditions that appear to be harmful to the family).
8. The family is responsible for ensuring that the Housing Authority is able to gain entry for the inspection. Failure to gain entry to the unit for the inspection and any subsequent re-inspection is a violation of the family’s obligations and grounds for termination.
9. Time Standards for Repairs
 - a. Life-threatening HQS fail items, must be corrected by the owner/landlord or resident, if responsible, within twenty-four (24) hours of notification.
 - b. For non-emergency items, repairs must be made within thirty (30) days.
 - c. Extensions may be granted for not more than thirty (30) days in lieu of abatement in the following cases:
 - There is an unavoidable delay in completing repairs due to difficulties in obtaining parts.
 - Exterior painting or roof repair can’t be done due to inclement weather.
 - The extension will be made for a period of time not to exceed thirty (30) days. At the end of that time, if the work is not completed, the HAP may be abated or the contract terminated.

D. SPECIAL/COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS

1. If at any time the family or owner/landlord notifies the Housing Authority that the unit does not meet Housing Quality Standards, an inspection may be conducted.
2. The Housing Authority may also conduct a special inspection based on information from third-parties such as neighbors or public officials.
3. The Housing Authority may inspect only the items that were reported, but if the Inspector notices additional deficiencies that would cause the unit to fail HQS the item must be documented, and the responsible party will be required to make the necessary repairs.
4. The owner and tenant will be provided a notice with a copy of the inspection report identifying the HQS violations. The notice will specify the time allowed for the items to be corrected and the date the inspector will return for re-inspection.
5. The fail items are identified as tenant or owner responsible and a time frame will be given for repairs to be corrected.
6. If the anniversary date is within one hundred twenty (120) days of a special inspection, the special inspection may be categorized as “Annual” and all annual procedures will be followed.

E. NUMBER OF TIMES A UNIT CAN BE INSPECTED

A unit that fails inspection can be inspected no more than three times within a thirty (30) day period for an annual inspection, an initial, relocation, or change of unit. After that time the tenant may be required to find another unit.

F. MOVE-OUT INSPECTIONS

BCHA will only conduct a move-out inspection at the written request of the owner. The request must be submitted within ten (10) days of the date the tenant vacated the unit. The Housing Authority will not accept a request for a move-out inspection after the tenth day. In extenuating circumstances, the Housing Authority may waive this time frame; example, if the owner has to file eviction. The request for the move-out inspection must include an itemized list of damages charged against the tenant. The landlord must send a copy of the same letter to the tenant at the last known address or an address provided by the tenant. In accordance with state and local law, the itemized list sent to the tenant must include the cost for repair for each item as well as any other charges in accordance with the lease minus the security deposit.

The unit will be inspected within fourteen (14) days from the date the Housing Authority receives the landlord’s itemized list. The move-out inspection will only include the items the landlord listed as damages. No additional items will be considered during or after the inspection. Landlords are responsible to complete a thorough inspection of their unit prior to requesting a move-out inspection. A copy of the Housing Authority’s move-out inspection will be sent to the owner/landlord and tenant.

After the move-out inspection is completed the Housing Authority will schedule an appointment with the family to discuss family responsibility relative to the damages charged by the landlord and the information listed in the inspection report.

The Housing Authority may take action against the family in accordance with HUD regulations to terminate program assistance to the family for items identified as beyond normal wear and tear that is not covered by the security deposit, unless the family provides evidence that the damaged items were corrected. BCHA will not take responsibility or be a party to special arrangements made between the landlord and the tenant for correcting the damages or payment arrangements. **The Housing Authority will not take action against the tenant after the HAP contract has ended.**

The tenant may also request a move-out inspection to evidence the condition of the unit at the time of move-out.

G. QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS

1. Quality Control inspections will be performed by a supervisor or other qualified staff member using the sample size required for supervisory quality control reviews pursuant to SEMAP regulations. BCHA determines the number of quality control re-inspections by randomly selecting from the number of full inspections conducted during the month. The purpose of Quality Control inspections is to ascertain whether each Inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections, and to ensure that there is consistency among Inspectors in application of the HQS.
2. The results of the inspections are reviewed with the Inspector for any discrepancies.
3. Housing Quality Standards Control Inspections Reports are compared with Annual Inspection Reports recently completed by inspection staff. Discrepancies between the two (2) inspection reports are evaluated. Discrepancies categorized as Inspector error are catalogued and reviewed with the Inspector. The review is to be instructional and informational, not punitive.

H. LIFE-THREATENING HQS DEFICIENCIES

1. Items of an emergency nature must be corrected by the owner/landlord or resident, whoever is responsible, within twenty-four (24) hours of notice by the Inspector.
2. If the emergency repair item(s) are not corrected in the time period required by the PHA and the owner/landlord is responsible, the housing assistance payment will be abated and the HAP contract will be terminated.

3. If the emergency repair item(s) are not corrected in the period required and it is an HQS breach that is a family obligation, assistance to the family may be terminated.

I. CONSEQUENCES IF OWNER/LANDLORD IS RESPONSIBLE (NON-EMERGENCY ITEMS)

1. If it is determined that a unit fails to meet Housing Quality Standards, and the owner/landlord whose responsible fails to correct the necessary repair(s) within the time period specified by the Housing Authority, the assistance payment to the owner/landlord will be abated.
 - a. Prior to the abatement, a Notice of Abatement will be sent to the owner/landlord stating the necessary repairs that must be corrected by a specified date, or the payment to the owner will be abated at the end of the month.

Example: The owner receives a notice of violation in June to correct deficiencies by July 20th or the payment will be abated on July 31st. If the owner corrects the repairs on or prior to July 31st the payment to the owner will continue. The owner will not receive payment on August 1st if corrections are not made by July 31st. (7420.10G Voucher Program Guidebook, page 10-28 and 10-29).
 - b. The Housing Authority may inspect abated units within fourteen (14) days of the owner’s/landlord’s notification that the work has been completed.
 - c. If the owner/landlord makes repairs during the abatement period, payment will resume on the day the unit passes inspection.
 - d. The Housing Authority will advise owners/landlords and tenant/participant of when the re-inspection will take place and request owner/landlord/tenant to be present.
 - e. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner/landlord for the period of time the rent was abated and the unit did not comply with HQS.
2. Termination of Contract
 - a. If the owner/landlord is responsible for repairs, and fails to correct all the deficiencies cited prior to the repair deadline or extension, the contract may be terminated.
 - b. The Housing Authority will send a letter to the owner advising of the contract termination date. On the same date a letter will be sent to the tenant advising of their right to relocate and to contact the Housing Authority to receive a Request for Tenancy Approval.
 - c. If repairs are completed before the effective termination date, the termination may be rescinded if the tenant/participant chooses to remain in the unit.

J. DETERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

1. Certain HQS deficiencies are considered the responsibility of the family:
 - a. Resident-paid utilities not in service;
 - b. Failure to provide or maintain family-supplied appliances; and
 - c. Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond “normal wear and tear” is defined as items which would be charged against the resident’s security deposit under state law or court practice.
2. The owner/landlord is responsible for all other HQS violations, which includes smoke alarms.
3. The owner/landlord is responsible for vermin (including pests, insects and parasites) infestation even if caused by the family’s living habits. However, if such infestation is serious and repeated, it may be considered a lease violation and the owner/landlord may evict for serious or repeated violation of the lease. The PHA may terminate the family’s assistance due to repetitive violations.
4. The Inspector will make a determination of owner/landlord or family responsibility during the inspection.

5. If the family is responsible but the owner/landlord carries out repairs, the owner/landlord may bill the family for the cost of the repairs and the family's file will be noted.

K. CONSEQUENCES IF FAMILY IS RESPONSIBLE

1. For HQS deficiencies that are determined to be the responsibility of the family, the family will be responsible for making the corrections within thirty (30) days. If the repair(s) or correction(s) are not made within the specified time period, the PHA will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce family obligations that may include termination of assistance. The owner's/landlord's rent will not be abated for items that are the family's responsibility.
2. However, if the corrections are not made by the family, the HAP Contract will terminate causing the HAP subsidy to terminate.

L. OTHER MEANS OF VERIFYING CORRECTIONS TO HQS VIOLATIONS

BCHA is responsible for ensuring that all units approved for the program meets Housing Quality Standards (HQS) with a visual inspection of the unit. BCHA must verify and document that each unit that enters the Housing Choice Voucher Program meets Housing Quality Standards.

In certain cases the Housing Authority may accept other forms of verification other than a visual re-inspection of the unit to determine if the unit meets Housing Quality Standards. The BCHA may permit the use of receipts along with a written statement from both the tenant and owner certifying that the repairs were corrected. The tenant and owner may be terminated from the program if it is later determined that they falsified information.

This process can only be used for an annual re-inspection of a fail, fail re-inspection for a complaint, or re-inspection for a special inspection. This process does not include the inspection or re-inspection for initials, relocations, port-in or change of unit.

The following procedures must be followed:

1. The Housing Authority will permit this form of verification only for a re-inspection after the unit fails the annual inspection, complaint inspection or a special inspection.
2. This type of verification is not to be used if the unit failed inspection for HQS violations that were sighted as life threatening or serious health and safety violations.
3. Examples when this type of verification can be used: missing window screens, cracked window, chipped tile, hole in wall, extermination, etc. Not limited to the items listed.
4. If the unit is selected for a quality control supervisory inspection the inspector will include the items approved through the receipts and certifications from the tenant and landlord to confirm the repair.

The supervisor for inspections must approve this process before use to ensure it is consistent with the terms of the HAP Contract.

VIII. REQUEST FOR TENANCY APPROVAL, DISAPPROVAL OF OWNER/LANDLORD, RENT REASONABLENESS, EXECUTION OF LEASE AND HAP CONTRACT, AND RENT INCREASE

A. REQUEST FOR TENANCY APPROVAL

1. The family is responsible for finding a suitable unit and if the owner/landlord is willing to lease the unit under the program, the family must submit to the Housing Authority, no later than the expiration date listed on the voucher, a completed Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA). (The family can only submit one RTA at a time.) The RTA (HUD form 52517) must be in the form and manner required by the PHA for review and approval. The unit should be ready for inspection at the time the RTA is

submitted. The unit will be inspected within fourteen (14) days from the date the Housing Authority receives the RTA or the date available for inspection.

The Request for Tenancy Approval includes:

- ❖ The distribution of utilities and appliances;
- ❖ Certification that the rent charged is not more than the rent charged for unassisted units;
- ❖ Certification that the owner is not a prohibited relative of any family member;
- ❖ Lead-based paint disclosure;
- ❖ Notice that the PHA has not screened the family for behavior and suitability for tenancy, such screening is the responsibility of the owner.

2. Before approving the assisted tenancy, the Housing Authority must ensure that the following program requirements are met:

- ❖ The unit is eligible
- ❖ The unit has been inspected and meets HQS
- ❖ The lease includes the tenancy addendum.
- ❖ Rent charged by the owner is reasonable.
- ❖ The owner and the tenant must have executed a lease including the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum.
- ❖ The PHA must ensure that there are no conflicts of interest and that the owner can be approved.
- ❖ Families receiving Housing Choice Voucher assistance for the first time, and families already on the program who move for whatever the reason and where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the Housing Authority will ensure that the family share does not exceed 40% of the monthly-adjusted income. The Housing Authority must ensure that the family is advised that their share of the rent cannot exceed forty percent (40%) of the adjusted income.
- ❖ For units built prior to 1978, the owner/landlord must either:
 Certify that the unit, common areas, and exterior have been found to be free of lead-based paint by a certified inspection; or
 Provide a lead-based paint disclosure statement.

B. ELIGIBLE UNIT TYPES

The unit selected by the participant must be acceptable under HUD guidelines. The following unit types may be acceptable in the Housing Choice Voucher Program:

1. Single family detached homes, duplexes, multi-plexus, garden apartments, condominiums, townhouses, high-rises and other multi-family rental housing structures;
2. Manufactured homes where the tenant leases the mobile home and pad;
3. Manufacture homes where the tenant owns the mobile home and lease the pad;
4. Independent Group Residents;
5. Congregate Housing;
6. Single Room Occupancy Facilities;

Hotels, motels, nursing homes, colleges or school dormitories, other types disallowed by HUD regulations, or a unit occupied by its owner or a person with interest in the dwelling unit, are not eligible types of housing.

C. PHA’S APPROVAL OF THE TENANCY

1. The Housing Authority will ensure that the following program requirements have been met prior to approving the Request for Tenancy Approval:
 - a. The unit is eligible;
 - b. The unit has been inspected by the Housing Authority and meets HQS;
 - c. The executed lease includes the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum;
 - d. The proposed rent by the owner/landlord is reasonable.
2. The Housing Authority will not approve a Request for Tenancy Approval if the unit that is chosen is one of the following:
 - a. Public or Indian housing unit;
 - b. Unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
 - c. Nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical or nursing services;
 - d. College or other school dormitories;
 - e. Units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions; or
 - f. Unit occupied by the owner or by a person with interest in the dwelling unit.

D. NOTIFICATION TO FAMILY AND OWNER/LANDLORD

1. The Housing Authority will promptly notify the family and the owner/landlord of approval of the Request for Tenancy Approval.
2. The Housing Authority will promptly notify the family and the owner/landlord of disapproval of the Request for Tenancy Approval. The notification will provide the reason(s) for disapproval. The notification will also provide the owner/landlord and family with an opportunity to correct the problems within thirty (30) days.

E. THE HOUSING AUTHORITY’S DISAPPROVAL OF OWNER/LANDLORD

1. The Housing Authority will not approve an assisted tenancy if:
 - a. The owner/landlord is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial or participation;
 - b. The federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner/landlord for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements and such action is pending; or
 - c. A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.
2. The PHA will not approve an assisted tenancy if the lease is executed between relatives. That is, if the owner/landlord of the unit is related to any member of the assisted family.
3. The PHA will not approve contracts in which any of the following parties have current interest in the HAP contract, or will have an interest in the HAP contract for one year thereafter.
 - Present or former member or officer of the Housing Authority, except a participant commissioner;
 - Employee of the PHA or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the PHA who formulates policy or influences program decisions;
 - Public official, member of a governing body, or state or local legislator who exercises functions or responsibilities related to the program; or
 - Members of the U. S. Congress.

F. HOUSING AUTHORITY’S DISCRETION TO DISAPPROVE OWNER/LANDLORD

The Housing Authority, at its discretion, will disapprove an owner/landlord for any of the specific reasons listed below:

1. Violation of obligations under one or more HAP contracts;
2. Acts of fraud, bribery or other corrupt or criminal acts in connection with any federal housing programs;
3. Participation in any drug related activity or any violent criminal activity; a registered sex offender;
4. Current or previous practice on non-compliance with HQS and/or state and local housing codes or with applicable housing standards for units leased under any other federal housing programs;
5. Current or prior history or refusing to evict housing choice voucher program or other assisted housing tenants for activity by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest, or another person(s) under the control of any member of the household that:
 - Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
 - Threatens the health or safety of residents, PHA employees, or owner employees;
 - Threatens the neighbors’ health or safety, or neighbors’ right to peaceful enjoyment of their residence; or
 - Engages in drug related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.
6. Fails to pay state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessments.

G. RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The Housing Authority must ensure that the rents charged by the owner to Housing Choice Voucher participants are reasonable in comparisons to rents charged for unassisted units in the market place/area. The market place/area for the purpose of determining reasonable rent is defined as the area in which the assisted unit or unit to be assisted is located. The Housing Authority must compare the rents for similar unassisted units on the premises (within the complex or immediate area) to the requested rent for the assisted unit. (Premises may be defined as apartment complexes, town homes, duplexes, etc.) If rent reasonable cannot be determined within the market area where the unit is located the Housing Authority may locate a comparable unassisted unit up to five (5) miles from where the assisted unit is located.

Reasonable Rent

1. The Housing Authority will not enter into a Housing Assistance Contract with an owner until it is determined that the initial rent to the owner/landlord is reasonable in comparison to rents charged for unassisted units in the private market. If the owner does not accept the reasonable rent the tenant will be required to locate another unit.
2. The Housing Authority will re-determine rent reasonableness when the owner/landlord requests an increase in the contract rent for the unit, and if there is a five percent (5%) decrease in the published FMRs.
3. The Housing Authority must determine whether the rent to an owner is reasonable in comparison to rents for other comparable unassisted units. In determination of reasonable rent the Housing Authority will consider some or all the following HUD factors:
 - Size (number of bedrooms/square footage);
 - Location;
 - Quality;
 - Amenities (bathrooms, dishwasher, air conditioning, etc.);
 - Housing Services;
 - Age of unit;

- Unit Type;
 - Utilities; and
 - Maintenance.
4. The following basic methodology may be used to certify that the requested rent is reasonable in relation to rents being charged for unassisted units:
 - a. PHA collects the required data concerning the unit to be assisted from the Request for Tenancy Approval and during the inspection.
 - b. Data for comparable unassisted units may be collected from the following sources:
 - Multiple Listing Service;
 - Newspapers and owner/landlord interviews;
 - Other methods as needed;
 - Owner/agent questionnaires;
 - On-site visits;
 - Real Estate Agents.
 - c. Rent rolls may be requested from owner/agents if needed to determine if the rents charged for unassisted units in a complex are comparable to the rents charged for the assisted unit.
 5. The Housing Authority must re-determine rent reasonableness if directed by HUD. The HA may elect to re-determine rent reasonableness at any other time. At all times during the assisted tenancy, the rent to owner/landlord may not exceed the most recent rent reasonableness determined by the Housing Authority.
 6. The owner/landlord will be advised that by accepting each monthly housing assistance payment he/she will be certifying that:
 - a. The rent to owner/landlord is not more than rent charged by the owner/landlord for comparable unassisted units on the premises;
 - b. The assisted family is currently occupying the unit;
 - c. The assisted family is not in violation of lease obligations; and
 - d. The owner/landlord is in compliance with the terms of the Section 8 HAP Contract.

H. EXECUTION OF THE HAP CONTRACT |

1. The tenant and the landlord/owner must enter and execute a written lease agreement for the unit
2. The owner/landlord and tenant must execute the HUD mandated Lease Addendum after the owner's/ landlord's lease is approved by PHA. If the PHA determines that the proposed lease is unacceptable, the owner/landlord has ten (10) calendar days to amend it and resubmit it to the PHA.
3. The HAP contract will only be executed on the first day of the following month after the unit passes HQS inspection. The effective date of a conventional lease must coincide with the effective date of the HAP contract.
4. Per the 24 CFR 982.305 the HAP contract must be executed no later than sixty (60) calendar days from the beginning of the lease term and contract effective date. The PHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed.
5. Per the 24 CFR 982.305 ©(4) Any HAP contract executed after the sixty (60) day period is void, and the Housing Authority may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner.
6. The lease must be consistent with the HAP contract and state and local laws.

7. The landlord must use the same lease for the assisted as well as the unassisted residents. A different lease cannot be created by the owner to be used for assisted residents.
8. Defines “resident’s legal capacity” as having legal capacity under state and local law and that “the resident is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the lease against the owner.”
9. At a minimum, the lease must include:
 - a. The residents’ and owner’s/landlord’s name.
 - b. The term of the lease (and any conditions of renewal).
 - c. The monthly rent to owner/landlord (Must reflect the same monthly rent amount as listed on the HAP contract) no side agreement can be made between the tenant and owner/landlord for a different rent.
 - d. Specifications regarding which utilities and appliances are furnished by the owner/landlord and which by the tenant.
10. Conditions under which execution of a new HAP contract and the Housing Authority’s approval of the lease would be required:
 - Change in owner/landlord or tenant provided utilities or appliances. Under these circumstances a new HAP document will be executed showing the changes in the responsibility of payment of utilities and/or appliances. This will be a REVISED HAP locked in as an interim and all other components of the original HAP will remain in effect.
 - Changes in the term of the lease.
 - Family’s move to a new unit in the same building or complex.
11. Changes to the contract rent does not necessitate a new contract, however a new lease is required.

I. RENT INCREASE

The owner/landlord must submit a written request for a rental increase in accordance with the HAP Contract.

The owner/landlord must notify the Housing Authority in writing of a contract rental increase sixty (60) days before such increase goes into effect. The owner/landlord is required to notify the tenant of the change in the rent to owner in accordance with the lease provisions. However, the owner/landlord cannot raise the rent during the initial term of the lease. The new rent to owner must be approved by the Housing Authority.

If the owner/landlord submits a request for a rental increase less than sixty days of the anniversary date of the HAP contract, the rental increase if approved will be effective sixty days from the date the request is received by the Housing Authority.

Rental increases are considered any time an increase is allowed under the term of the lease. The landlord must provide documentation of any lease renewal. The landlord must provide the Housing Authority a sixty (60) day advance notice of any changes in the amount of the total contract rent. The effective date of the new contract rent (if approved) is the first of the month following the sixtieth day, or the sixtieth day if it falls on the first of a month.

Upon receipt of the notice of rent increase the PHA must determine if the increased rent meets the rent reasonableness standard. In areas where there is rent control, the PHA must determine whether or not rent control restrictions also impact the rent increase.

In cases where the Housing Authority cannot justify the rent increase through rent reasonableness causing the rent increase to be denied, the owner/landlord must be notified in writing. The owner/landlord may appeal the Housing Authority’s decision. The owner/landlord will be given the opportunity to provide the Housing Authority with non-assisted comparable units from within the complex, or the immediate area of the assisted unit. The Housing Authority will review and verify the information provided by the owner/landlord.

However, if the Housing Authority cannot justify the approval of the rental increase, the tenant/participant cannot assume the burden of paying the difference. If the owner/landlord insists on increasing the rent the tenant will be notified that the rental increase is not approved. The landlord/owner is required to give the tenant notice in

accordance with the terms of the lease and that they must move in order to receive continued rental assistance. The Housing Authority must issue the tenant a voucher and necessary documents to locate a new unit.

An owner/landlord can only request a rental increase in compliance with the terms of the lease.

J. MANUFACTURED HOMEOWNERS LEASING SPACE

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a manufactured home space is forty percent (40%) of the published two (2) bedroom FMR. The Housing Authority has established utility allowances for manufactured home space rental. For the first twelve months of the initial lease term only, the utility allowance includes an amount for a utility hook-up charge if the family actually incurred a hook-up charge because of a move. This allowance will not be given to a family that leases in place. The utility allowance for a manufactured home does not include the cost of digging a well or installing a septic system.

The HAP for a manufactured home space under the Housing Choice Voucher Program is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the (gross) manufactured home space rent minus the TTP. The space rent is the sum of the rent to the owner for the manufactured home space, any charges for maintenance and management provided by the owner, and the utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities.

Initially, and annually thereafter the Housing Authority must determine that the rent for the manufactured home space is reasonable based on rents for comparable manufactured home spaces.

IX. PAYMENT STANDARDS

A. ESTABLISHING THE PAYMENT STANDARDS

Each year, the Housing Authority will review its Payment Standards to determine whether adjustments are needed for some or all bedroom sizes. The Housing Authority must establish its Payment Standards within the basic range of ninety to one hundred ten percent (90-110%) of the HUD published Fair Market Rent (FMR). If HUD increases or decreases the FMR the Housing Authority must make sure that the payment standards selected by the Housing Authority stay within the basic range. Payment Standards established below ninety percent (90%) and above one hundred ten percent (110%) percent of the fortieth percent of the fortieth percentile FMR requires HUD’s approval.

B. WHEN TO USE THE NEW PAYMENT STANDARDS

The Payment Standards are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary immediately after HUD publishes the final Fair Market Rents for Existing Housing. Staff will begin using the new payment standards after Commissioner’s Court approval. The new payment standards are to be used during the family’s annual reexamination, if the family moves, and for new admission. The effective date for the annual reexamination, move, or new admission cannot be prior to the approval by Commissioner’s Court.

C. FACTORS THE HOUSING AUTHORITY MAY REVIEW ANNUALLY FOR CHANGES TO THE PAYMENT STANDARD

The Housing Authority on an annual basis will review the adequacy of its payment standards within sixty (60) days prior to October when the final FMR are published by HUD. Consideration will be given to the following to determine if changes are necessary:

1. Whether the current Payment Standards are so low that families are only able to find housing in areas of poverty and minority concentration.
2. Whether a large number of the family’s rent burden is such that their rent portion exceed 30 percent of the income due to the fact that the owner/landlord gross rent levels are above the Housing Authority’s Payment Standard.
3. Availability of suitable vacant units with rent below the payment standard especially for large family households (three bedroom units and larger);
4. Size and quality of units selected by families;

5. The average amount of time it takes voucher holders to locate a suitable unit;
6. Voucher holders whose vouchers expire without leasing because of the lack of available units;
7. Rent reasonableness data;
8. The local rental market rates in various locations throughout the county.
9. Rents charged by Tax Credit Properties; and
10. Whether rents are much higher in certain parts of the County than others giving consideration to whether it may be necessary to establish one or more separate payment standard amounts for certain areas of the County to allow families to be able to seek housing in areas with low concentration of poverty and minorities.

D. WHEN THE PAYMENT STANDARDS DECREASE/LOWERS

If the payment standard is decreased, the lower payment standard amount will not be applied 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 the Housing Authority lowered the payment standard.

Decreases in the applicable payment standard due to changes in family size or composition are effective as of the next regular annual reexamination following the change. At that time, the new family size will be used to determine the payment standard.

E. MAXIMUM INITIAL RENT BURDEN

1. Families receiving initial assistance or on the program moving to a new unit, may not pay more than forty percent (40%) of monthly adjusted income towards rent;
2. This does not apply if family stays in the unit; but
3. Is applicable with each move.

F. PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATION

During the annual evaluation process, the Housing Authority may use the above data to determine what impact an increase in the payment standard will have on the number of families who can be assisted.

X. OWNER/LANDLORD RESPONSIBILITY FOR SCREENING RESIDENTS

A. OWNER/LANDLORD SCREENING

1. Listing a family on the Housing Authority’s waiting list, or selecting a family for participation in the program, is not a representation by the Housing Authority to the owner/landlord about the family’s expected behavior, or the family’s suitability for tenancy. At or before the Housing Authority’s approval to lease a unit, the Housing Authority must inform the owner/landlord that the Housing Authority has not screened the family’s behavior or suitability for tenancy and that such screening is the owner’s/landlord’s own responsibility.
2. Owners/landlords are permitted and encouraged to screen families on the basis of their tenancy histories. An owner/landlord may consider a family’s background with respect to such factors as:
 - a. Payment of rent and utility bills;
 - b. Caring for a unit and premises;
 - c. Respecting the rights of others to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing;
 - d. Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the life, safety or property of others; and

- e. Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

B. HOUSING AUTHORITY RELEASE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE FAMILY

1. If requested in writing, the Housing Authority must give the owner/landlord:
 - a. The family’s current and prior address (as shown in the Housing Authority’s records); and
 - b. The name and address (if known to the PHA) of the owner/landlord at the family’s current and prior address.
2. If the family wants to lease a new dwelling unit, the Housing Authority may offer the owner/ landlord (with a written request from the landlord/owner) other information in the Housing Authority possession, about the family, including documented information about the tenancy history of family member, or about drug-trafficking by family members. Only information that is either public record or first-hand knowledge by the Housing Authority may be provided. The Housing Authority’s legal counsel must approve the release of any other information.
3. The Housing Authority will give the family a statement of the Housing Authority’s policy on providing information to owners/landlords. The statement will be included in the information packet that is given to a family selected to participate in the program.
4. The Housing Authority will limit use and disclosure of family information for program related purposes only. Exception to this policy would apply to law enforcement agencies.

XI. PAYMENTS TO OWNERS/LANDLORDS

The Housing Authority and landlord/owner must execute the HAP contract no later than sixty (60) calendar days from the beginning of the lease term. The Housing Authority must not make any housing assistance payments to the landlord/owner until the HAP contract has been executed by both the owner and the Housing Authority. (A complete lease with Addendums must be included.)

A. WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE

The payment to the landlord/owner will only include the initial lease term for those days in which the unit was under a lease approved by the Housing Authority. The unit must be occupied by the family. Any HAP contract executed after sixty (60) days is void, and the Housing Authority cannot make any housing assistance payment to the landlord/owner. The family will be notified that the landlord has not executed the HAP contract within the time frame allowed by HUD, and the family will be required to contact the Housing Authority to relocate if they wish to receive rental assistance.

The owner/landlord must comply with the terms and provisions of the HAP contract to receive or continue to receive payment. The Housing Authority makes housing assistance payments directly to the owner/landlord. The family pays their share directly to the owner. All payments are computed according to HUD approved formulas and schedules.

Payment to the owner/landlord is made monthly at the beginning of each month. Housing Assistance payment is made only during the HAP contract and lease term. The tenant must continue to occupy the unit for payment to be made.

If the lease term begins after the first of the month the payment to the owner/landlord is prorated for that month.

The amount of the housing assistance payment is subject to change during the term of the HAP contract due to changes in the family income, household composition, etc. Both the family and the owner/landlord are provided notices in writing of the change.

The owner/landlord may not charge extra for items customarily included in rents in the locality or provided at no additional cost to the unsubsidized residents on the premises.

B. OTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE OWNER/LANDLORD PAYMENT

1. Annual rent increases are effective the first day of the lease and HAP contract anniversary month. The owner/landlord must submit the request for a rental increase sixty (60) days prior to the anniversary date. If the owner/landlord submits the request late the effective date will be sixty days after receipt of the landlord/owner request.
2. The HAP payments to landlords/owners are usually processed the first week of each month.
3. Payments are made to the owners/landlords by check. Tenant’s Utility Reimbursement payments are made directly to the tenant.

C. CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP/PAYEE

The owner may not assign the HAP contract to a new owner without prior written consent of the Housing Authority. The new owner must provide proof of ownership, such as a recorded deed, title transfer, legal sale documents, etc.

If the HAP payee changes (change in payee only not a change in ownership) to another payee the Housing Authority must be provided with a written request from the owner before the change is made. The change will be made only upon receipt of the written request accompanied by any legal documentation, such as a management agreement, legal sale documents, management agreement and the W-9, etc.

D. HAP LATE PAYMENTS TO OWNERS/LANGLORDS

HAP contract provides for penalties against the Housing Authority for late payment of the HAP. If housing assistance payments are not paid promptly when due after the first two calendar months of the HAP contract term, the Housing Authority may pay the owner penalties in accordance with generally accepted practices and law, as applicable in the local housing market, governing penalties for late payment by a tenant. Late payments criteria are as follows:

1. The Housing Authority is not obligated to any late payment penalty if HUD determines that late payment is due to factors beyond the Housing Authority’s control.
2. The owner/landlord must charge both assisted and non-assisted residents the same penalty for late payment (the same late payment amount would apply to the Housing Authority if the HAP payment is late).
3. The owner/landlord cannot charge the resident for late rent payments, if the Housing Authority payment is late;
4. Late fee will be paid from the Administrative fees income and reserve;
5. The Housing Authority will not be penalized for circumstances that are beyond their control;
6. The HAP payment is considered received once it has been mailed or electronically deposited by the PHA; and
7. The first HAP payment of a contract is not considered for a late payment.

XII. ANNUAL AND INTERIM RE-CERTIFICATION

A. ANNUAL RE-CERTIFICATION

It is required by HUD that the family’s income and composition be reexamined at least annually to determine continued eligibility. The family’s annual recertification date changes when the family moves to a new unit.

A notice and information is sent to the families sixty (60) to ninety (90) days prior to the anniversary date to be filled out and returned to the Housing Authority by a specific date. Families are not required to come into the office for the annual recertification unless they plan to relocate. The Housing Authority has discretion to schedule appointments for the annual recertification or conduct the annual recertification by mail. The

procedures are as follows:

1. Reexamination of family income and composition will be conducted at least annually for families in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The family will be requested to provide information on income, assets, allowances and deductions, and family composition at least annually.
2. Families will be obligated to supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary for use in regularly scheduled reexaminations or an interim reexamination.
3. Families must submit consent forms for obtaining wage and claim information from Federal, State, or local agencies to furnish or release to the PHA such information determined necessary.
4. The PHA will obtain and document in the family's file the third-party verification received or document why it is not available.
5. The annual recertification date shall be the first of the month in which the HAP contract was executed. (The lease effective date must be in conjunction with the effective date of the HAP contract.)
6. Families may move with approval by the Housing Authority to another dwelling unit at the time of the annual recertification.
7. Income limits will not be used as a test for continued eligibility at recertification.
8. Reexamination Notices are sent to the Family
 - a. The Housing Authority will maintain a reexamination tracking system and at least ninety (90) days in advance of the scheduled annual reexamination effective date, the head of household will be notified by mail that she/he is required to attend a reexamination interview, or return the documents provided by a specified date (or rescheduled in advance if the scheduled date is unacceptable).
 - b. The notice will inform the family what documents the family must return or bring to the recertification interview. In addition, legible electronic (email or fax) documents are allowed, however it is highly recommended the return of the original documents. If electronic documents are provided they must be complete (some original documents are two sided) and legible to prevent delay of processing the action.
 - c. If requested as an accommodation by a person with a disability, the Housing Authority will provide the notice in an accessible format.
 - d. A home visit or telephone interview may be conducted for elderly or disabled clients.
 - e. If requested by an elderly or disabled client, a family representative or social service representative may assist with the process.
 - f. All family members eighteen (18) years of age or older must sign all documents where required and attend the annual reexamination appointment (if scheduled).
9. Verification of Information Provided
 - a. The PHA will send out third-party verifications. If third-party verifications are not returned by the given deadline, documents provided by the resident may be used for verification.
 - b. The PHA will follow the verification procedures and guidelines described in this Plan. Verifications for reexaminations must be less than one hundred twenty (120) days old.
 - c. Families declaring zero income may be required to execute verification forms to determine the sources of income such as unemployment benefits; TANF; SSI; contributions; etc. received by the household. The Housing Authority may request information from the state employment office.
 - d. For families with zero income, reexaminations are scheduled no less than every thirty (30) days. The family is required to provide proof of assistance by methods of contribution letter, receipts

or agency confirmation.

B. INTERIM RE-EXAMINATIONS

All changes in income and household composition must be reported to the Housing Authority in writing within ten (10) calendar days of the change. The Housing Authority will determine whether or not the change warrants an interim reexamination.

The Housing Authority will conduct interim reexaminations of the family income, composition and other eligibility factors to adjust the Total Tenant Payment for the following reasons:

1. For families who have reported a decrease in income or allowable expenses.
2. For families who have reported an increase in income or allowable expenses
3. For families who have reported a change in employer, receipt of benefits, such as Social Security, SSI, TANF, or pension benefits.
4. For families who rent has changed due to landlord rent increase or decrease.
5. For families who have requested to add or remove a member of their household. However, the notification must be received by the housing authority prior to the 25th day of the reporting month in order for the change to be effective the first day of the next month.
6. For families who previously reported Zero or Very Low Income

TIMING OF INTERIM RENT ADJUSTMENTS

1. Increases in the tenant rent will be effective 30 days after a valid change was reported.
2. Decreases in the tenant rent will be effective the first of the month following a report of a valid change.
3. If a family’s rent is increased due to unreported income, overstated deductions, or unreported changes in household composition, the increase will be effective retroactive to the date when the rent should have increased. A Repayment Agreement may be entered into.
4. If the family’s rent is decreased due to unreported changes in income, understated deductions, or unreported changes in household composition, the decrease will be effective the first date of the month after completion of the re-certification. No retroactive rent decreases will be granted.
5. Participants must report changes in income before the 25th of the month in order to have the decreased rent effective for the first of the following month. If paperwork to process the reduction is not received by the 25th of the month, the decreased rent may not be effective by the first of the following month, but the family will be credited retroactively if the change was reported timely.
6. If the family causes delays in completing an interim re-certification, the Housing Authority may terminate assistance.
7. For families whose income increases twenty-five dollars per month or less, the change will be effective at either the next interim or annual re-examination (Includes SS and SSI). If the COLA raise for SS/SSI is estimated, and the actual calculation is different, as long as the correction does not violate this policy, the file is noted and no change is necessary until the next interior reexamination.
8. For families whose income cannot be projected with any reasonable degree of accuracy, special reexaminations will be scheduled not more than every thirty (30) days.
9. For families where an error was made by the Housing Authority at admissions or reexamination; the family will not be charged for error(s) made by Housing Authority personnel.
10. The tenant and owner will be sent a HAP Amendment informing them of any change in rent.

C. FAILURE TO RESPOND TO ANNUAL OR INTERIM RE-CERTIFICATION NOTICE

1. The written notification states the date that all original documentation must be returned to the Housing Authority.
2. The written notification states the date that all original documentation must be returned to the Housing Authority.
3. If the family does not return the required documentation by the due date, and has not rescheduled or made prior arrangements with the Housing Authority, the Housing Authority will send the family a termination notice with the right to an appeal.
4. Exceptions to these policies may be made if the family is able to document an emergency situation that prevented them from meeting the deadline for submission of documents. If granted, participant's reexamination due date may be rescheduled; however, such rescheduling may be permitted only once. Extenuating circumstances may be considered at the discretion of the Housing Authority. If the family does not comply by the rescheduled submission date, a termination notice will be mailed with the right to appeal.
5. Exceptions to these policies may be made if the family is able to document an emergency situation that prevented them from meeting the deadline for submission of documents. If granted, participants reexamination due date ~~will~~ may be rescheduled; however, such rescheduling may be permitted only once only one time. Extenuating circumstances may be considered at the discretion of the Housing Authority. If the family does not comply by the rescheduled submission date, a termination notice will be mailed with the right to an appeal.

D. REQUIREMENTS TO ADD TO FAMILY COMPOSITION

The Housing Authority is required to approve additions or deletions to the family composition. The Housing Authority will only approve the addition of family members who are related by blood or marriage or other operations of law. The following requirements pertain to family additions:

1. 1. Minors
 - a. The Housing Authority will require birth certificate, social security numbers and/or proof of guardianship (if applicable) for minors. Failure to provide any requested documents may result in termination of assistance for failure to comply with program requirements.
 - b. In addition, evidence of legal guardianship is required for the addition of a minor. Court issued documents or orders/documents from Child Protective Services (CPS) showing placement of the child/children is required.
2. Persons eighteen (18) years of age or older (who are related by blood or marriage or other operations of law) must meet the definition of family for consideration to be added to the household. The Housing Authority has discretion to approve or deny the addition to the household. Special consideration will be given if the addition would accommodate a person with disabilities.

If the request to add another family member(s) causes a change in the family unit size the Housing Authority must consider available funds before authorizing the change. The Housing Authority may use its discretion in authorizing multiple family members to be added to the household composition. The Housing Authority must determine whether the addition of the family member is due to extenuating circumstances that can be documented, and whether the circumstances are temporary.

When the participant requests to add an adult person (defined as someone eighteen (18) years of age or older) to the family composition, the adult will be required to provide the following:

- a. Photo identification, proof of birth (Birth Certificate, Voter Registration, Baptismal Certificate, other documents approved by the PHA), proof of relationship acceptable by the Housing Authority, social security card, verification of income and other eligibility related requirements. The individual will be required to sign HUD 9886 (Release of Information);

- b. Must sign the Criminal History Certification for a Background screening to be conducted for criminal activity prior to authorizing approval to add an adult person to family composition and the PHA will determine, after receipt, of the report the acceptability of this adult member in the same manner other applicants are screened for appropriate behavior;
 - c. If the individual is found to have no criminal history background record, the Housing Authority will add the adult member to the family composition subject to approval by the owner/landlord. The owner/landlord must provide evidence of approval through an amendment to the lease agreement;
 - d. If the individual does not pass the criminal history background screening, the Housing Authority may deny the addition;
 - e. The Housing Authority considers, but is not limited to any violent criminal or drug-related criminal activity as grounds to deny admission, unless the individual can prove rehabilitation;
 - f. Because the adult member who wished to be added has no formal relationship with the Housing Authority, if denied she/he will not be afforded a review regarding the reasons for denial.
3. Owner/Landlord Approval to Add New Household Member to the Lease
- a. The owner/landlord must approve any additional household members who were not approved under the owner/landlord’s original lease. The owner/landlord must approve through an amendment to the lease any additional new household members.
 - b. The PHA will notify the family in writing if the request to add a new household member is denied. The family may appeal (not the individual) by requesting an Informal Hearing as outlined in this Plan.
 - c. Should the owner disapprove the addition to the lease for any reason the family’s assistance is not automatically terminated. The Housing Authority cannot override the owner/landlord’s decision. The original lease may continue. If the voucher holder allows the family member to move in unauthorized this is a violation of the lease and may cause termination of assistance.
4. Adding Household Members Who Are Not Related by Blood or Marriage or other operations of law.
- a. The Housing Authority has discretion to deny the addition of a household member who is not related by blood or marriage or other operations of law.
 - b. The Housing Authority may approve the addition of a minor if the head of household provides proof of guardianship for the minor; such as evidence of legal guardianship, orders from Child Protective Services (CPS), or evidence of food stamps and/or TANF that includes the minor child or other evidence approved by the Housing Authority. Anyone added to the assisted household must be authorized by the Housing Authority and approved by the owner/landlord.
5. Removing A Family Member
- To remove a family member from the household the voucher holder must complete the Household Change Form, providing an explanation of why the member is being removed. Once removed, anyone 18 years old or older will not be added to the household except under certain circumstances which must be approved by the Director.

XIII. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

A. BASIC POLICY

The Housing Authority may terminate assistance for a family because of the family’s action or failure to act. The Housing Authority will provide families with a written description of the family obligations under the program, grounds under which the Housing Authority may terminate assistance, and the informal hearing procedures.

B. HOUSING AUTHORITY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

1. A family must not engage in drug-related criminal activity, violent criminal activity, or other criminal activity, including criminal activity by any family member.
 - a. Drug-related criminal activity means: the illegal use or possession for personal use, manufacture, sale or distribution, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell or distribute a controlled substance (as defined in the Controlled Substance Act).
 - b. Violent criminal activity includes any criminal activity has as one of its elements the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.
2. A family must not engage in the abuse of alcohol to the extent that the abuse threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents. Abuse of alcohol includes behavior or a pattern of behavior of any Section 8 program participant and any family member and/or guest that based upon a preponderance of the evidence, the PHA has reasonably determined interferes or threatens the health, safety, or right of peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
3. The Housing Authority may not terminate assistance for such use or possession by a family member, if the family member can demonstrate that he/she:
 - a. Has an addiction to a controlled substance, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment; and
 - b. Is recovering or has recovered from such an addiction and does not currently use or possess controlled substances. In this instance, the PHA shall require the family to submit evidence of participation in, or successful completion of a treatment program as a condition of continued assistance for the family or to allow the affected family member to reside in the assisted units.
4. As a measure to determine whether the person has violated this family obligation, one of the following situations must be present:
 - a. There have been repetitive acts (3 or more) of non-violent or non-drug related criminal activity while a household member is a program participant; or
 - b. There has been an arrest or conviction within the prior twelve (12) months for engaging in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity (as defined above) including criminal activity by any family member. However, a conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. A record of an arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for determining whether any person engaged in any disqualifying criminal activity; or
 - c. The family has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last five (5) years (see 24 CFR Sec. 982.552)for engaging in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity (as defined above) including criminal activity by any family member;
 - d. Drug-related or criminal activity in, on or near the premises by any tenant, household member, or guest, and any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person in the tenant’s control; and
 - e. The Housing Authority has acquired/been presented with the preponderance of evidence that the family, including any family member, is engaging in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity or alcohol abuse, regardless of whether the family member has been arrested or convicted for such activity.
7. Families who are guilty of program abuse or fraud in any Federal Housing Assistance program. (This presupposes that the program abuse or fraud is substantiated and that a Repayment Agreement was not entered into.)
8. Families who have violated one of their family obligations.
9. Families who are in default of an executed Repayment Agreement by missing two (2) payments.
10. Families whose Total Tenant Payment is sufficient to pay the full gross rent and where one hundred eighty

(180) days has elapsed since the Housing Authority’s last HAP payment was made.

11. Families whose appropriate household members do not provide their Social Security information and documentation within the time required and specified by the Housing Authority.
12. Families who fail to comply with HUD requirements for assistance to non-citizens.
13. Income limits are solely used to determine eligibility for initial applicants. Income limits are not a consideration for termination of assistance once the family is under lease and contract and already “on the program.”

However, the following examples may be reasons for termination of assistance:

- If the family does not timely report a change in family composition or income, etc., as required under the Family Obligations and Family Responsibilities causing the Housing Authority to over pay the subsidy the family must repay the Housing Authority, sign a repayment agreement or assistance may be terminated.
 - If the Housing Authority entered into a Repayment Agreement with the family, for unreported income, and the family is current in its payments to the Housing Authority, there is no reason to terminate the family’s assistance.
 - If the family fails to make payment on their Repayment Agreement, the family may be terminated.
14. If a household member is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after prosecution for a crime that is a felony under the law of the place from which the individual flees; or in some states is a high misdemeanor; or violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under State or Federal Law. Note: In New Jersey, a felony is called a high misdemeanor. Therefore, a person fleeing New Jersey to another state is not eligible for public housing.
 15. If a family member has violated or is violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under Federal or State law.
 16. If any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
 17. The Housing Authority may deny assistance for an applicant or terminate assistance for a participant for other criminal activity that include but not limited to repeat criminal acts whether a felony or misdemeanor.

The Authority may impose, as a condition of continued assistance for other family members, a requirement that the family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure will not ever reside in the unit. The Housing Authority may permit the other members of a participant family to continue receiving assistance.

18. When the Housing Authority is Required to Terminate Assistance

- If any family member fails to sign and submit consent forms required for obtaining information on family status as part of any reexamination conducted by the Housing Authority;
- Any family member fails to declare citizenship or provide documentation of eligible non-citizen status within the prescribed timeframes and extensions;
- The family is evicted from housing assisted under the program for a serious or repeated violation of the lease.

C. FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY (FSS) PARTICIPANTS

The Brazoria County Housing Authority does not have an FSS program.

D. ZERO HOUSING ASSISTANCE

1. If the participant’s income increases, resulting in a zero housing assistance payment (HAP), the participant pays the entire contract rent; the participant may continue as a program participant for six (6) consecutive months from the date of the reexamination effective date. The HAP contract between the Housing Authority

and the owner remains in effect. If there's a change in the family's circumstances during the six month period that allows the Housing Authority to provide HAP assistance, the Housing Authority will conduct an interim recertification and reinstate the HAP assistance. If during the six month period the family's circumstances do not change the family's assistance will be terminated.

2. This determination does not preclude the family from asking to terminate assistance immediately, nor does it impact any rights under the lease.
3. Families whose assistance is terminated under this instance will have to reapply for assistance when PHA is accepting applications.

E. COMPUTER MATCHING (24 CRF 5.211)

The BCHA along with the Department of Housing and Urban Development will conduct a computer matching initiative in order to provide an independent source for verifying resident income. The matched information regarding income, earnings, wages, or unemployment compensation will be disclosed to the assisted family. The family must take appropriate action. Appropriate action may include, but not necessarily be limited to review of information with the client and changing the family's rent as needed. If a documented case of fraud is verified, BCHA will take action to recover excess housing assistance received by the resident due to unreported income.

XIV. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorized 2013 amends the authorizing statute VAWA 2005 (Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2959) to provide protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking by amending the definition of domestic violence to include violence committed by intimate partners of victims. Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

Tenants cannot be denied assistance because they or a household member is/or was a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The term "tenant" refers to an assisted family and the members of the household on their lease, but does not include guests or unreported members of a household. In addition, a live-in aide or caregiver is not a tenant and cannot invoke VAWA protections.

The Housing Authority may not construe domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking as:

- A serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim
- Other good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy right of the victim
- Criminal activity justifying the termination of the tenancy, occupancy rights, or program assistance of the victim

A. CERTIFICATION/DOCUMENTATION

The Housing Authority, after receiving notice of an incident, will require that the tenant provide written certification on HUD 5382 or one of the following types of third party documentation:

- A document signed by the tenant and an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional, or a mental health professional from whom the tenant has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse. The document must specify, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes the incident or incidents of domestic violence,

dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred and meet the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in HUD’s regulations at 24 CFR 5.2003.

- A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; such as a restraining order, proof of arrest and/or charges filed against the perpetrator.

The time period to submit documentation is 14 business days from the date the tenant receives a written request from the Housing Authority asking that the tenant provide documentation of the occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The Housing Authority may, but is not required to, extend the time period to submit the documentation, if the tenant requests an extension of the time period.

If the requested information is not received within 14 business days of the request for documentation, or any extension of the date, the Housing Authority does not need to grant any of the VAWA protections. Distribution or issuance of the HUD 5382 form does not serve as a written request for certification.

B. EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

In accordance with the VAWA, the Housing Authority allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to request an emergency transfer from the tenant’s current unit to another unit. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. The ability of the Housing Authority to honor such request for tenants currently receiving assistance, however, depends upon a preliminary determination that the tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and on whether another dwelling unit is available for occupancy.

To request an emergency transfer, the tenant must complete HUD 5383 and submit the document to the Housing Authority. The Housing Authority will keep confidential any information that the tenant submits in requesting an emergency transfer and information about the emergency transfer, unless the tenant gives written permission to release the information on a time limited basis; or disclosure of the information is required by law.

The Housing Authority cannot guarantee that a transfer request will be approved or how long it will take to process a transfer request. The Housing Authority will, however, act as quickly as possible to issue a voucher to the tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The tenant will be allowed to move once the tenant has completed all criteria for tenancy in a new unit. The Housing Authority will be unable to transfer a tenant if they cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

C. REMOVING THE ABUSER OR PERPETRATOR FROM THE HOUSEHOLD

BCHA will require that the individual who has engaged in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking be immediately removed from the household.

BCHA will not take away the rights of the eligible household members. If the abuser/perpetrator who was removed from the household was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the HCV program, BCHA will allow the tenant who is or has been a victim and other household members to remain in the unit for a period of 30 days in order to establish eligibility under the program or under another HUD housing program covered by VAWA, or find alternative housing.

D. ABANDONMENT OF UNIT

24CFR 982.353(b) provides an exception to the prohibition against a family moving under portability provisions in violation of the lease. This exception provides that if the family has complied with all other obligations of the voucher

program and has moved out of the assisted dwelling unit in order to protect the health or safety of a household member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who reasonably believes the household member to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the dwelling unit; the family may receive a voucher from BCHA allowing them to search for new housing. The family may search for housing within BCHA jurisdiction or move to another public housing jurisdiction following the rules under portability.

The tenant must notify BCHA within 10 calendar days of their move from the assisted unit. The tenant must complete HUD 5382 and HUD 5383. Once the voucher is issued the tenant will have 60 days to search for new housing within BCHA jurisdiction or 90 days if exercising portability to another jurisdiction.

Any move does not relieve the family of any financial obligations on the original lease.

E. SELF-PETITIONER VERIFICATION

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 states that HUD may not allow financial assistance to ineligible non-citizens, but assistance must not be denied while verifying immigration status. HUD has determined that self-petitioners (those who claim to be victims of battery or extreme cruelty) can indicate that they are in “satisfactory immigration status” when applying for assistance or continued assistance. Satisfactory immigration status means an immigration status which does not make the individual ineligible for financial assistance.

Not every non-citizen victim who has been subjected to battery or extreme cruelty will qualify under these procedures. In order to qualify, the non-citizen victim must have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by their spouse or parent, who is a U.S. Citizen or Legal Permanent Resident (LPR).

When BCHA receives a self-petition (INS Form I-360 or I-130) verification must be initiated in the SAVE System (see PIH 2017-02 issued 1/19/17). BCHA will receive one of two confirmations:

1. The VAWA self-petition is verified, in which case the applicant is immediately eligible for housing and no evidence of battery or extreme cruelty shall be requested, or
2. The I-130 is verified, in which case the petitioner submitting a family-based visa petition must provide any evidence of battery or extreme cruelty and complete documentation requested by BCHA

Housing assistance and all other VAWA protections will be granted to the self-petitioner throughout the verification process until a final determination of LPR status is made. If the final determination is to deny the VAWA self-petition or LPR petition, BCHA must advise the petitioner and take actions to terminate the voucher.

XV. UTILITY ALLOWANCES

- A. In determining the gross rent for units leased under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the Housing Authority must consider not only the contract rent that is paid to the owner, but also the anticipated cost of any utilities that the tenant is required to pay. The RTA issued to the family by the Housing Authority to be completed by the owner tells the Housing Authority what utilities the family is directly responsible for paying; and what utilities are included in the rent. The tenant paid utilities as well as those included with the rent listed on the RTA must correspond with the information listed on the lease and HAP contract.
- B. The utility allowance schedule is used to determine how much credit the assisted family will be given for estimated utility cost. If the family pays for some or all utilities, the Section 8 office will provide the family with a utility allowance. The allowances are based on actual rates and average consumption.
- C. The utility allowance is given as a reduction in the resident’s portion of rent to be paid to the owner/landlord. The Total Tenant Payment is reduced by the utility rate since the last revision.

- D. The Housing Authority will review the Utility Allowance annually and adjust if there is a ten percent (10%) or more change in the utility rate since the last revision.
- E. Approved utility allowance schedule(s) are provided to families at the briefing sessions when the family receives initial or continued assistance.
- F. The Housing Authority will use the utility allowance for the actual size unit rented or the size of the voucher whichever is smaller.
- G. The Housing Authority will consider a special higher utility allowance as reasonable accommodation for a disabled person.
- H. The allowances for ranges and refrigerators will be based on the lesser of the cost of leasing or installment purchasing of suitable equipment.
- I. Monthly customer charges, by the utility company included in the calculation of tenant paid utilities listed as “Other-specify” on the utility chart. This amount is charged by the utility company for its services.

XVI. PORTABILITY

A. OUTGOING HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS (INITIAL PHA) (PORT OUT)

A housing choice voucher becomes an ‘outgoing housing choice voucher’ when the family holding the voucher decides to and is approved by the Housing Authority to seek housing outside the jurisdiction of BCHA, the initial Housing Authority,

- 1. Section 8 waiting list applicants who are residents of the BCHA’s jurisdiction may elect to exercise their option to use the portability features of their housing assistance when first leasing.
- 2. Section 8 waiting list applicants, who reside in areas outside of the BCHA’s jurisdiction, must utilize their assistance within the jurisdiction for at least twelve (12) months before being able to relocate to another jurisdiction.
- 3. If an applicant/participant is approved to port out to another jurisdiction and later changes their mind, that decision must be made before the voucher issued by the BCHA expires. BCHA at the Director’s discretion may consider extenuating circumstances to extend the voucher. Extenuating circumstances includes but is not limited to hospitalization, sickness with doctor’s proof, elderly, handicap, disabled, etc. If the voucher has expired a new voucher must be issued.
- 4. Participants may not port-out if they are in violation of family obligations or if they owe a balance due to BCHA, relative to the Section 8 program.
- 5. A family being admitted to the program from the waiting list decides to move outside the initial Housing Authority’s jurisdiction must meet the income eligibility requirement applicable to the area where the family initially leases a unit.
- 6. The PHA follows the portability requirements of 24 CFR 982.353-355 and 982.553-555 and any subsequent regulations, notices, memos or directives from HUD regarding the administration of portability under Section 8.
- 7. The Housing Authority will notify the family in writing if denying portability.
- 8. The Housing Authority will deny portability for the following:
 - If the funds are unavailable to port family to an area where a higher subsidy amount would be paid because of higher payment standards or more generous subsidy standards.
 - If lease has expired
 - If family owes the Housing Authority money
 - If family’s assistance is pending termination

- If family’s annual gross income is more than the receiving Housing Authority’s income limit for the family size
 - If the family is being admitted into the Housing Choice Voucher Program and is not a current resident of the Housing Authority’s Jurisdiction at the time the family request to move to another jurisdiction.
9. When a family is allowed to move to another jurisdiction under portability, as the initial PHA we will:
- a. Contact the receiving Housing Authority and obtain the following information for porting family:
 - Contact address, phone numbers and staff person who handles portability
 - Income limits
 - Subsidy Standards
 - Payment Standards
 - b. Send (mail or fax) to Receiving Housing Authority the following information:
 - Copy of Housing Choice Voucher
 - Form HUD-52665 Part 1 completed
 - Form HUD-50058 or Tenant Certification
10. The receiving PHA must inform the initial PHA (BCHA) if it approves an extension to the voucher term. The receiving PHA should abide by the deadline billing date in order to bill the initial Housing Authority. If the billing is not received by the billing date BCHA has discretion to decline the billing.

B. EIV AND PORTABILITY

Housing Authorities are authorized and required; in accordance with 24 CFR 982.355(4) and Section 20, paragraph A.1 of the PIH Notice 2010-19 to provide the receiving Housing Authority with the EIV report for each family who ports out. BCHA will do the following:

1. As the initial PHA families will not be allowed to port to another jurisdiction with any known or existing EIV discrepancy. The discrepancy must be cleared, or a determination made that the EIV discrepancy is invalid, or has been resolved before the family is allowed to port. If it is determined that income was not reported and a repayment agreement has been entered into; it must be paid in full before the family is allowed to port.
2. BCHA will provide the receiving Housing Authority with an explanation of any known EIV discrepancies that could not be resolved, or was found to be invalid.
3. All repayment agreements or any amount owed the BCHA must be paid in full before a family is allowed to port to another jurisdiction.
4. It is the policy of the BCHA as a receiving PHA to require the initial PHA to provide an explanation with the EIV discrepancy report that the EIV has been reviewed by the receiving Housing Authority and the discrepancy has been determined to be valid or invalid. If the discrepancy is valid the PHA must provide any documentation, and/or information showing the discrepancy has been resolved.
5. If a PHA determines that a participant should have paid a higher portion of the rent based on a New Hire Report and enters into a repayment agreement with the participant the BCHA will suggest that the initial PHA request payment in full or provide BCHA information if the participant fails to pay so that action can be taken for termination or denial.
6. BCHA will not absorb any family who owes money to another PHA.

C. INCOMING VOUCHERS (RECEIVING PHA) (see 24 CFR 982.355) PORT-IN

1. As the receiving PHA we will provide assistance to porting families unless the family has breached it obligations.

2. As the receiving PHA we will screen portable families using the established admission criteria. If screening results in denial or termination of assistance, as the receiving PHA we will notify the Initial PHA.
3. Portability admissions are counted against the initial PHA's income-targeting requirement (seventy-five percent (75%) of extremely low-income admissions) - unless the receiving PHA absorbs the family (24 CFR 982.201).
4. As the receiving PHA we will issue the Voucher within two weeks. The voucher may not expire before 30 calendar days have passed from the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher. BCHA may allow an extended termination date to the voucher if necessary giving consideration to the initial PHA's billing date.
5. As the receiving PHA we will refuse to issue a Voucher if family fails to comply with requests for information and documentation to be supplied to the PHA.

XVII. MOVE WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE WITHIN BCHA JURISDICTION

A. ELIGIBILITY TO MOVE

A participating family is not permitted to move during an initial lease term. Exceptions to move restriction during the initial term of any lease are:

1. Owner has given the tenant 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 tenant.
2. The owner fails to correct HQS violations that are owner responsibility.
3. Family need for an accessible unit to accommodate a household member's disability.
4. In the case of fire consideration will be given to the cause of the fire. (Whether the cause was due to the family's negligence).
5. The family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking as provided in 24 CFR part 5, subpart L.
6. Extenuating circumstances reviewed and approved by the Director of BCHA if a mutual agreement from the owner is obtained.

B. WHEN A FAMILY CAN AND CANNOT MOVE

In addition, a family may only move once during any one year period; such as at the time of the annual recertification or lease expiration. Exceptions are:

1. The assisted lease for the old unit has terminated. This includes termination because:
 - a. The PHA has terminated the HAP contract for the owner's breach.
 - b. The lease expired and either the owner or resident decided not to renew.
2. The unit fails inspection for owner HQS violations and the owner fails to make repairs within the allowed time frame.
3. The owner has given the tenant 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 tenant.
4. The family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking as provided in 24 CFR part 5, subpart L.
5. The family needs an accessible unit to accommodate a household member's disability.
6. Extenuating circumstances reviewed and approved by the Director of BCHA if a mutual agreement from the owner is obtained.

C. FAMILY NOTICE TO MOVE

The family is required to give the Housing Authority at least a 60 day prior written notice of their intent to move at the end of the current lease term. If the family wants to move to a new unit that is located outside of BCHA jurisdiction, the notice must specify the area where the family wants to move.

The family must provide to the owner/landlord written notice of their intent to move in accordance with the terms of their current lease. In addition prior to approval of the RTA for the new unit, the family must provide, to BCHA, a copy of the dated notice given to the landlord.

The family must not vacate their assisted unit until the end of their lease term unless the tenant and the owner/landlord executes a mutual agreement.

D. DENIAL OF MOVE REQUEST

The PHA may deny a request to move for the following reasons:

1. The participant intentionally causes the unit to fail housing quality standards.
2. The participant owes the PHA a balance due. If in a current Repayment Agreement, all payments must be up-to-date.
3. The participant has violated a family obligation.
4. The lease has not terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the resident.
5. The PHA does not have sufficient funds for continued assistance.

E. AGREEMENT TO REMAIN IN OCCUPANCY

If the family does not locate a new dwelling they may be required to submit an “Agreement to Remain in Occupancy” (a written statement from the Landlord). The assisted tenancy may be extended for any period of time mutually agreed upon by the owner and tenant. In the absence of the Agreement to Remain in Occupancy, the HAP contract may terminate in accordance with the notice to move issued by the tenant.

XVIII. FAMILY BREAK-UP

The Housing Authority has discretion to determine which members of an assisted family continue to receive assistance in the program if the family breaks up. The decision to determine who continues to receive the assistance will be made using the following criteria:

A. CRITERIA

1. Whether the assistance should remain with family members remaining in the original assisted unit;
2. The interest of minor children or of ill, elderly, or disabled family members;
3. Whether family members are forced to leave the unit as a result of actual or threatened physical violence against family members by a spouse or other member of the household; or
4. The PHA may give consideration to other factors at its discretion with supervisory approval.

B. DOCUMENTATION OF FAMILY BREAK-UP

A family break-up that involves situations that can be documented must be verified. Verifiable documents include: written statements from agencies who may have provided any type of assistance, court documents, information from law enforcement office, legal documents, a notarized statement from an assisted household member stating they are leaving the assisted unit forgoing any rights to the subsidy assistance with the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

C. COURT ORDERS

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 PHA is bound by the court’s determination of which family members continue to receive assistance in the program.

D. REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY

A remaining family member is defined as a household member listed on the most recent recertification who is eighteen (18) years old or older, who meets all eligibility requirements, but may not be a signatory to the lease and who continues to live in the assisted unit after other family members have left.

1. A live-in aide will not be considered a remaining family member and is not allowed to obtain the voucher should the family member leave the assisted unit, for any reason.
2. A minor child(ren) will not be allowed to retain status of remaining family member(s) unless.
 - a. The court has awarded emancipated minor status to the minor; or
 - b. A court appointed or legal guardian moves into the assisted unit with the minor child(ren). (The person must meet all eligibility requirements)
 - c. The Housing Authority has the discretion to allow another adult to move into the unit to care for the remaining minor children.
3. If both parents must leave the household and the Department of Social Services and/or the Juvenile Court has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for the minor children for an indefinite period, the adult will be considered a visitor for sixty (60) days.
 - a. After that period, BCHA will determine whether court awarded custody or legal guardianship has been granted to the caretaker.
 - b. If so, the assistance may be transferred to the caretaker unless someone in the household has become of legal age to execute a contract.

XIX. ABSENCE FROM UNIT

A. TIME LIMITS

1. The family may be absent from the unit for brief periods. The family may not be absent from the unit for a period of more than fourteen (14) consecutive calendar days without notifying the PHA, in writing, of their absence from the unit.
2. The housing assistance payments terminate if the family is absent for longer than thirty (30) days. The term of the HAP contract and assisted lease also terminate and the family is responsible for the full rent.
3. The Director may approve an absence from the unit for up to sixty (60) consecutive calendar days for extraordinary reasons, with an additional extension if necessary at the Housing Authority's discretion up to one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days for reasons such as hospitalization and/or rehabilitation. (The family must continue to pay their portion of the rent).
4. Absence means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.
5. The owner/landlord must reimburse the PHA for any housing assistance payments for the period after termination.

B. VERIFICATIONS

1. The family must supply any information or certification requested to verify that the family is residing in the unit.
2. The family must promptly notify the PHA of absence from the unit, including any information requested on the purpose of family absences.
3. The PHA will accept the following to verify family occupancy or absence, letters to the family at the unit, phone calls, visits or questions to the landlord or neighbors.

XX. ADMISSION OF LIVE-IN AIDE OR FOSTER CHILDREN

A. LIVE-IN AIDE

The Housing Authority may approve a live-in-aide for a family consisting of one or more elderly, nearly elderly or disabled person to reside in the unit, to provide necessary supportive services for a person with disabilities. The Housing Authority will approve a live-in-aide if it is determined to be needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

A live-in aide is one who has been determined essential to the care and well-being of one or more elderly, nearly elderly or disable persons. A family that consists of one or more elderly, nearly elderly (fifty (50) years of age) or disabled persons must request the approval of the BCHA for a live-in-aide to reside in the unit and provide necessary supportive services for a family member who is a person with disabilities. The Housing Authority may approve a live-in-aide as reasonable accommodations to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

1. The PHA will permit the live-in aide to reside with a disabled/elderly family as long as the live-in aide meets the criteria for the definition of Live-In Aide and is approved after a criminal background check is conducted.
2. The PHA will not approve a particular person as a live-in aide, and may withdraw such approval if [pursuant to 24 CFR 982.316(b)]:
 - a) the person commits fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
 - b) the person commits drug related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or
 - c) the person currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA or to another PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.
3. When determining whether or not to approve or withdraw approval of a particular person as a live-in aide pursuant to Section 2 above, the PHA may consider all credible evidence. Credible evidence may include an arrest, and the PHA is not required to wait until a conviction of the person; however, no PHA determination shall be based solely upon an arrest.
4. None of the above-mentioned procedures precludes the Section 8 owner/landlord from taking action to initiate termination for good cause.
5. If a live-in aide has minor children the children are categorized on the 50058 as Live-In Aide.

B. FOSTER CHILDREN

1. Foster children will be allowed as additions to the household but will not receive dependent deduction.
2. Documentation from the Department of Public Health and Social Services agency responsible for placement must be provided prior to the placement of the child(ren), except in cases of emergency.
3. If the participating family requires a larger size unit, it will be issued as soon as possible.

XXI. PROGRAM INTEGRITY

A. INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED ABUSE AND FRAUD

The PHA will initiate an investigation of a participating family in the event of one or more of the following circumstances:

1. Referrals, Complaints or Tips. The PHA will follow up on referrals from other agencies, companies or persons which are received by mail, by telephone or in person, which allege that a family is in non-compliance with, or otherwise, violating the lease 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 participant's file. Anonymous complaints will be investigated if the information received contains specific allegations that can be independently verified. If the anonymous complaint is not specific, the information will be retained in files, but will not be used to initiate investigations.

2. Internal File Review. A follow-up will be made if PHA staff discovers (as a function of a certification or re-certification, an interim re-determination, or a quality control review), information or facts that conflict with previous file data, the PHA's knowledge of the family, or is discrepant with statements made by the family.
3. Verification or Documentation. A follow-up will be made if the PHA receives EIV/UIV verification, independent verification or documentation that conflicts with representations in the family's file (such as public record information, or credit bureau report, or reports from other agencies).

B. STEPS TO DETECT PROGRAM ABUSE AND FRAUD

1. Quality Control File Reviews. On a random basis an appropriate number of participant files will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Such reviews will be completed by a knowledgeable staff member who was not directly involved in the processing of the applicant/participant file. Such reviews shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Assurance that verification of all income and deductions is present;
 - b. Changes in reported Social Security Numbers or dates of birth are noted;
 - c. File documents are authentic;
 - d. Ratio between reported income and expenditures are accurately computed;
 - e. The review of signatures is consistent with previously signed file documents.
2. The PHA staff (to include inspection personnel) will maintain high awareness of circumstances that may indicate program abuse or fraud, such as unauthorized persons residing in the household and indications of unreported income. The observations will be documented in the family's file.
3. Credit Bureau inquiries may be made (with proper authorization by the participant) in the following circumstances:
 - a. If at the time of the final eligibility determination the information provided by the applicant conflicts with information obtained through outside sources or third-party verifications.
 - b. When an allegation is received by the Housing Authority wherein unreported income sources are disclosed.
 - c. When participant's expenditures exceed his/her reported income, and no plausible explanation is given.

C. HANDLING OF ALLEGATIONS OF POSSIBLE ABUSE AND FRAUD

The PHA will review allegations that contain one or more independently verifiable facts.

1. An internal file review will be conducted to determine:
 - a. If the subject of the allegation is a Section 8 participant and, if so, to determine if the information reported has been previously disclosed by the family.
 - b. It will then be determined if the PHA is the most appropriate authority to do a follow-up (more so than police or social service). Any file documentation of past behavior, as well as corroborating complaints, will be evaluated.
2. 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) is/are independently verifiable, the staff will initiate an investigation to determine if the allegation is true or false.

D. INVESTIGATIONS OF ABUSE AND FRAUD ALLEGATIONS

If the PHA determines that an allegation or referral warrants follow-up, the staff person who is responsible for the file will conduct the investigation. The steps taken will depend upon the nature of the allegation and may include the items listed below. In all cases, the PHA will secure the written authorization from the resident for the release of information.

1. Credit Bureau Inquiries (CBI) In cases involving previously unreported income sources, a CBI may be made to determine if there is financial activity that conflicts with the reported income of the family.
2. 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.
3. Employers and Ex-Employers Employers or ex-employers may be contacted to verify wages that may have been previously undisclosed or misreported.
4. Neighbors/Witnesses Neighbors and/or other witnesses may be interviewed if it is believed that they have direct or indirect knowledge of facts pertaining to the PHA’s review.
5. Other Agencies. Investigators, caseworkers or representatives of other benefit agencies may be contacted.
6. Public Records. If relevant, the PHA 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.
7. Interviews with Head of Household or Other Family Members. The PHA will discuss the allegation (or details thereof) with the head of household or family member by scheduling an appointment at the PHA office.

A high standard of courtesy and professionalism will be maintained by the PHA staff person who conducts such interviews. Under no circumstances will inflammatory language, accusations, or any unprofessional conduct or language be tolerated by the management. If possible, an additional staff person will attend such interviews.

E. EVIDENCE AND STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY THE HOUSING AUTHORITY

Documents and other evidence obtained by the Housing Authority during the course of an investigation will be kept in the participant’s file, or in a separate “work file.”

F. EVALUATION OF THE FINDINGS

If it is determined that a program violation has occurred, the Housing Authority will review the facts to determine:

1. The type of violation (procedural, non-compliance, fraud);
2. Whether the violation was intentional or unintentional;
3. What amount of money (if any) is owed by the participant; and
4. If the family is eligible for continued participation.

G. PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING DOCUMENTED PROGRAM VIOLATIONS

Once a program violation has been determined, the Housing Authority will propose the most appropriate remedy based upon the type and severity of the violation.

1. Procedural Non-Compliance. This category applies when the participant “fails to” abide by a procedure or requirement of the Housing Authority, but does not misrepresent a material fact, and there is no retroactive payments owed by the family.

- a. Examples of Non-Compliance Violations are:
 - failure to appear at a pre-scheduled appointment,
 - failure to arrive promptly for a scheduled appointment/meeting (arriving in excess of 15 minutes after scheduled start time),
 - failure to return verification in the time period specified by the Housing Authority
 - b. Warning Notice to the Family. In such cases, a notice will be sent to the family which contains the following:
 - a description of the non-compliance 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 Housing Authority if the procedure or obligation is not complied with by the date specified by the Housing Authority,
 - the consequences of repeated (similar) violations
2. Procedural Non-Compliance - Retroactive Payments. When the family owes money to the Housing Authority for failure to report changes in income or assets, the Housing Authority will schedule a meeting for family responsibilities, or send a notice of termination for unreported income. This notice will contain the following:
- a. a description of the violation and the date(s),
 - b. any amounts owed to the Housing Authority,
 - c. a ten (10) business days response period, and
 - d. the right to disagree and to request an informal hearing with instructions for the request of such hearing
 - Participant Fails to Comply with BCHA’s Notice. If the participant fails to comply with Housing Authority’s notice, and a material provision of the lease has been violated, the Housing Authority will initiate termination of tenancy.
 - Participant Complies with BCHA’s Notice. When a participant complies with the Housing Authority’s notice, the staff person responsible will meet with him/ her to discuss and explain the program provision that was violated.

H. MISREPRESENTATIONS

When a participant falsifies, misstates, omits, or otherwise, misrepresents a material fact which results (or would have resulted) in an underpayment of participant’s share, the PHA will evaluate whether or not the participant had knowledge that his/her actions were wrong, and the participant willfully violated the lease or the law.

1. 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 and Things You Should Know are adequate to establish knowledge of wrong-doing.
2. 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;
 - 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;

- The participant omitted material facts which were known to him/her (e.g., employment of self or other household members);
- The participant falsified, forged or altered documents; and
- The participant uttered and certified to statements at a rent (re)determination, which were later independently verified to be false.

I. THE PARTICIPANT CONFERENCE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS

When the Housing Authority has established that material misrepresentation has occurred, a Participant Conference will be scheduled with the family and the Housing Authority staff person most knowledgeable of the circumstances of the case.

The conference will take place prior to any proposed action by the Housing Authority. The purpose of such conference is to review the information and evidence obtained by the Housing Authority with the participant, and to provide the participant an opportunity to explain any documented findings which conflict with information in the participant’s file. Any documents or mitigating circumstances presented by the participant will be taken into consideration by the Housing Authority. The participant will be given ten (10) business days to furnish any mitigating evidence.

A secondary purpose of the participant conference is to assist the Housing Authority in determining the course of action most appropriate for the case. Prior to the final determination of the proposed actions, the Housing Authority will consider:

- the duration of the violation and number of false statements,
- the participant’s ability to understand the rules,
- the participant’s willingness to cooperate and to accept responsibility for his/her actions regarding the amount of money involved, and
- whether the omission or error is the fault of the Housing Authority (if so the family cannot be charged for an error caused by the Housing Authority)
- the participant’s past history, and
- whether or not criminal intent has been established

J. DISPOSITION OF CASES INVOLVING MISREPRESENTATION

In all cases of misrepresentation involving efforts to recover monies owed, the Housing Authority will pursue, depending upon its evaluation of the criteria stated above, one or more of the following actions:

1. Criminal Prosecution: If the Housing Authority has established criminal intent, and the case meets the criteria for prosecution, the Housing Authority will refer the case to the local State Authority or District Attorney, notify HUD’s Regional Inspector General for Investigations (RIGI), and terminate rental assistance.
2. Administrative Remedies: The Housing Authority will terminate assistance and demand payment of restitution in-full. The Housing Authority may refer any amount owed to a collection agency, take legal action, or refer the matter to the HUD Inspector General or District Attorney
3. Housing Authority Legal Action: If restitution is not made within the specified time allowed by the Housing Authority (thirty (30) days), and \$500.00 or more is owed to the Housing Authority, due to participant fraud, the Housing Authority will seek restitution through legal judicial channels.
4. Continue Assistance: Contingent upon full lump-sum restitution or agreement to a minimal repayment plan with a warning that repeat of the offense will result in immediate termination of assistance.

K. NOTIFICATION TO PARTICIPANT OF PROPOSED ACTION

1. The Housing Authority will notify the resident, by mail, of the proposed remedy to correct the problem

no later than seven (7) business days after the Participant Conference.

2. All notices of termination will advise the family of their right to an informal hearing. The family may also dispute the Housing Authority’s finding and present any evidence they may have.

XXII. INFORMAL HEARINGS AND REVIEWS

Applicants and participants have rights to an informal review or an informal hearing in most cases where the Housing Authority makes a decision regarding a family’s admission or amount of assistance, and continued participation in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The differences are:

1. Informal Review is a review of the PHA’s decision on an applicant’s application for participation in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program in accordance with the procedures outlined below.
2. Informal Hearing is a hearing regarding a decision affecting a participating family in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program in accordance with the procedures outlined below.
3. Informal Review Officer is a person designated to informally review a decision concerning an application for participation and give his/her decision. In most instances, the BCHA Director, or Assistant Director is the designated Informal Review Officer.
4. Informal Hearing Officer is a person designated to conduct an informal hearing concerning a participant and gives his/her decision.

Informal Hearings or Informal Reviews are not required for policies and procedures established by the Housing Authority. Certain actions or decisions made by the Housing Authority require the offer of an informal review or informal hearing. Following these actions or decisions, the PHA must give an applicant or participant prompt written notice of their right to ask for an informal review or an informal hearing to determine whether the decision made is in accordance with the law, HUD regulations, and the Housing Authority policy. PHA’s are not required to conduct an informal review or hearing to reconsider every action or decision.

An informal review is not required for decisions concerning:

1. Determination of unit size under the BCHA’s subsidy standards;
2. Determination that the unit does not meet or comply with housing quality standards;
3. Denial of a request to extend or suspend a voucher term;
4. General policy issues or class grievances;
5. Discretionary administrative determinations by the Housing Authority;
6. A BCHA refusal to grant approval of the tenancy; and
7. Determination not to approve a unit or tenancy.

A. PROCEDURES FOR INFORMAL REVIEW

1. The PHA shall give an applicant written notice of a decision denying assistance or a decision denying listing on the waiting list within ten (10) calendar days from the date of the decision.
2. The notice shall contain a brief statement of the reason(s) for the decision, that the applicant may submit a signed written request for an informal review of the decision if he/she disagrees with the decision, and that the request must be made within ten (10) calendar days from the date of the notice, and that the applicant should keep proof of making the request.
3. The BCHA may or may not conduct an informal review if the applicant fails to submit his/her request within the time stipulated. If the request is not submitted timely, it shall mean that the applicant waived his/her right to request an informal review.
4. Reasonable accommodations shall be made for applicants who are disabled.
5. The BCHA shall conduct an informal review, provided the applicant submits a request for an informal

review within the time allowed. The informal review will be scheduled as soon as possible and no later than 14 business days following the receipt of the request.

6. Informal Review Officer

- a. The BCHA shall designate any person or persons as the review officer(s). The power to designate any person or persons as review officer or review officers shall rest with the Housing Authority. In most cases, the BCHA Director or Assistant Director is the designated Informal Review Officer.
- b. The person or persons designated as the review officers shall not be the person who made or approved the decision under review or a subordinate of such person.

7. The Informal Review

- a. The proceedings of the review shall be informal and confined to factors relating to program eligibility and a determination of whether the decision of denying assistance to the applicant is justified or not.
- b. The review shall be conducted via telephone conference call for convenience and if acceptable to the applicant. The date and time of the review may be made in advance and scheduled via telephone or electronic mail (email) communication.
- c. The applicant shall have the right to present objections either orally or in writing. The applicant may use an attorney or other representative to assist them at their own expense.

8. The Decision

- a. The review officer or officers shall decide whether the decision denying assistance to the applicant was justified according to the Federal regulations and rules of the BCHA.
- b. The final decision shall be rendered within (10) business days from the date of the review, and
- c. The BCHA shall promptly notify the applicant in writing of the final decision, and provide a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

B. PROCEDURES FOR INFORMAL HEARING

- 1. The Housing Authority will provide participants with the opportunity for an Informal Hearing for decisions related to any of the following determinations:
 - a. Termination of assistance;
 - b. Determination of the family's annual or adjusted income and the calculation of the housing assistance payment;
 - c. Family unit size determination under the subsidy standards;
 - d. Determination to terminate assistance for any reason; and
 - e. Notice of Determination to pay an owner/landlord claim for damages, unpaid rent or vacancy loss.
- 2. Informal Hearings are not required for established policies and procedures such as:
 - a. Discretionary administrative determinations;
 - b. General policy issues or class grievances;
 - c. Establishment of the schedule of utility allowances;
 - d. Determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term;
 - e. Determination not to approve a unit or lease;
 - f. Determination that an assisted unit is not in compliance with HQS (the PHA must provide a hearing for family breach of HQS because that is a family obligation determination);

- g. Determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size; or
 - h. Determination to exercise or not exercise any right or remedy against the owner/landlord under a HAP contract.
3. Notice to Participant
 - a. When decisions are made, the BCHA shall give the participant prompt written notice of the decision made.
 - b. The written notice shall contain a brief statement of the reasons for the decision, and a statement that if the participant does not agree with the decision, she/he may request a formal hearing on the decision within ten (10) calendar days from receipt of the notice.
 - c. The notice must explain the participant's rights.
 - d. The BCHA may or may not conduct an informal hearing if the participant does not request an informal hearing within the time fixed herein to do so. If the request is not submitted timely, it shall mean that the participant waived his/her right to request an informal hearing.
 4. The Hearing Officer
 - a. The BCHA will designate any person or persons as hearing officer or hearing officers to conduct the informal hearing. The power to designate a hearing officer shall rest solely with the BCHA.
 - b. The hearing officer can be any person other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of such person.
 5. Rights of the Participant
 - a. The participant can either appear in person at the hearing, or can be represented by a lawyer or other representative at his/her own expense.
 - b. The participant shall have the right to present evidence, both oral and documentary, without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.
 - c. The client shall have the right to arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing, at the client's expense.
 6. Rights of the BCHA
 - a. The BCHA can be represented by a lawyer, or any other representative in the informal hearing.
 - b. The BCHA can introduce evidence, both oral and documentary, without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.
 - c. The BCHA shall have the right to question any witness examined in the informal hearing and to make final submissions.
 7. The Informal Hearing
 - a. The hearing officer will regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with hearing procedures commonly accepted and followed.
 - b. If the participant who requested the informal hearing fails to appear at the hearing on the date set for hearing without any request for an adjournment on strong grounds; or the participant fails to arrive promptly for the hearing (arrives in excess of fifteen (15) minutes after the scheduled time); the matter will be decided by the parties that are present, or dismissed immediately with no right for its restoration. The hearing officer may or may not allow an application for adjournment.
 - c. The BCHA will then begin its case by introducing documents it relies on and by taking oral statements from witnesses, if necessary, in justification of its decision.
 - d. The participant will begin his/her defense by introducing documents it relies on and by taking oral testimony of witnesses in support of his/her contention.

e. The participant and the BCHA will then close their cases and make final submissions.

8. The Decision

- a. The hearing officer will consider the evidence introduced by the parties and give such evidence due weight.
- b. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the participant shall be based on the evidence presented at the hearing.
- c. The decision shall be in writing and based on the facts established, HUD regulations, BCHA policy, and the applicable law.
- d. The decision shall clearly state the reason on which the decision is arrived.
- e. A copy of the decision shall be provided to the participant within ten (10) calendar days from the date of the hearing.

9. When Informal hearings Are Not Binding on the BCHA

The Housing Authority is not bound by a hearing decision in situations where:

- a. Matters in which the Housing Authority is not required to provide an opportunity for a hearing.
- b. When a decision is rendered that is contrary to HUD regulations, requirements and are contrary to Federal, State, or local law.

If the Housing Authority determines they are not bound by the hearing officer’s decision, the Housing Authority will promptly notify the participant of the determination and the reason for the decision and instruct the participant of their next steps.

C. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR “RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO NON-CITIZENS”

- 1. Assistance to the family may not be delayed, denied or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to the receipt of the decisions on the CIS appeal.
- 2. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the PHA hearing is pending but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the PHA hearing.
- 3. CIS Determination
 - a. If a family member claims to be an eligible immigrant and the CIS SAVE system and manual search do not verify the claim, the BCHA notifies the applicant or participant within ten (10) days of their right to appeal to the CIS within thirty (30) days or to request an informal hearing with the BCHA either in lieu of or subsequent to the CIS appeal.
 - b. If the family appeals to the CIS, they must give the BCHA a copy of the appeal and proof of mailing or the PHA may proceed to deny or terminate. The time period to request an appeal may be extended by the BCHA for good cause.
 - c. The request for a BCHA hearing must be made within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the notice offering the hearing or, if an appeal was made to the CIS, within fourteen (14) days of receipt of that notice.
- 4. After receipt of a request for an informal review/hearing, the review/hearing is conducted as described in Section D. of this chapter for both applicants and participants. If the hearing officer decides that the individual is not eligible, and there are no other eligible family member(s) the BCHA will:
 - a. Deny the applicant family;
 - b. Defer termination if the family is a participant and qualifies for deferral; and

- c. Terminate the participant if the family does not qualify for deferral.
- 5. If there are eligible members in the family, the BCHA will offer to prorate assistance or give the family the option to remove the ineligible member(s).
- 6. All other complaints related to eligible citizen/immigrant status:
 - a. If any family member fails to provide documentation of certification as required by the regulation, that member is treated as ineligible. If all family members fail to provide, the family will be denied or terminated for failure to provide.
 - b. Participants whose termination is carried out after temporary deferral may not request a hearing since they had an opportunity for a hearing prior to the termination.
 - c. Participants whose assistance is pro-rated (either based on their statement that some members are ineligible or due to failure to verify eligible immigration status for some members after exercising their appeal and hearing rights described above) are entitled to a hearing based on the right to a hearing regarding determinations of tenant rent and Total Tenant Payment.
 - d. Families denied or terminated for fraud in connection with the non-citizen rule are entitled to a review or hearing in the same way as terminations for any other type of fraud.

D. MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES FOR APPLICANTS/PARTICIPANTS WITH DISABILITIES

- 1. When applicants are denied placement on the waiting list, or the BCHA is terminating assistance, the family will be informed that presence of a disability may be considered as a mitigating circumstance during the informal review process.
- 2. Examples of mitigating circumstances are:
 - a. A person with a cognitive disorder may not have understood the requirement to report increases in income;
 - b. A person may not understand the need to make regular repayments on a promissory note; and
 - c. Minor criminal records for public drunkenness may be due to medication; prior incarcerations for being disorderly may be emotional disorder.

E. WHEN AN INFORMAL REVIEW OR INFORMAL HEARING IS NOT REQUIRED

It is not required to conduct an informal review or informal hearing to reconsider every decision or action taken by the Housing Authority.

An informal review or informal hearing is not required for the following:

- Determination of the family unit size under the BCHA policy
- General policy issues
- Determination that the unit does not comply with Housing Quality Standards
- Voucher term and extension
- The utility allowance schedule or the amounts
- Issues dealing with landlords under HAP contract

XXIII. REPAYMENT AGREEMENT

A participant or owner may owe a debt to the Housing Authority that must be repaid in full at the time the overpayment is discovered or a repayment agreement executed.

- 1. The participant/owner will be notified in writing of the underpayment amount and given the opportunity to pay the amount owed in full.
- 2. Repayment Agreements are executed with participants and owners/landlords who owe a debt to the Housing

Authority only after it is determined that their financial resources are not enough to pay the debt in full.

3. The repayment agreement is to be paid over a period of time not to exceed twelve (12) months, unless due to extenuating circumstances the Director of the Housing Authority approves an extended payment schedule.
4. The repayment agreement may be based on an amount not to exceed \$1,000. Any amount beyond \$1,000 must be paid in full unless the Director of the Housing Authority approves a change in this amount due to extenuating circumstances.
5. When establishing repayment agreements, monthly repayment amounts for applicants should be reviewed to keep the amount plus total tenant payment within the 40% affordability for the household.
6. If the participant or owner fails to repay the full amount due, the participant may be terminated from the program and the owner may be barred from the program.
7. If the participant leaves the program without paying the full debt the participant will not be allowed to re-enter until the debt is paid in full. (The participant may be given thirty (30) days to pay the full debt. If the amount is not paid within thirty (30) days the participant will be denied re-admission and given the right to an informal review.
8. The owner/landlord will only be allowed to enter into a repayment agreement if there are no current contracts for which HAP payments are being made and the owner/landlord's income resources are not feasible to pay the debt.
9. If there is current HAP being paid to the landlord/owner the amount due will be recovered from the amount paid to the owner under those contracts. If there is no current HAP payment made to the owner/landlord the landlord/owner may be allowed to enter into a repayment agreement for an amount not to exceed \$1,000. Any amount owed beyond \$1,000 must be paid in full. If the landlord/owner does not pay or satisfy the debt the HAP contract will be cancelled and the owner may be barred from the program and future participation until the amount is paid in full. The Housing Authority reserves the right to turn the owner/landlord and the debt owed over to an independent collection agency and/or to the HUD Office of Inspector General (HUD-OIG).

If the Housing Authority staff cause an error in calculating the participant's rent portion the participant cannot be penalized for the BCHA error.

A. ESTABLISHING THE REPAYMENT AGREEMENT

1. Repayment Agreements are executed with participants and owners/ landlords who owe the Housing Authority funds. If the participant or owner/landlord disputes the amount owed they must provide documented evidence for the Housing Authority to review.
2. Repayment Agreements with families may be established if the family did not report all of its income.
3. The Housing Authority may allow no more than one (1) Repayment Agreement at any given time. The Director of the Housing Authority may use discretion for extenuating circumstances.
4. Any additional money owed must be paid-in-full.

B. ENFORCING REPAYMENT AGREEMENTS

1. The Housing Authority will set up monthly payments on the Repayment Agreements.
2. If the participant is two (2) or more months behind, the participant's assistance may be terminated.
3. If the participant enters into a Repayment Agreement after the execution of the HAP Contract and does not pay, the Section 8 office will require the family to bring their Repayment Agreement current prior to issuance of a Voucher to move to another unit.
4. The Housing Authority must notify the family of the amount of its liability and inform them of the consequences if they do not pay.
5. The family will not be allowed to exercise portability to another jurisdiction until the repayment agreement is paid in full.

C. WHEN BCHA WILL NOT ENTER INTO A REPAYMENT AGREEMENT

If the Housing Authority determines that the family committed willful and intentional fraud, the Housing Authority will require the family to repay the entire amount in-full or have their assistance terminated.

D. OWNER/LANDLORD FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE

1. When the Housing Authority determines that the owner/landlord has retained Housing Assistance Payments that the owner/landlord was not entitled to, the Housing Authority may reclaim the Housing Assistance Payment amount from current Housing Assistance Payments owed the owner/landlord.
2. If the current HAP payment is insufficient the landlord/owner may pay the Housing Authority directly, if the landlord/owner fails to pay the amount owed the Housing Authority, the landlord/owner will be referred to a collection agency and the OIG.
3. The Housing Authority will use Chapter 9 of HUD Guidebook 7420.10G as a guide in dealing with owner/landlord fraud and program abuse, which may include barring the owner/landlord from participating in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

XXIV. MONITORING HAP FUNDS

The HAP Annual Budget Authority is carefully monitored to ensure as many eligible families as possible are assisted based on HUD allocated funding. If over-leasing occurs within any month the over-leasing will be monitored so there's not an adverse effect. Monitoring the leasing process will include:

- Reviewing monthly lease-up reports in order to track the number of units awarded by HUD.
- Keeping track of actual units leased and HUD awarded units on a monthly basis to determine under and over-leasing.
- Review the variance between estimated units leased and units leased.
- Consideration is given to voucher turnover (terminations), whether or not to absorb a port-in family if over-leasing occurs within any month, or whether it is necessary to house new families from the waiting list.
- Along with all the above monthly financial reports are monitored to determine if housing assistance payments is within HUD's funding, and whether under or over-leasing has occurred.
- The PHA maintains a Net Restricted Assets (NRA) account to support HAP cost in cases where over-leasing may occur in a given month.

There are two main funding sources designated by HUD to operate the Housing Choice Voucher Program:

1. The Housing Assistance Payment (HAP); used to cover payments made to landlords, and
2. An Administrative Fee (AF) for program administration.

The Housing Authority accumulates unspent HAP from prior years which is identified by HUD as Net Restricted Assets (NRA). HUD allows housing authorities to pay HAP from the NRA account to support HAP cost up to the authorized number of units cost. The BCHA monitors all funds through excel spreadsheets and the Voucher Management System (VMS) reports.

XXV. OPERATING RESERVE EXPENDITURES STATEMENT

Operating Reserves

The Housing Authority maintains an administrative fee reserve for the Section 8 program. The Housing Authority credits to the administrative fee reserve the total of:

- a. The amount by which program administrative fees paid by HUD for a fiscal year exceed BCHA's program expenses for the fiscal year, plus

b. Interest earned on the administrative fee reserve.

A. REQUIRED USE FOR PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1. The operating reserve must first be used to pay Section 8 administrative costs that exceed earned administrative fees or a fiscal year.
2. Projected administrative fees and the Operating Reserve must cover all projected costs of program administration through the remaining ACC terms.
3. As stipulated by the 2005 Appropriations Act, the administrative fees provided from this appropriation shall only be used for activities related to the provision of Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance, including related development activities.

B. PERMITTED USE FOR OTHER HOUSING PURPOSES

Operating reserve funds may be expended for other housing purposes consistent with the State and local law. If the BCHA anticipates that ongoing fees will not be sufficient for ongoing administrative cost through its ACC terms, an appropriate amount must be retained in the Operating Reserve for projected administrative cost.

C. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS APPROVAL FOR OPERATING RESERVE EXPENDITURES

1. The Board of Commissioners must set a threshold for the amount of annual expenditures which may be made from the Operating Reserve for other housing purposes without prior approval of the Board.
2. For Operating Reserve expenditures that exceed the Board threshold, the Housing Authority Board, as part of its approval, must make an affirmative determination that the expenditures are necessary and reasonable for the other purposes consistent with state and local law.

XXVI. EMERGENCY HOUSING VOUCHER ADDENDUM

Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) are to assist individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness; at risk of experiencing homelessness; fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; or were recently homeless or having high risk of housing instability.

In general, the verification that the individual or family meets one of these four eligibility categories is conducted by the local homeless response system, or Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC must provide supporting documentation to the housing authority of the referring agency’s verification that the family meets one of the four eligible categories for EHV assistance. The housing authority must retain this documentation as part of the family’s file.

In addition, the housing authority may take direct referrals from outside the CoC CE System if that system does not have a sufficient number of eligible families to refer to the housing authority. The Brazoria County Housing Authority (BCHA) will partner with the Continuum of Care (CoC), to assist qualifying families through a direct referral process.

I. Individual and Family Eligibility

In order to be eligible for an EHV, an individual or family must meet one of four eligibility categories:

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

II. Assistance

In addition to rental assistance, EHV families may receive the following types of assistance determined necessary to allow the family to participate in the EHV program:

- Housing Search Assistance – During the families initial housing search BCHA may help families identify and visit potentially available units; help to find a unit that meets the household’s disability related needs; provide transportation and directions; assist with the completion of rental applications and BCHA forms; and help expedite the EHV leasing process for the family.
- Security Deposit Assistance – BCHA may provide security deposit assistance for the family. The amount of the security deposit assistance may not exceed the lesser of two months rent to owner, the maximum security deposit allowed under applicable state and/or local law, or the actual security deposit required by the owner. BCHA will pay the security deposit assistance directly to the owner. BCHA will place conditions on the security deposit assistance, such as requiring the owner to return the security deposit assistance to the BCHA at the end of the family’s tenancy (less any amounts retained by the owner in accordance with the lease).
- Utility Deposit Assistance – BCHA may provide utility deposit assistance for some or all of the family’s utility deposit expenses. Assistance can be provided for deposits (including connection fees) required for the utilities to be supplied by the tenant under the lease. BCHA will pay the utility deposit assistance directly to the utility company. BCHA will place conditions on the utility deposit assistance, such as requiring the utility supplier to return the utility deposit assistance to BCHA at such time the deposit is returned by the utility supplier (less any amounts retained by the utility supplier).
- Renter’s Insurance – If necessary, BCHA will provide funding for a renter’s insurance policy for the initial lease term.

III. Denial of Assistance to an EHV applicant

BCHA must deny an applicant admission to the EHV program if:

- Any member of the household has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
- Any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program.
- Any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR part 5 as required by § 982.552(b)(3).

BCHA may also deny an applicant admission to the EHV program if BCHA:

- Determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in within the previous 12 months: Violent criminal activity, or 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.
- Any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program within the previous 12 months.
- The family engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward BCHA personnel within the previous 12 months.

IV. Documents Required for Admission

All applicants are required to provide the following documents to determine eligibility for the voucher program:

- Legible copies of birth certificates for all household members, or any other document approved by the Housing authority as proof of birth; *
- Legible copy of photo identification (driver’s license, state issued ID card, school ID card) for all household members 18 years and older;
- Original Social Security cards for all family members, or original document issued by the SSA that shows the person’s name and SSN, or an original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency that contains the name and SSN of the person; *
- Declaration of Citizenship/Eligible Immigration status;
- HUD 9886 and BCHA Authorization to Release;
- Criminal Certification Acknowledgement.

In addition to the above documents proof of guardianship/custody if a member of the household is not a child of a household member.

*HUD has waived the requirement to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status before admitting the family to the EHV program. As an alternative requirement, individuals must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to be eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless BCHA provides an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC that the family has made a good faith effort to obtain the documentation. Additionally, BCHA may accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher level of verification is not immediately available. If self-certification is used, the BCHA must obtain a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission or verify the information in EIV.

The adoption of this waiver does not authorize any ineligible family to receive assistance under this program. If BCHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, BCHA must take steps to terminate the family from the program.

V. Voucher Issuance - Initial Search Term

HUD is waiving §982.303(a) which provides that the initial search term must be at least 60 days and is establishing an alternative requirement that the initial term for an EHV must be at least 120 days. Any extensions or suspensions will remain under the current policies in the BCHA administrative plan but will apply after the minimum 120 day initial search term is exhausted.

VI. All other policies and procedures under the Housing Choice Voucher program (HCV) will be followed under EHV program unless noted above.

XXVII. STABILITY VOUCHER ADDENDUM

BCHA was awarded Stability Vouchers as of October 1, 2023.

Stability Vouchers (SVs) are to assist individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness; at risk of experiencing homelessness; fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the preceding criteria.

In general, the verification that the individual or family meets one of these four eligibility categories is conducted by the local homeless response system, or Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC must provide supporting documentation to the housing authority of the referring agency’s verification that the family meets one of the four eligible categories for SV assistance. The housing authority must retain this documentation as part of the family’s file.

In addition, the housing authority may take direct referrals from outside the CoC Coordinated Entry (CE) System if that system does not have a sufficient number of eligible families to refer to the housing authority. The Brazoria County Housing Authority (BCHA) will partner with the Continuum of Care (CoC), to assist qualifying families through a direct referral process.

IV. Individual and Family Eligibility

In order to be eligible for an SV, an individual or family must meet one of four eligibility categories:

- Homeless
- At risk of homelessness
- Fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking; and
- Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the preceding criteria.

V. Assistance

In addition to rental assistance, SV families may receive the following types of assistance determined necessary to allow the family to participate in the SV program:

- Application fees/non-refundable administrative or processing fees/refundable application deposit assistance/broker fees. – During the families initial housing search BCHA may provide reasonable assistance to cover such costs to allow the family to apply and lease-up a unit. BCHA will pay not more than fees for more than one property at a time and will limit such fees to no more than three times during the initial housing search.
- Security Deposit Assistance – BCHA may provide security deposit assistance for the family. The amount of the security deposit assistance may not exceed the lesser of two months rent to owner, the maximum security deposit allowed under applicable state and/or local law, or the actual security deposit required by the owner. BCHA will pay the security deposit assistance directly to the owner. BCHA will place conditions on the security deposit assistance, such as requiring the owner to return the security deposit assistance to the BCHA at the end of the family’s tenancy (less any amounts retained by the owner in accordance with the lease).
- Utility Deposit Assistance – BCHA may provide utility deposit assistance for some or all of the family’s utility deposit expenses. Assistance can be provided for deposits (including connection fees) required for the utilities to be supplied by the tenant under the lease. BCHA will pay the utility deposit assistance directly to the utility company. BCHA will place conditions on the utility deposit assistance, such as requiring the utility supplier to return the utility deposit assistance to BCHA at such time the deposit is returned by the utility supplier (less any amounts retained by the utility supplier).
- Renter’s Insurance (if required by the lease) –BCHA will provide funding for a renter’s insurance policy for the initial lease term.

VI. Denial of Assistance to an SV applicant

BCHA must deny an applicant admission to the SV program if:

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

- Any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR part 5 as required by § 982.552(b)(3).

BCHA may deny an applicant admission to the SV program if BCHA:

- Determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in within the previous 12 months: Violent criminal activity, or 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.
- Any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program within the previous 12 months.
- The family engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward BCHA personnel within the previous 12 months.

IV. Documents Required for Admission

All applicants are required to provide the following documents to determine eligibility for the voucher program:

- Legible copies of birth certificates for all household members, or any other document approved by the Housing authority as proof of birth; *
- Legible copy of photo identification (driver's license, state issued ID card, school ID card) for all household members 18 years and older;
- Original Social Security cards for all family members, or original document issued by the SSA that shows the person's name and SSN, or an original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency that contains the name and SSN of the person; *
- Declaration of Citizenship/Eligible Immigration status;
- HUD 9886 and BCHA Authorization to Release;
- Criminal Certification Acknowledgement.

In addition to the above documents proof of guardianship/custody if a member of the household is not a child of a household member.

*HUD has waived the requirement to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status before admitting the family to the SV program. As an alternative requirement, individuals must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to be eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless BCHA provides an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC that the family has made a good faith effort to obtain the documentation. Additionally, BCHA may accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher level of verification is not immediately available. If self-certification is used, the BCHA must obtain a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission or verify the information in EIV.

The adoption of this waiver does not authorize any ineligible family to receive assistance under this program. If BCHA determines that an ineligible family received assistance, BCHA must take steps to terminate the family from the program.

V. Voucher Issuance - Initial Search Term

HUD is waiving §982.303(a) which provides that the initial search term must be at least 60 days and is establishing an alternative requirement that the initial term for an SV must be at least 120 days. Any extensions or suspensions will remain under the current policies in the BCHA administrative plan but will apply after the minimum 120 day initial search term is exhausted.

- VI. All other policies and procedures under the Housing Choice Voucher program (HCV) will be followed under SV program unless noted above.

GLOSSARY

Acronyms Used in Subsidized Housing

ACC	Annual Contributions Contract – Contract executed between the Housing Authority and HUD that allows HUD to authorize funding for the administration of the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program
Admin. Plan	Administrative Plan – describes the policies the PHA has adopted in each area of the administration of the program where the PHA has discretion.
BCHA	Brazoria County Housing Authority
BR	Bedroom
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Commonly referred to as “the regulations”. The CFR is the compilation of Federal Rules which are first published in the Federal Register and defines and implements statute. The 24 CFR Part 700 to 1699 Housing and Urban Development includes the regulations for the Housing Choice Voucher Program under part 9852-Section 8 Tenant Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program.
CIS	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
CPI	Consumer Price Index. CPI is published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator.
CR	Contract Rent
EBL	Elevated Blood-Lead Level
EHV	Emergency Housing Voucher
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act - Social Security taxes
FMHA	U.S. Department of Rural Development (formerly: Farmers Home Administration)
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency
FY	Fiscal Year
FYE	Fiscal Year End
GAO	Government Accounting Office
GFC	Gross Family Contribution. Note: Has been replaced by the term Total Tenant Payment (TTP).
GR	Gross Rent
HA	Housing Authority
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HAP Plan	Housing Assistance Plan
HCDA	Housing and Community Development Act

HCVP	Housing Choice Voucher Program
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	The Department of Housing And Urban Development
HURRA	Housing and Urban/Rural Recovery Act of 1983
HV	Housing Voucher
IG	Inspector General
IGR	Independent Group Residence
IPA	Independent Public Accountant
IRA	Individual Retirement Accountant
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area established by the U.S. Census Bureau
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PMSA	A Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area established by the U.S. Census Bureau
PS	Payment Standard
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act
QC	Quality Control
RTA	Request for Tenancy Approval
RFP	Request for Proposal
RRP	Rental Rehabilitation Program
SEMAP	Section 8 Management Assessment Program
SRO	Single Room Occupancy
SSMA	Standard Statistical Metropolitan Area. Has been replaced by MSA, Metropolitan Statistical Area.
SV	Stability Voucher
TR	Tenant Rent
TTP	Total Tenant Payment
UA	Utility Allowance
UARP	Utility Allowance Reimbursement Payment
URP	Utility Reimbursement Payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act

DEFINITIONS
Section 8 Program

Absorption

In portability, the point at which the receiving PHA stops billing the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of a portability family. The receiving PHA uses funds available under the receiving PHA consolidated ACC.

Accessible

1. When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of a facility or a portion of a facility other than an individual dwelling unit, means that the facility or portion of the facility when designed, constructed or altered, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities. The phrase “accessible to and usable by” is synonymous with accessible.
2. When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of an individual dwelling unit, means that the unit is located on an accessible route, and when designed, constructed, altered or adapted, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities.

A unit that is on an accessible route and is adaptable and otherwise in compliance with the standards set forth in 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32, is “accessible” within the meaning of this paragraph 2.

When a unit in an existing facility which is being made accessible as a result of alterations is intended for use by a specific qualified individual with disabilities (e.g., a current occupant of such unit or of another unit under the control of the same recipient, or an applicant on a waiting list), the unit will be deemed accessible if it meets the requirements of applicable standards that address the particular disability or impairment of such person.

Accessible Route

A continuous unobstructed path connecting accessible elements and spaces in a building or facility that complies with the space and reach requirements of applicable standards prescribed by 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32.

An accessible route that serves only accessible units occupied by persons with hearing or vision impairments need not comply with those requirements intended to effect accessibility for persons with mobility impairments.

Adaptability

The ability of certain elements of a dwelling unit, such as kitchen counters, sinks, and grab bars to be added to, raised, lowered, or otherwise altered, to accommodate the needs of persons with or without disabilities, or to accommodate the needs of persons with different types or degrees of disability.

For example, in a unit adaptable for a hearing-impaired person, the wiring for visible emergency alarms may be installed, but the alarms need not be installed until such time as the unit is made ready for occupancy by a hearing-impaired person.

Adjusted Income means Annual Income less the following allowances, determined in accordance with HUD instructions:

1. \$480 for each Dependent;
2. \$400 for any Elderly Family;
3. For any family that is not an Elderly Family or disabled family, but has a member other than the head of household or spouse, Disabled Assistance Expenses in excess of three percent (3%) of Annual Income, but this allowance may not exceed the employment income received by Family members who are 18 years of age or older, as a result of the assistance to the Disabled Person;
4. For any Elderly or Disabled Family;
 - a. That has no disability assistance expenses, an allowance for Medical Expenses, equal to the amount by which the Medical Expenses exceed three percent (3%) of Annual Income;
 - b. That has Disability Assistance Expenses greater than or equal to three percent (3%) of Annual Income, an allowance for Disability Assistance expenses computed in accordance with paragraph 3, above, plus an allowance for medical expenses, that is equal to the Family’s Medical Expenses;

- c. That has Disability Assistance Expenses that are less than three percent (3%) of Annual Income, an allowance for combined Disability Assistance Expenses and Medical Expenses, that is equal to the amount by which the sum of these expenses exceeds three percent (3%) of Annual Income, and

5. Child Care Expenses.

Admission

The effective date of the first HAP contract for a family (first day of initial lease term) in a resident-based program, this is the point when the family becomes a participant in the program.

Affordability

At the time a family initially receives tenant based assistance for occupancy of a dwelling unit or where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the family share does not exceed forty percent (40%) of the family’s monthly adjusted income.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC)

A contract, under the Housing Act of 1937, as amended between HUD and the PHA, contains the terms and conditions under which the Department assists the PHA in providing decent, safe and sanitary housing for low-income families.

The ACC must be in a form prescribed by HUD, under which HUD agrees to provide assistance in the development, modernization, and/or operation of a low-income housing development under the Act, and the PHA agrees to develop, modernize, and operate the development in compliance with all provisions of the ACC and the Act, and all HUD regulations and implementing requirements and procedures.

ACC is a written agreement between HUD and a PHA to provide annual contributions to the PHA to cover housing assistance payments and other expenses pursuant to the Act.

Annual Income

1. Annual Income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:
 - 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. Which are not specifically excluded in this section.
 - d. Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.
2. Annual Income includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
 - b. The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight-line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;
 - c. Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness and an allowance for depreciation of capital assets shall not be used as deductions in determining the net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in the paragraph immediately above this paragraph. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the Family. Where the Family has Net Family Assets in excess of \$5,000, Annual Income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all Net Family Assets, or a percentage of the value of such Assets, based on

the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;

- d. The full amount of periodic payments received from social security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount (except as provided under Annual Income exclusions);
 - e. Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker’s compensation and severance pay (but see the paragraph on lump sum additions to family assets, below).
 - f. Welfare Assistance. If the Welfare Assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities, and such amount is subject to adjustment by the Welfare Assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of Welfare Assistance income to be included, as income shall consist of:
 - 1. The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities, plus
 - 2. The maximum amount that the Welfare Assistance Agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family’s Welfare Assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.
 - g. Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from persons not residing in the dwelling.
 - h. All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (but see paragraph below, on special pay to an Armed Forces person exposed to hostile fire).
3. Annual Income does not include the following (**Exclusions**):
- a. Income from the employment of children (including foster children) under the age of eighteen (18) years;
 - b. Payment received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually individuals with disabilities, unrelated to the resident family, who are unable to live alone);
 - c. Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and Workers’ Compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (but see the paragraph on payments in lieu of earnings, above).
 - d. Amounts received by the family that is specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
 - e. Income of a Live-In Aide, as defined in the regulations, who is a person who resides with an Elderly, Disabled Person or Persons and who:
 - 1. Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the Person(s);
 - 2. Is not obligated for the support of the Person(s); and
 - 3. Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.
 - f. The special pay to a Family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;
 - g. Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;
 - h. 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); or
 - i. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which is specifically for, or in reimbursement of, out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.), and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

- j. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a public housing resident for performing a service for the Housing Authority, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in public housing. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, and resident initiatives coordination. No Resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;
- k. 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;
- l. Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);
- m. 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;
- n. Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student eighteen (18) years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);
- o. Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;
- p. Deferred periodic payments of supplemental security income and social security benefits that are received in a lump sum payment, or in prospective monthly amounts;
- q. 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;
- r. 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;
- s. Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937, including the following:
 - 1). The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household for coupons under the Food Stamp Act of 1977. [7 United States Code (USC) § 2017 (b)];
 - 2) Payment to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973. [42 USC § 5044(g), § 5058];
 - 3) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. [43 USC § 1626©];
 - 4) Income derived from certain sub-marginal land of the United States, is held in trust for certain Indian tribes. [25 USC § 459(e)];
 - 5) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. [42 USC § 8624(f)];
 - 6) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnerships Act. [29 USC § 1552(b)];
 - 7) Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians. [Public Law (P.L.) 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-2504];
 - 8) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims [25 USC § 1407-1408), or from funds held in trust for an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior. [25 USC § 117b, 1407];
 - 9) Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 including awards under the Federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs [20 USC § 1087uu]. Since Pell Grants are funded under Title IV, PHA's should exclude the FULL value of any Pell Grant. These changes are effective 10-1-92;

- 10) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965. [42 USC § 3056(f)];
 - 11) Payments received on and after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in the “In Re Agent Orange product” liability litigation. [M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)];
 - 12) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980. [P.L. 96-420, 94 Stat. 1785];
 - 13) The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Childcare and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 [42 USC § 9858q]. This change was effective November 4, 1992;
 - 14) Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payments received after January 1, 1991. [42USC § 32(j)];
 - 15) Deferred Periodic Payments of Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) received after October 28, 1992. This lump sum payment may represent the accumulation of periodic payments from a preceding period, collections activity on deferred periodic payments regardless of when they were received. See Notice PIH 93-11 issued March 16, 1993;
 - 16) Holocaust reparations received after April 23, 1993. [42USC § 1437a, § 1437d, § 1437n and § 3535(d)].
4. If it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a twelve (12) month period, the income anticipated for a shorter period may be annualized, subject to a re-determination at the end of the shorter period.

Applicable Surface

All intact and non-intact interior and exterior painted surfaces of a residential structure (with reference to lead-based paint poisoning prevention).

Applicant or Applicant Family

A family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program.

Assisted Lease

A written agreement between an owner/landlord and a family for the leasing of a dwelling unit by the owner/landlord to the family under a Housing Assistance Contract between the owner/landlord and the PHA.

In the case of cooperative of mutual housing, “lease” means the occupancy agreement or other written agreement establishing the conditions for occupancy of the unit.

Auxiliary Aids

Services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance.

For example, auxiliary aids for persons with impaired vision may include readers, Braille materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices.

Auxiliary aids for persons with impaired hearing may include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD’s), interpreters, note takers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.

Child

A member of the family, other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age. For continued assistance under Restrictions on Assistance to Non-citizen only: Biological or adopted children only. Stepchildren (not related to either the head of the household or the spouse) and guardianship of minors (either formal or informal) are excluded.

Child Care Expenses

Amounts anticipated being paid by the Family for the care of children under thirteen (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 be gainfully employed to actively seek employment, 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 and in the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of income.

Reasonable childcare expenses, as defined by the PHA, shall not exceed the actual costs incurred.

Citizen

A citizen by birth or naturalization, or a national of the United States.

Codes

Includes building codes, housing codes, health and safety codes, sanitation codes and any law, ordinance or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation, or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy or use of a dwelling unit.

Common Space

Space available for use by assisted families and other occupants of a unit.

Consolidated ACC

Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract (See § 982.151)

Contiguous MSA

In portability an MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial PHA is located.

Continued Assistance Family

This is a mixed family who meets all the following requirements:

1. The family was receiving assistance under a Section 214 covered program on June 19, 1995, and
2. Whose head of the household or spouse has eligible immigration status according to the requirements of the restrictions on assistance to non-citizen, and
3. The family does not include any person (who does not have eligible immigration status) other than:
 - The head of the household;
 - Any spouse of the head of the household;
 - Any parents of the head of the household;
 - Any parents of the spouse;
 - Any children of the head of the household or spouse.

This does not define “family” for purposes of eligibility at the PHA (see “Family” in this Definition section.)

A family entitled to continued assistance before November 29, 1996 is entitled to continued assistance as described in the above paragraph. A family entitled to continued assistance after November 29, 1996 shall receive prorated assistance as described in section 5.520.

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 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Contract Rent

The total amount of rent specified in the Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract as payable to the owner/landlord by the Family, and by HUD or the PHA on the Family’s behalf.

The monthly rent which an owner/landlord is entitled to receive for the leasing of a Manufactured Home Space to an

Assisted Family, including any separate fees or charges. This rent includes the maintenance and management services described in the definition of Manufactured Home Space, but excludes ongoing utility charges. Separate fees or charges for services or facilities not included in the definition of Manufactured Home Space shall be included in the Contract Rent only if their payment is required as a condition of the leasing of the Manufactured Home Space. In the case of a cooperative Manufactured Home park, “Contract Rent” means the charges under the occupancy agreements between the members and the cooperative.

Contract of Participation

A contract in a form approved by HUD, entered into between a participating family and a PHA operating an FSS program that sets forth the terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS program. The contract of participation includes all individual training and services plans entered into between the PHA and all members of the family who elect to participate in the FSS program, and which plans are attached to the contract of participation as exhibits.

Controlled Substance

Any drug or other substance, or immediate precursor included in the definition in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Decent, Safe and Sanitary Housing

Housing is decent, safe and sanitary if the requirements of 982.401 are met (Housing Quality Standards).

Defective Paint Surface

Paint on applicable surfaces that are cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose (with reference to lead-based paint poisoning prevention).

Dependent

A member of the Family household (except foster children and foster adults) other than the Family head or spouse, who is under eighteen (18) years of age or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Deposit

An amount of currency or an instrument delivered to the owner/landlord by the resident as a pledge to abide by terms or conditions of the rental agreement.

Dilapidated Housing

See the definitions of Substandard Housing.

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 Person or Family

A person or family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; or two (2) or more persons with disabilities living together; or one (1) or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides. A person who is under a disability, as defined in Section 233 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423), or who has a developmental disability as defined in Section 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001 (7)).

Section 223 of the Social Security Act defines disability as:

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

2. In the case of an individual who has attained the age of fifty-five (55) and is blind (within the meaning of “blindness” as defined in the Social Security Act), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity in which he/she has previously engaged with some regularity and over a period of time.

People who have been diagnosed with alcoholism or drug abuse are not part of the definition of “disabled”.

Discriminatory Housing Practice

An act that is unlawful under Section 804, 805, 806, or 818 of the Fair Housing Act.

Displaced Person or Family

A person or family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws. (See also the definition of Involuntary Displacement. See 24 CFR, Part Subpart A, Section 5.420.)

Domestic Violence

Means actual or threatened physical violence directed against one or more members of the applicant family by a spouse or other member of the applicant’s household.

Domicile

The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with State and local law.

Drug Abuse and Other Criminal Activity Definitions

1. Adult (Drug-Related and criminal Activity) - a person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older, or has been convicted of a crime as an adult under any federal, state or tribal law.
2. Covered Person - a tenant, any member of the tenant’s household, a guest or another person under the tenant’s control.
3. Currently Engaging in Illegal Use of a Drug - with respect to behavior such as illegal use of a drug, other drug-related criminal activity, or other criminal activity, *currently engaging in*, means that the individual has engaged in the behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that the individual’s behavior is current.
4. Drug - a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substance Act.
5. Drug Abuse Treatment Facility - An entity: (a) that holds itself out as providing, and provides, diagnosis, treatment, or referral for treatment with respect to illegal drug use; and (b) that is either an identified unit within a general care facility, or an entity other than a general medical care facility.

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 Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Dwelling

Any building, structure or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land which is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure or portion thereof.

Dwelling Unit

A single unit of residence for a family of one or more persons. Examples of dwelling units include: a single family home; an apartment unit within an apartment building; and in other types of dwellings in which sleeping accommodations are provided, but toileting or cooking facilities are shared by occupants of more than one room or portion of the dwelling, rooms in which people sleep.

Examples of the latter include dormitory rooms and sleeping accommodations in shelters

Earned Income

Earned income means income or earnings included in annual income from wages; tips, salaries, other employee

compensation, and self-employment (see 24 CFR 5.609). Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments, any cash or in-kind benefits, or funds deposited in or accrued interest on the FSS escrow account established by a PHA on behalf of a participating family.

Effective Date of Contract

Effective date of contract of participation means the first day of the month following the month in which the FSS family and the PHA entered into the contract of participation.

Elderly Family

A household whose head of household or spouse is 62 year of age or older.

Elderly Person

A person who is at least 62 years of age, an allowance for medical expenses may be allowed for persons who are elderly but not disabled.

Elderly Household

A household whose head and/or spouse is considered elderly by definition. Allowance for medical expenses may be allowed for all persons who reside in the household.

Elevated Blood Lead Level

Excessive absorption of lead, that is a confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of 25 ug/dl (micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood) or greater.

Employer Identification Number

The taxpayer identifying number of an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation that is assigned pursuant to Section 6011(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or corresponding provisions of prior law, or pursuant to Section 6109 of the Code. The Employer Identification Number has nine digits separated by a hyphen, as follows: 00-0000000.

Enrollment

Enrollment means the date that the FSS family entered into the contract of participation with the PHA.

Entrance

Any access point to a building or portion of a building, used by residents for the purpose of entering the building.

Eviction

Means any action initiated by the owner/landlord to regain possession of a dwelling unit and use of the premises.

Evidence of Citizenship of Eligible Immigration Status

Documents that must be submitted to the PHA as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Exterior

All areas of the premises and outside an individual dwelling unit.

Extremely Low-Income Families

Families with incomes below thirty percent (30%) of the area median and households of various races and ethnic groups—within the Quality Housing Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA).

Facility

All or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other real or personal property or interest in the property.

Fair Housing Act

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3600-

3620).

Fair Market Rent

The rent, including utilities (except telephone), and all maintenance, management, and other services, which would be required to be paid in order to obtain privately owned, existing, decent, safe, and affordable rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities in the market area.

Fair Market Rents are used by Housing Authorities in the Housing Choice Voucher Program to develop the payment standard used to determine the appropriate amounts of housing assistance to be paid on behalf of participating families.

The rent which would be required to be paid in order to obtain a privately owned, decent, safe and affordable Manufactured Home Space of a modest nature. This rent includes maintenance and management services described in the definition of Manufactured Home Space for single-wide and double-wide Manufactured Home Spaces. Rents for double-wide spaces will be permitted for Assisted Families of five (5) or more persons so long as the Manufactured Home meets the minimum occupancy standards for families. Fair Market Rents will be established by HUD and will be published in the Federal Register.

Familial Status

One or more individuals who have not attained the age of eighteen (18) years being domiciled with:

1. A parent or another person having legal custody of such individual or individuals; or
2. The designee of such parent or other person having such custody, with the written permission of such parent or other person. The projections afforded against discrimination on the basis of familial status apply to any person who is pregnant, or is in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who has not attained the age of the eighteen (18) years.

Family

“Family” includes, but is not limited to:

1. Two (2) or more persons who intend to share a residency whose income and resources are available to meet the family’s needs and who have a history as a family unit or have evidence of a stable relationship for at least one year if not legally married. Evidence of a “stable relationship” may include any of the following: birth certificate of the children, joint tax returns, prior lease, joint bank accounts, insurance policies, informal marriage certificates or equivalent documentation.
2. A group of persons living together, related by blood, marriage or operation of law;
3. A common-law husband or wife, as recognized under State law;
4. A child who is temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family. This provision only pertains to the foster child’s temporary absence from the home, and is not intended to artificially enlarge the space available for other family members;
5. An elderly person;
6. A disabled person;
7. A displaced person;
8. The remaining member of a resident family; and
9. A single, eighteen (18) years old or older, person who is not an elderly or displaced person or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a resident family.

Family Income

Means Monthly Income as defined in HUD regulations, i.e., using Annual Income divided by twelve (12).

Family Self-Sufficiency

Family Self-Sufficiency program or FSS program means the program established by a PHA within its jurisdiction to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the provision of supportive services to these families, as

authorized by Section 23 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

Family Share

In the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. It is calculated by subtracting the amount of the housing assistance payment to the owner from the rent to owner, same as Tenant Rent. Family share will only equal TTP when rent to owner includes all utilities and is equal to or less than the payment standard.

Family Unit Size

The appropriate number of bedrooms for the number of family members residing in a unit, the family unit size is determined by the PHA under the PHA subsidy standards.

Former Federal Preferences (24 CFR Sec. 982.207)

The PHA may implement the following former federal preferences as Local Preferences:

1. working families (head or spouse);
2. families for person with a disability;
3. victims of domestic violence;
4. single persons who are elderly, displaced, homeless or a person with disabilities; and
5. provides the same benefit to families whose head and spouse, is either 62 or older or a person with disabilities (if the PHA adopts local preference for working families).

FSS Account

FSS account means the FSS escrow account authorized by Section 23 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, and as provided by CFR 984.305 of this part.

FSS Credit

FSS credit means the amount credited by the PHA to the participating family’s FSS account.

FSS Family

FSS family or participating family means a family that receives assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, and that elects to participate in the FSS program, and whose designated head of the family has signed the contract of participation.

FSS Related Service Program

Means any program, publicly or privately sponsored, that offers the kinds of supportive services described in the definition of “supportive services” set forth in 24 CFR 984.

FSS Slots

FSS slots refer to the total number of vouchers that comprise the minimum size of a PHA’s Section 8 FSS program.

First Occupancy

A building that has never before been used for any purpose.

FMR

Fair Market Rent - (Defined in 24 CFR 982.4)

Full-Time Student

A person eighteen (18) years or older 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.

Good Faith

Means honesty in fact, in the conduct of the transaction concerned, as evidenced by all surrounding circumstances.

Gross Rent

The total monthly housing assistance an eligible family receives or the sum of the Contract Rent plus the Utility Allowance. In the case of rental of only a manufactured home space, Gross Rent also includes the Family’s monthly payment to amortize the purchase price of the manufactured home.

Ground Floor

A floor of a building with a building entrance on an accessible route. A building may have more than one ground floor.

Guest

A person temporarily staying in a unit with the consent of the tenant or another member of the household.

Handicap/Disability

With respect to a person, a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person’s major life activities; a record of having such an impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment.

This term does not include current, illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance (as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

For the purpose of 24 CFR Part 100, Discriminatory Conduct under the Fair Housing Act, an individual shall not be considered to have a disability solely because that individual is a transvestite (a person, especially a male, who dresses in the clothing of the opposite sex for psychological reasons).

Handicapped/Disabled 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.

Handicapped/Disabled Person (included under “Disabled”)

A person having a physical or mental impairment that:

1. Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
2. Substantially impedes the person’s ability to live independently; and
3. Is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

Has a Record of Such an Impairment

As used in the definition of Disability, means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

Head of Household

The adult member of the family, 18 years old or older, and who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Home-visit (telephone interview)

When applicants/participants are unable to physically come into the PHA’s office due age or medical condition, a home-visit (telephone interview) can be done to gather the needed to either complete an application for housing or for annual re-certification. Verifications needing signatures can be either mailed to the individual or other arrangements can be made at PHA’s discretion.

Housing Authority (PHA)

Any state, county, municipality, other governmental entity, or public body (Authority or instrumentality thereof) that is authorized to engage in or to assist in the development or operation of low-income housing. For the purposes of 24 CFR, Part 942, Resident Participation and Management in Public Housing, the term Public Housing Authority does not include

Indian Housing Authorities. As used in 24 CFR, Part 965, Subpart E, Resident’s Allowance for Utilities, PHA includes an Indian Housing Authority.

Housing Assistance Payment

The monthly assistance payment by a PHA, the total assistance payment consists of:

1. A payment made directly to the owner/landlord for rent during the family’s lease term in accordance with HUD regulations and other requirements.
2. An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner/landlord; the excess amount is called a utility reimbursement.

Housing Assistance Payments Contract

A written contract between the PHA and an owner/landlord in the form prescribed by HUD headquarters, for the purpose of providing housing assistance payments to the owner/landlord on behalf of an Eligible Family.

Housing Quality Standards

The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the resident-based programs.

Housing Choice Voucher Program

The statutory merger of the Section 8 tenant-based certificate and voucher programs into the new Housing Choice Voucher Program and makes other amendments to other provisions of the interim rule published on May 14, 1999.

Housing Voucher Contract

The HAP contract is an agreement between the PHA and the owner/landlord of a unit occupied by an assisted family. This form of housing assistance payments contract is used to provide Section 8 tenant based assistance under the housing choice voucher program required by HUD. This contract must be executed by the PHA and owner/landlord before the PHA can make housing assistance payments to the owner/landlord on behalf of the assisted family.

Housing Voucher Holder

A family that has an unexpired housing voucher.

HUD Local Office

Any HUD Office that has been delegated authority under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to perform functions pertaining to the area in which the PHA is located.

Income Limits

HUD establishes Very Low-Income and Low-Income limits that are used to determine if assisted housing program applicants qualify for admission to HUD-assisted programs. These income limits are based on HUD estimates for area median family income (using Metropolitan Statistical Areas or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Bureau of the Census definition of family) with specific statutorily permissible adjustments. If the income limits based on this approach would be less than if based on the relevant State non-metropolitan median family income level, income limits are based on the State non-metropolitan family income level.Independent Group Residence

1. A dwelling unit for the exclusive residential use of two to twelve elderly or disabled individuals (excluding live-in Resident Assistant(s) if any), who are not capable of living independently, and who require a planned program of continual supportive services.
2. Individuals residing in an Independent Group Residence and receiving Section 8 assistance shall not require continual medical or nursing care, and shall be ambulatory or not require continual medical or nursing care, and shall be ambulatory or not confined to a bed continuously, and must be capable of taking appropriate actions for their own safety under emergency conditions.

Individual Lease Shared Housing

The type of Shared Housing in which the PHA enters into a separate HAP Contract for each assisted Family residing in a

Shared Housing unit.

Individual Training Services Plan

Means a written plan that is prepared for the head of the FSS family, and each adult member of the FSS family who elects to participate in the FSS program, by the PHA in consultation with the family member, and which sets forth:

1. The supportive services to be provided to the family member;
2. The activities to be completed by that family member; and
3. The agreed upon completion dates for the services and activities. Each individual training and services plan must be signed by the PHA and the participating family member, and is attached to, and incorporated as part of the contract of participation. An individual training and services plan must be prepared for the head of the FSS family.

Individual(s) With Disability

A person having a physical or mental impairment that (a) is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes the person’s ability to live independently, and (c) is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

Ineligible Non-Citizen

HUD regulations require that rent be prorated for households with ineligible non-citizens unless the household meets certain criteria that allow continuation of full assistance. No household with ineligible non-citizens are entitle to full rental assistance. (A household whose sole member is a non-citizen and does not have eligible immigrant status does not qualify for rental assistance.)

Initial Contract Rent

The contract rent at the beginning of the initial lease term.

Initial PHA

In portability, the term refers to both:

1. A PHA that originally selected a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting PHA.
2. A PHA that absorbed a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing PHA.

Initial Lease Term

The initial term of the assisted lease is at least one year. At the PHA’s discretion, lease term may be shorter than 1 year.

INS

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service now renamed U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).

Interior

The space, parts, components or elements of an individual’s dwelling unit.

Interim Reexaminations

Some Housing Authorities also call this, “special” reexaminations. The family must comply with regulations requiring them to report changes in income and family composition. The PHA requires the reporting of the changes within 10 days of the effective change (or other date as established by the PHA). The Housing Authority must determine if there is to be an adjustment to the Total Tenant Payment, Tenant Rent, and/or Housing Assistance Payment.

Is Regarded as Having an Impairment

As used in the definition of Disability, means:

1. Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities, but that is treated by another person as constituting such a limitation;

2. Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
3. Has none of the impairments defined under the definition of “physical or mental impairment,” below, but is treated by another person as having such an impairment.

Jurisdiction

The area in which the PHA has authority, under State and local law to administer the Section 8 program.

Lead-Based Paint

A paint surface, whether or not defective, identified as having a lead content greater than or equal to one microgram of lead per square centimeter (one centimeter is slightly more than three-eighths of an inch).

Lease

1. A written agreement between an owner/landlord and a resident for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the resident. The lease established the conditions for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a family with housing assistance payments under a HAP Contract between the owner/ landlord and the Housing Authority.
2. In cooperative housing, a written agreement between a cooperative and a member of the cooperative. The agreement established the conditions for occupancy of the member’s cooperative dwelling unit by the member’s family with housing assistance payments to the cooperative under a HAP contract between the cooperative and the Housing Authority.

Lease Addendum

Is the lease between the resident and the owner/landlord, 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:

1. Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person or persons;
2. Is not obligated for support of the person or persons; and
3. Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.

Local Preference

1. A preference used by the Housing Authority to select among applicant families.
2. BCHA cannot deny or otherwise penalize a family solely because the family resides in public housing.

Low-Income Family

A family whose Annual Income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80 percent of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of the prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high or low-income family.

Major Life Activities

As used in the definition of Disability, means functions such as caring for one’s self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.

Manufactured Home

A structure, with or without a permanent foundation, which is built on a permanent chassis, is designed for use as a principle place of residence, and meets the HUD Housing Quality Standards set forth in 24 CFR, Part 8, Sections 882.109 and 887.473.

Manufactured Home Space

The space on which the Manufactured Home is located, leased by an owner/landlord, and occupied by the assisted family.

The space shall include all maintenance and management services necessary for decent, safe and sanitary housing, such as maintenance of utility lines, garbage and trash collection, and maintenance of roads, walkways and other common areas and facilities.

Marriage

Marriage certified by a formal marriage license, or an informal marriage, as may be specified in State or local laws or regulations.

Medical Expenses

Those 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. (Medical expenses are allowable only for Elderly or Disabled Families.)

Minor

A member of the family, other than the head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, unless otherwise determined by State Law.

Mixed Family

A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Monthly Adjusted Income

One-twelfth of Adjusted Income.

Monthly Income

One-twelfth of Annual Income.

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, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Canal Zone, etc.

Net Family Assets

1. Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD home-ownership programs.
2. The value of necessary items of personal property, such as furniture and automobiles, shall be excluded.
3. 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.
4. In determining Net Family Assets, the Housing Authority shall include the value of any assets disposed of by an applicant or resident for less than fair market value, including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale, during the two (2) 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 resident received important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

Non-citizen

A person who is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States.

Normal Wear and Tear

Means deterioration which occurs, based upon the use for which the rental unit is intended, without negligence, carelessness, accident, abuse or intentional damage of the premises, equipment or chattels of the owner/landlord by the resident, members of the resident’s household, or by his/her invitees or guests. However, uncleanliness does not constitute

normal wear and tear.

Owner/Landlord

Any person or entity, including a cooperative, having the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant.

Participant

A family that has been admitted to the PHA program, and is currently assisted in the program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by the PHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

Payment Standard

In the Housing Choice Voucher Program, an amount used by the PHA to calculate the housing assistance payment for a family. Each payment standard amount is based on the fair market rent.

The PHA adopts a payment standard for each bedroom size and for each fair market rent area in the PHA jurisdiction. The payment standard for a family is maximum monthly subsidy payment.

Person

Includes one or more individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, labor organizations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in cases under Title 11 of the United States Code, receivers, and fiduciaries.

PHA Jurisdiction

The area in which the PHA is not legally barred from entering into Housing Assistance Contracts.

Physical or Mental Impairment

As used in the definition of Disability, includes:

1. Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; muscle,skeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; Genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
2. Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

The term “physical or mental impairment” includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance) and alcoholism.

Portability

Renting a dwelling unit with Section 8 resident-based assistance outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA.

Preference over Single Persons

An applicant and/or spouse who is elderly, disabled, or a displaced family must be given a preference over an applicant that is a single person who is not an elderly, displaced person, or a person with disabilities.

Premises

The building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Preponderance of the Evidence

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

Public Housing Authority (PHA)

Any State, county, municipality or other governmental entity or public body, Authority or instrumentality thereof that is authorized to engage in or to assist in the development or operation of low-income housing.

Public Use Areas

Interior or exterior rooms or spaces of a building that are made available to the general public may be provided at a building that is privately or publicly owned.

Qualified Individual with Disabilities

1. With respect to employment, an individual with disabilities who, with reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job in question; and
2. With respect to any non-employment program or activity which requires a person to perform services or to achieve a level of accomplishment, an Individual With Disabilities who meets the essential eligibility requirements and who can achieve the purpose of the program or activity without modifications in the program or activity that the recipient can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in its nature; or
3. With respect to any other non-employment program or activity, an Individual With Disabilities who meets the essential eligibility requirements for participation in, or receipt of benefits from, that program or activity.

Essential eligibility requirements include stated eligibility requirements, such as income, as well as other explicit or implicit requirements inherent in the nature of the program or activity, such as requirements that an occupant of multifamily housing be capable of meeting the recipient’s selection criteria, and be capable of complying with all obligations of occupancy with or without supportive services provided by persons other than the recipient.

Reasonable Accommodation

Means making alterations or adaptation to provide access to otherwise qualified individuals with disabilities, in the use of the program and facilities, without causing undue hardship or substantially altering the program or activity.

Reasonable Rent

A rent to owner/landlord that is not more than either:

1. Rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted market; or
2. Rent charged by the owner/landlord for a comparable assisted or unassisted unit in the building or premises.

Residency Preference

24 CFR Sec. 982.207 Eliminates the explicit requirement that PHA’s seek HUD approval before establishing a residency preference (although the Section 8 Administrative plan is a supporting document to the annual PHA Plan). PHA’s may adopt a residency preference if the preference does not delay or deny admission to the program based on race, color ethnic origin, gender, religion, disability or age. Residency area must not be smaller than a county or municipality.

Receiving PHA

In portability, a PHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA issues a voucher, and provides program assistance to the family.

Regular Reexaminations

The PHA must reexamine the income and composition of all families at least once every twelve (12) months. The family is required to submit any certification, release, information or documentation that the Housing Authority or HUD has determined necessary.

The PHA will adjust the Total Tenant Payment and Housing Assistance Payment to reflect the changes in income and family composition.

Related Lease Shared Housing

The type of Shared Housing in which the PHA enters into a single HAP Contract for two assisted Families residing in a Shared Housing unit.

Rent to Owner/Landlord

The monthly rent payable to the owner/landlord under the lease. Rent to owner/landlord includes payment for any services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner/landlord in accordance with the lease.

Rental Voucher

A document issued by a PHA to a family selected for admission to the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The voucher describes the program, and the procedures for PHA approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states the obligations of the family under the program.

Resident

Means a person entitled, under a rental agreement, to occupy a dwelling unit in peaceful possession, to the exclusion of others, and includes the owner/landlord of a mobile home renting premises, other than a lot or parcel in a mobile home park, for use as a site for the location of the mobile home.

Responsible Entity

The person or entity responsible for administering the restrictions on providing assistance to Non-citizens with ineligible immigration status:

1. For the Section 8 Rental Housing Voucher and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation programs, the Housing Authority (PHA) administering the program under an ACC with HUD;
2. For all other Section 8 programs, the owner/landlord.

Section 214

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1436a), restricts HUD from making financial assistance available for non-citizen unless they meet one of the categories of eligible immigration status specified in Section 214. See also paragraph 1-2, Authority.

Section 214 Covered Programs

Programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply are programs that make available financial assistance pursuant to the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437-1440), Section 235 or Section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1) and Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s).

Section 504

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794, as it applies to programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance.

Setup Charges

Charges paid by an assisted family for assembling, skirting and anchoring the mobile home unit.

Sex-Offender

HUD determines a sex-offender to be someone who is required to be registered in a “State life-time sexual offender” registry.

Single Family Residence

Means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it is a single family residence if it has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and does not share heating facilities, hot water equipment, nor any other essential facility or service with any other dwelling unit.

Single Person

A person who lives alone, or intends to live alone, and who does not qualify as an Elderly Family, a Displaced Person, or the Remaining Member of a Resident Family.

Single Room Occupancy Housing

A unit which contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or which contains one but not both types of

facilities (as those facilities are defined in 24 CFR 882.109(a) and (b) and which is suitable for occupancy by a single eligible individual capable of independent living. The unit is located within a multifamily structure consisting of more than twelve (12) units.

Social Security Number

The number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, and that identifies the record of the person’s earnings that are reported to the Administration.

The Social Security Number has nine digits separated by hyphens, as follows: 000-00-0000. It does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary under the Social Security System.

Special Admission

Admission of an applicant that is not on the PHA waiting list or without considering the applicant’s waiting list position.

Special Reexaminations

See Interim Reexaminations.

Spouse

Meaning - the husband or wife of the head of the household.

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 a “co-head” is a term recognized by some HUD programs, but not the Public and Indian Housing programs. This definition applies to Restrictions on Assistance to Non-citizens.

State

Any of the several States of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the territories and possessions of the United States, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Indian tribes.

Statement of Family Responsibility

An agreement prescribed by HUD, between the PHA and a Family to be assisted under the Program, stating the obligations and responsibilities of the two parties.

Subsidy Standards

Standards established by a PHA to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions (see definition of “family unit size”).

Suspension

Stopping the clock on the term of a family’s voucher from the time when the family submits a request for PHA approval to lease a unit, until the time when the PHA approves or denies the request.

Temporary Deferral

Temporary deferral of termination of assistance is granted, the deferral period shall be for an initial period not to exceed six (6) months. The initial period may be renewed for additional periods of six

Six (6) months, but the aggregate deferral period for deferrals provided after November 29, 1996 shall not exceed a period of eighteen (18) months. The aggregate deferral period for deferrals granted prior to November 29, 1996 shall not exceed three (3) years. These time periods do not apply to a family that includes a refugee under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or an individual seeking asylum under section 208 of that Act.

Tenant

The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executed the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Rental assistance that is not attached to the structure.

Tenant Rent

In the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the portion of the rent to the owner paid by the family. It is calculated by subtracting the amount of the housing assistance payment to the owner from the rent to owner.

Term

Means the period of occupancy specified in the rental agreement.

Total Tenant Payment

Total Tenant Payment for families whose initial lease is effective on or after August 1, 1982, is the amount calculated under section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)(1)). Total Tenant Payment shall be the highest of the following rounded to the nearest dollar:

1. Thirty percent (30%) of Monthly Adjusted Income;
2. Ten percent (10%) of Monthly Income; or
3. If the family’s welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under paragraph c of section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)(1)(C)) shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.
4. A minimum amount of tenant rent as defined by the Housing Authority up to \$50.00.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)

Formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Utility Allowance

If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the Contract Rent, but is the responsibility of the Family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by the PHA or HUD under applicable sections of HUD regulations of the monthly costs of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances, consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment.

Utility Reimbursement Payment

In the Housing Choice Voucher Program the portion of the housing assistance payment that exceeds the amount of rent to the owner. This may also be referred to as a Utility Allowance Reimbursement Payment.

Very Low-Income Family

1. A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.
2. 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.

Veteran

1. Means any person honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States, who served in, but not limited to, World War I, between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive; or in World War II, on or after December 7, 1941, until final cessation of all hostilities; or in the Korean Conflict; Lebanon Crisis; Berlin Crisis; the Congo; the Dominican Republic, and Vietnam.
2. “Veteran” does not include a person enlisted and accepted for active training only for a period of six (6) months or less.

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 PHA to a family selected for admission to the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The voucher describes the program, and the procedures for PHA approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states the obligations of the family under the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Waiting List Admission

An admission to the program from the PHA waiting list.

Welfare Assistance

Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by Federal, State or local governments.

Welfare-to-Work

Families assisted by a PHA with Voucher funding awarded to the PHA under the HUD Welfare-to-Work Voucher Program.

