Albuquerque Housing Authority

Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy
A.C.O.P.

April 2019 Edition

ALBUQUERQUE HOUSING AUTHORITY

"Empowering people in our community through affordable housing and self sufficiency opportunities."

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Chapter 1 – OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The ALBUQUERQUE HOUSING AUTHORITY (AHA) receives its operating subsidy for the public housing program from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The ALBUQUERQUE HOUSING AUTHORITY is not a federal department or agency. A public housing agency (PHA) is a government agency or public body politic and corporate, created and authorized by state law to develop and operate housing and housing programs for low-income families. The ALBUQUERQUE HOUSING AUTHORITY enters into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD to administer the public housing program. AHA must ensure compliance with federal laws, regulations and notices and must establish policies and procedures to clarify federal requirements and to ensure consistency in program operation.

This chapter contains information about AHA and its programs with emphasis on the public housing program. It also contains information about the purpose, intent and use of the plan and guide.

There are three parts to this chapter:

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

Part II: The Public Housing Program. This part contains information about public housing operation, roles and responsibilities, and partnerships.

Part III: The Admissions and Continued Occupancy (ACOP). This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

PART I: AHA

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

The history of the Albuquerque Housing Authority extends back to 1967 when it was a division of the City of Albuquerque known as Albuquerque Housing Services. On July 1, 2011 – Albuquerque Housing Services (AHS) Division, of the City of Albuquerque, Department of Family and Community Services (DFCS) is renamed the Albuquerque Housing Authority and became its own separate entity with a Board of Housing Commissioners. This transition was completed on July 1 of 2014 when City of Albuquerque employees transitioned to becoming AHA employees. Today, the AHA Board oversees the Executive Director of AHA, who then oversees all AHA employees.

1-I.B. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE ALBUQUERQUE HOUSING AUTHORITY

Public Housing is funded by the federal government and administered locally by the **ALBUQUERQUE HOUSING AUTHORITY** for the jurisdiction of: **City of Albuquerque.**

The Albuquerque Housing Authority is governed by a board of officials that are called "commissioners." Although some public housing agencies may use a different title for their officials, this document will hitherto refer to the "board of commissioners" or the "board" when

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discussing the board of governing officials, also known as the Board of Housing Commissioners (BHC).

Commissioners are appointed in accordance with state housing law and generally serve in the same capacity as the directors of a corporation. The board of commissioners establishes policies under which the AHA conducts business, and ensures that those policies are followed by AHA staff. The board is responsible for preserving and expanding the agency's resources and assuring the agency's continued viability and success.

Formal actions of AHA are taken through written resolutions, adopted by the board and entered into the official records of AHA.

The principal staff member of AHA is the executive director (ED), who is selected and hired by the board. The ED oversees the day to day operations of AHA and is directly responsible for carrying out the policies established by the commissioners. The ED's duties include hiring, training, and supervising AHA's staff, as well as budgeting and financial planning for the agency. Additionally, the ED is charged with ensuring compliance with federal and state laws, and program mandates. In some PHA's, the ED is known by another title, such as chief executive officer or president.

1-I.C. AHA MISSION

The purpose of a mission statement is to communicate the purpose of the agency to people inside and outside of the agency. It provides the basis for strategy development, identification of critical success factors, resource allocation decisions, as well as ensuring client and stakeholder satisfaction.

AHA Policy
AHA's Mission Statement is "Empowering People in Our Community Through Affordable Housing and Self-Sufficiency Opportunities."

Mission Statement, Local Objectives & Purpose of Policy
The U.S. Housing Act of 1937 created the Low-Rent Public Housing Program. Administration of the program and the functions and responsibilities of Albuquerque Housing Authority (AHA) staff shall be in compliance with this Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP). The administration of AHA housing programs will also meet the requirements of the U.S.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Such requirements include any Public Housing or Section 8 regulations, handbooks, and applicable HUD notices. All applicable federal, state, and local laws, including Fair Housing Laws and regulations also apply. Changes in applicable federal laws or regulations shall supersede provisions in conflict with this policy. Federal regulations shall include those found in Title 24 CFR, Parts 1, 5, 8l, 100 and 900-966 (Code of Federal Regulations).

Mission Statement
Empowering people in our community through affordable housing and self-sufficiency opportunities.

Vision

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Through operational excellence and staff empowerment, the Albuquerque Housing Authority will become a high performing agency that is dedicated to providing quality housing and services that equip residents to succeed

Core Values
Core values provide the foundation for the AHA staff members to perform work and conduct themselves in a professional way. AHA's core values include:

Service – We empower clients and co-workers through education and opportunities for growth and success.

Compassion – We serve our clients and coworkers with understanding, empathy, and respect

Accountability – We achieve organizational excellence by operating as a team, investing in staff training, and embracing the belief that every individual has the capacity to solve problems and realize personal goals.

Integrity – We are consistent in dealing professionally, honestly, and fairly with the public and each other.

Stewardship – We are committed to growing and sustaining AHA's financial resources and implementing environmentally friendly practices in all operations and facilities.

1-I.D. AHA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS & SERVICE

As a public service agency, AHA is committed to providing excellent service to all public housing applicants, residents, and the public. In order to provide superior service, AHA resolves to:

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in compliance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.
- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing in good repair – in compliance with program uniform physical condition standards – for very low- and low-income families.
- Achieve a healthy mix of incomes in its public housing developments by attracting and retaining higher income families and by working toward de-concentration of poverty goals.
- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human services needs.
- Promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low- and low-income families of all races, ethnicities, national origins, religions, ethnic backgrounds, and with all types of disabilities, to participate in the public housing program and its services.
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family and community support in accomplishing AHA's mission.
- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.

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

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

PART II: THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

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

The intent of this section is to provide the public and staff an overview of the history and operation of public housing.

The United States Housing Act of 1937 (the "Act") is responsible for the birth of federal housing program initiatives, known as public housing. The Act was intended to provide financial assistance to states and cities for public works projects, slum clearance and the development of affordable housing for low-income residents. There have been many changes to the program since its inception in 1937.

The Housing Act of 1965 established the availability of federal assistance, administered through local public agencies, to provide rehabilitation grants for home repairs and rehabilitation. This act also created the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Housing Act of 1969 created an operating subsidy for the public housing program for the first time. Until that time, public housing was a self-sustaining program.

In 1998, the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) – also known as the Public Housing Reform Act or Housing Act of 1998 – was signed into law. Its purpose was to provide more private sector management guidelines to the public housing program and provide residents with greater choices. It also allowed s more remedies to replace or revitalize severely distressed public housing developments. Highlights of the Reform Act include: the establishment of flat rents; the requirement for PHAs to develop five-year and annual plans; income targeting, a requirement that 40% of all new admissions in public housing during any given fiscal year be reserved for extremely low-income (ELI) families; and resident family self-sufficiency (FSS) incentives.

1-II.B. PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM BASICS

HUD writes and publishes regulations in order to implement public housing laws enacted by Congress. HUD contracts with AHA to administer programs in accordance with HUD regulations and provides an operating subsidy to AHA. AHA must create written local policies that are consistent with HUD regulations. Among these local policies is the AHA's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP). The ACOP and any changes to it must be approved by the board of commissioners of AHA.

The job of AHA, pursuant to HUD regulations, is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing, in good repair, to low-income families at an affordable rent. AHA screens applicants for public housing and, if they are determined to be eligible for the program, AHA makes an offer of a housing

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unit. If the applicant accepts the offer, AHA and the applicant will enter into a written lease agreement. At this point, the applicant becomes a tenant in the public housing program.

In the context of the public housing program, a tenant is defined as the adult person(s) (other than a live-in aide who (1) executed the lease with AHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or, if no such person now resides in the unit, (2) who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit. [24 CFR 966.53]. The Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook refers to tenants as "residents." The terms "tenant" and "resident" are used interchangeably in this policy. Additionally, this policy uses the term "family" or "families" for residents or applicants, depending on context.

Since AHA owns the public housing development, AHA is the landlord. AHA must comply with all of the legal and management responsibilities of a landlord in addition to administering the program in accordance with HUD regulations and AHA policy.

1-II.C. PUBLIC HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

To administer the public housing program, AHA must enter into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD. AHA also enters into a contractual relationship with the tenant through the public housing lease. These contracts define and describe the roles and responsibilities of each party.

In addition to the ACC, AHA and family must also comply with federal regulations and other HUD publications and directives. For the program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, AHA, and the tenant – play an important role.

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

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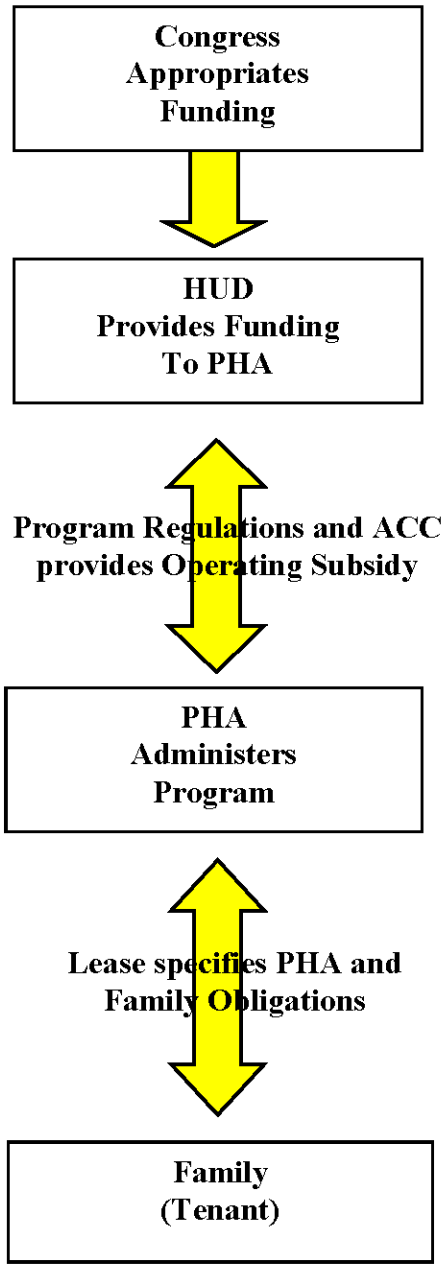
The Public Housing Relationships



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What does HUD do?
Federal law is the source of HUD responsibilities. HUD has the following major responsibilities:

- Develop regulations, requirements, handbooks, notices and other guidance to implement housing legislation passed by Congress
- Allocate operating subsidies to AHA
- Allocate capital funding to AHA
- Provide technical assistance to AHA on interpreting and applying program requirements
- Monitor AHA compliance with program requirements and AHA performance in program administration.

What does AHA do?
The AHA's responsibilities originate in federal regulations and the ACC. AHA owns and manages public housing developments, administers the program under contract with HUD and has the following major responsibilities:

- Ensure compliance with all non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and fair housing laws, and ensure that the program is accessible to persons with disabilities
- Establish local policies and procedures for operating the program
- Accept applications from interested applicant families and determine whether they are income eligible for the program
- Maintain waiting list and select families for admission
- Screen applicant families for suitability as renters
- Maintain housing units by making any necessary repairs in a timely manner
- Make unit offers to families (minimize vacancies without overcrowding)
- Maintain properties to the standard of decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair (including assuring compliance with uniform physical conditions standards)
- Make sure AHA has adequate financial resources to maintain its housing stock
- Perform regular reexaminations of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements
- Collect rent due from the assisted family and comply with and enforce provisions of the lease
- Ensure that families comply with program rules
- Provide families with prompt and professional service
- Comply with HUD regulations and requirements, the Annual Contributions Contract, HUD-approved applications for funding, AHA's ACOP, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

What does the tenant do?
The tenant's responsibilities are articulated in AHA's lease. The tenant has the following broad responsibilities:

- Comply with the terms of the lease and AHA house rules, as applicable
- Provide AHA with complete and accurate information, determined by AHA to be necessary for administration of the program
- Actively cooperate in attending all appointments scheduled by AHA
- Allow AHA to inspect the entire unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice

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- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of uniform physical condition standards (UPCS) caused by the family
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity, on or off of the premises
- Notify AHA in writing before moving out or termination of the lease
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not to sublet the unit or assign the lease
- Promptly notify AHA of any changes in family composition
- Not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any housing programs
- Take care of the housing unit and report maintenance problems to AHA promptly

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

1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 35: Lead-Based Paint
- 24 CFR Part 902: Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS)
- 24 CFR Part 903: Public Housing Agency Plans
- 24 CFR Part 945: Designated Housing
- 24 CFR Part 960: Admission and Occupancy Policies
- 24 CFR Part 965:PHA-Owned or Leased Projects – General Provisions
- 24 CFR Part 966: Lease and Grievance Procedures

PART III: THE ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICIES

1-III.A. OVERVIEW & PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

The ACOP is AHA's written statement of policies used to carry out the housing program in accordance with federal law and regulations, and HUD requirements. The ACOP is required by HUD and it must be available for public review [CFR 24 Part 903]. The ACOP also contains policies that support the objectives contained in AHA's Agency Plan.

All issues related to public housing not addressed in this ACOP are governed by federal regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, notices and applicable state and local laws. The policies in this ACOP have been designed to ensure compliance with the consolidated ACC and all HUD-approved applications for program funding. AHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to public housing. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will have precedence.

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1-III.B. CONTENTS OF THE POLICY

Unlike the housing choice voucher program, HUD regulations for public housing do not contain a list of what must be included in the ACOP. However, individual regulations contain requirements of inclusion in AHA's written policy. At a minimum, the ACOP plan should cover AHA policies on these subjects:

- The organization of the waiting list and how families are selected and offered available units, including any AHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the AHA waiting list (Chapters 4 and 5)
- Transfer policies and the circumstances under which a transfer would take precedence over an admission (Chapter 12)
- Standards for determining eligibility, suitability for tenancy, and the size and type of the unit needed (Chapters 3 and 5)
- Procedures for verifying the information the family has provided (Chapter 7)
- The method for achieving de-concentration of poverty and income-mixing of public housing developments (Chapter 4)
- Grievance procedures (Chapter 14)
- Policies concerning payment by a family to AHA of amounts the family owes AHA (Chapter 15 and 16)
- Interim redeterminations of family income and composition (Chapter 9)
- Policies regarding community service requirements; (Chapter 11)
- Polices and rules about safety and ownership of pets in public housing (Chapter 10).

New Approach to Policy Development
HUD has developed an approach to monitoring AHA that emphasizes the importance of consistency in operation and decision-making. The ACOP supports that goal by clearly setting forth AHA's operating policies.

A primary focus of HUD's Rental Integrity Monitoring (RIM) program has been consistency in how AHA conducts its business and in how HUD monitors AHA activities. Referring to and following the ACOP is essential to maintaining consistency in applying AHA policy.

HUD makes a distinction between mandatory policies and non-mandatory policies:

- Mandatory policies: those driven by legislation, regulations, current handbooks, current PIH notices, and legal opinions from the Office of General Counsel (OGC).
- Optional, non-binding guidance: includes guidebooks, FAQs, PIH notices that have expired, and recommendations from individual HUD staff.

HUD expects AHA to develop local policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies and to make clear the optional policies AHA has adopted an ACOP. The ACOP is comprised of mandatory policies and optional AHA policy. HUD's new direction emphasizes the need for a clearly written and comprehensive ACOP to guide staff in the clear and consistent application of policy.

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HUD suggestions, recommendations, written issuances, and guidance are consistent with mandatory federal policy. Therefore, using HUD guidance in the preparation of AHA policy, even though it is not mandatory, provides AHA with a "safe harbor." If AHA adopts its own optional policy, it must make its own determination that such policy is consistent with legislation, regulations, and other mandatory requirements. There may be very good reasons for adopting a local policy or procedure that is different than that suggested by HUD, but AHA should carefully think through those decisions and be able to articulate how their local policy is consistent with federal laws, regulations and mandatory policy.

1-III.C. UPDATING AND REVISING THE POLICY

AHA will revise this ACOP as needed to comply with changes in HUD regulations. The original policy and any changes must be approved by the board of commissioners of AHA, the pertinent sections included in the Agency Plan, and a copy provided to HUD.

AHA Policy

AHA will review and update the ACOP as needed to reflect changes in regulations, AHA operations, or when needed to ensure staff consistency in operation.

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Chapter 2 – FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require PHAs to treat all applicants and tenant families 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. In addition, HUD regulations provide for additional protections regarding sexual orientation, gender identity, and marital status. AHA will comply fully with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975

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- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- The Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule, published in the *Federal Register* February 3, 2012 and further clarified in Notice PIH 2014-20
- The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA)
- Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted

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

AHA Policy
AHA will comply with the State of New Mexico Human Rights Act, by not engaging in any unlawful discriminatory practices, as defined at: §28-1-7(G) NMSA 1978.

AHA will comply with the City of Albuquerque Human Rights Ordinance, by not engaging in any unlawful discriminatory practices, as defined at: §11-3-7 (G) ROA 1994. The AHA will not discriminate on the basis of marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation [FR Notice 02/03/12, and 28-1-7(G) NMSA 1978].

2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

Federal regulations prohibit discrimination against certain protected classes and other groups of people. State and local requirements, as well as AHA policies, can prohibit discrimination against additional classes of people.

AHA shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, disability or national origin (called "protected classes").

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

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

AHA Policy
AHA does not identify any additional protected classes.

AHA will not use any of these factors to:

- Deny to any family the opportunity to apply for housing, nor deny to any qualified applicant the opportunity to participate in the public housing program
- Provide housing that is different from that provided to others
- Subject anyone to segregation or disparate treatment
- Restrict anyone's access to any benefit enjoyed by others in connection with the housing program
- Treat a person differently in determining eligibility or other requirements for admission

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

Providing Information to Families
AHA must take steps to ensure that families are fully aware of all applicable civil rights laws. As part of the public housing orientation process, AHA will provide information to public housing applicant families about civil rights requirements.

Discrimination Complaints
If an applicant or tenant family believes that any family member has been discriminated against by AHA the family should advise AHA. HUD requires AHA to make every reasonable attempt to determine whether the applicant or tenant family's assertions have merit and take any warranted corrective action.

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

- Upon receipt of a housing discrimination complaint, AHA is required to:
- Provide written notice of the complaint to those alleged and inform the complainant that such notice was made
- Investigate the allegations and provide the complainant and those alleged with findings and either a proposed corrective action or an explanation of why corrective action is not warranted
- Keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions [Notice PIH 2014-20]

AHA Policy
Applicants or tenant families who believe that they have been subject to unlawful discrimination may notify AHA either orally or in writing.

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

AHA will attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against them and will conduct an investigation into all allegations of discrimination.

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

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

PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

AHA must ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to AHA's programs and services. This responsibility begins with the first inquiry of an interested family and continues through every programmatic area of the public housing program [24 CFR 8].

AHA must provide a notice to each tenant that the tenant may, at any time during the tenancy, request reasonable accommodation of a handicap of a household member, including reasonable accommodation so that the tenant can meet lease requirements or other requirements of tenancy [24 CFR 966.7(b)].

AHA Policy

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

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

A specific position and phone number will be provided as the contact person for requests for accommodation for persons with disabilities.

2-II.B. DEFINITION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

A "reasonable accommodation" is a change, exception, or adjustment to a policy, practice or service that may be necessary for a person with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces. Since policies and services may have a different effect on persons with disabilities than on other persons, treating persons with disabilities exactly the same as others will sometimes deny them an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

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

Types of Reasonable Accommodations
When it is reasonable (see definition above and Section 2-II.E), AHA shall accommodate the needs of a person with disabilities. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Permitting applications and reexaminations to be completed by mail
- Providing "large-print" forms
- Conducting home visits
- Permitting a higher utility allowance for the unit if a person with disabilities requires the use of specialized equipment related to the disability
- Modifying or altering a unit or physical system if such a modification or alteration is necessary to provide equal access to a person with a disability
- Installing a ramp into a dwelling or building
- Installing grab bars in a bathroom
- Installing visual fire alarms for hearing impaired persons
- Allowing an AHA-approved live-in aide to reside in the unit if that person is determined to be essential to the care of a person with disabilities, is not obligated for the support of the person with disabilities, and would not be otherwise living in the unit.
- Providing a designated handicapped-accessible parking space
- Allowing an assistance animal
- Permitting an authorized designee or advocate to participate in the application or certification process and any other meetings with AHA staff
- Displaying posters and other housing information in locations throughout AHA's office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair

2-II.C. REQUEST FOR AN ACCOMMODATION

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

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

If the need for the accommodation is not readily apparent or known to AHA, the family must explain the relationship between the requested accommodation and the disability.

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

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2-II.D. VERIFICATION OF DISABILITY

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

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

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

If a family indicates that an accommodation is required for a disability that is not obvious or otherwise known to AHA, AHA must verify that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the limitations imposed by the disability require the requested accommodation.

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

- Third-party verification must be obtained from an individual identified by the family who is competent to make the determination. A doctor or other medical professional, a peer support group, a non-medical service agency, or a reliable third party who is in a position to know about the individual's disability may provide verification of a disability [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].
- AHA must request only information that is necessary to evaluate the disability-related need for the accommodation. AHA may not inquire about the nature or extent of any disability.
- Medical records will not be accepted or retained in the participant file.
- In the event that AHA does receive confidential information about a person's specific diagnosis, treatment, or the nature or severity of the disability, AHA will dispose of it. In place of the information, AHA will note in the file that the disability and other requested information have been verified, the date the verification was received, and the name and address of the knowledgeable professional who sent the information [Notice PIH 2010-26].

2-II.E. APPROVAL/DENIAL OF A REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION

[Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act, Notice PIH 2010-26]

AHA must approve a request for an accommodation if the following three conditions are met.

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- The request was made by or on behalf of a person with a disability.
- There is a disability-related need for the accommodation.
- The requested accommodation is reasonable, meaning it would not impose an undue financial and administrative burden on AHA, or fundamentally alter the nature of AHA's operations.

Requests for accommodations must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The determination of undue financial and administrative burden must be made on a case-by-case basis involving various factors, such as the overall size of AHA's program with respect to the number of employees, type of facilities and size of budget, type of operation including composition and structure of workforce, the nature and cost of the requested accommodation, and the availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the family's disability-related needs.

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

AHA Policy
After a request for an accommodation is presented, AHA will respond, in writing, within 30 calendar days.

If AHA denies a request for an accommodation because there is no relationship, or nexus, found between the disability and the requested accommodation, the notice will inform the family of the right to appeal AHA's decision through an informal hearing (if applicable) or the grievance process (see Chapter 14).

If AHA denies a request for an accommodation because it is not reasonable (it would impose an undue financial and administrative burden or fundamentally alter the nature of AHA's operations), AHA will discuss with the family whether an alternative accommodation could effectively address the family's disability-related needs without a fundamental alteration to the public housing program and without imposing an undue financial and administrative burden.

If AHA believes that the family has failed to identify a reasonable alternative accommodation after interactive discussion and negotiation, AHA will notify the family, in writing, of its determination within 30 calendar days from the date of the most recent discussion or communication with the family. The notice will inform the family of the right to appeal AHA's decision through an informal hearing (if applicable) or the grievance process (see Chapter 14).

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

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

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

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

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

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

2-II.G. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

AHA must comply with a variety of regulations pertaining to physical accessibility, including the following.

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

AHA's policies concerning physical accessibility must be readily available to applicants and resident families. They can be found in key documents.

- This policy, the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, describes the key policies that govern AHA's responsibilities with regard to physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH 2010-26 summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to nondiscrimination and accessibility in federally-funded housing programs.

The design, construction, or alteration of AHA facilities must conform to the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). Notice PIH 2010-26 contains specific information on calculating the percentages of units for meeting UFAS requirements.

Newly-constructed facilities must be designed to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Alterations to existing facilities must be accessible to the maximum extent feasible, defined as not imposing an undue financial and administrative burden on the operations of the public housing program.

2-II.H. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

AHA's decision to deny or terminate the assistance of a family that includes a person with disabilities is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 966.7].

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When applicants with disabilities are denied assistance, the notice of denial must inform them of their right to request an informal hearing [24 CFR 960.208(a)].

When a family's lease is terminated, the notice of termination must inform the family of their right to request a hearing in accordance with AHA's grievance process [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(ii)].

When reviewing reasonable accommodation requests, AHA must consider whether reasonable accommodation will allow the family to overcome the problem that led to AHA's decision to deny or terminate assistance. If a reasonable accommodation will allow the family to meet the requirements, AHA must make the accommodation [24 CFR 966.7].

In addition, AHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing process [24 CFR 966.56(h)].

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

2-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

LEP persons are defined as persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. For the purposes of this Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, LEP persons are public housing applicants and resident families, and parents and family members of applicants and resident families.

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

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2-III.B. ORAL INTERPRETATION

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

AHA Policy
AHA will utilize a language line for telephone interpreter services.

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

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

Where feasible and possible, according to its language assistance plan (LAP), AHA will train and hire bilingual staff to be available to act as interpreters and translators, will pool resources with other PHAs, and will standardize documents.

2-III.C. WRITTEN TRANSLATION

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

AHA Policy
AHA correspondence will be in the English language. At any time, an LEP client may request the correspondence be orally explained to them in the preferred language.

Correspondence received in languages other than English will be translated by AHA staff who speak the language or by AHA's contracted translation vendor.

AHA will weigh the cost and benefits of translating documents for potential LEP groups, considering the expense of translating the documents, the barriers to meaningful translation or interpretation of technical housing information and the likelihood of frequent changes in documents

AHA will undertake this examination when an eligible LEP group constitutes five percent of an eligible client group as determined in the four factor analysis. If AHA determines that translation is necessary and appropriate, AHA will arrange to translate such documents/correspondence.

2-III.D. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

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

AHA Policy
AHA presently has an LEP that is listed in Appendix I of this plan.

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EXHIBIT 2-1: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS

[24 CFR Parts 8.3 and 100.201]
A person with a disability, as defined under federal civil rights laws, is any person who:

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

The phrase "physical or mental impairment" includes:

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

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

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

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

The definition of a person with disabilities does not include:

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

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

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

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

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Chapter 3 – ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

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

To be eligible for the public housing program:

- The applicant family must:
- Qualify as a family as defined by HUD and AHA.
- Have income at or below HUD-specified income limits.
- Qualify on the basis of U.S. citizenship or the eligible immigrant status of family members.
- Provide social security number information for household members as required.
- Consent to AHA's collection and use of family information as provided for in AHA-provided consent forms.
- AHA must determine that the current or past behavior of household members does not include activities that are prohibited by HUD or AHA.

This chapter contains three parts:

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

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

Part III: Denial of Admission. This part covers factors related to an applicant's past or current conduct (e.g. criminal activity) that can cause AHA to deny admission.

PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY & HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

Some eligibility criteria and program rules vary depending upon the composition of the family requesting assistance. In addition, some requirements apply to the family as a whole and others apply to individual persons who will live in the public housing unit. This part provides information that is needed to correctly identify family and household members, and explains HUD's eligibility rules.

3-I.B. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD

[24 CFR 5.105(a)(2), 24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12, and Notice PIH 2014-20]
The terms family and household have different meanings in the public housing program.

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Family
To be eligible for admission, an applicant must qualify as a family. Family as defined by HUD, includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, a single person, who may be an elderly person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or a group of persons residing together. Such group includes, but is not limited to a family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family), an elderly family, a near-elderly family, a disabled family, a displaced family, or the remaining member of a tenant family. AHA has the discretion to determine if any other group of persons qualifies as a family.

Gender identity means actual or perceived gender characteristics.

Sexual orientation means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

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

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

Household
Household is a broader term that includes additional people who, with AHA's permission, live in a public housing unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

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

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

- If the family breakup results from an occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, AHA must ensure that the victim retains assistance. (For documentation requirements and policies related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, see section 16-VII.D of this plan.)
- If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family, AHA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance.

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

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If a family breaks up into two otherwise eligible families while living in public housing, only one of the new families will retain occupancy of the unit.

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of an applicant or resident family, AHA will abide by the court's determination.

In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, AHA will determine which family will retain their placement on the waiting list or continue in occupancy. In making its determination, AHA will take into consideration the following factors: (1) the interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements; (2) the interest of any ill, elderly, or disabled family members; (3) the interest of any family member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including a family member who was forced to leave a public housing unit as a result of such actual or threatened abuse, and provides documentation in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP; (4) any possible risks to family members as a result of criminal activity, and (5) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]

The HUD definition of family includes the *remaining member of a tenant family*, which is a member of a resident family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit [PH Occ GB, p. 26]. Household members such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults do not qualify as remaining members of a family.

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

3-I.D. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

[24 CFR 5.504(b)]

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

AHA Policy

The family may designate any qualified family member as the head of household.

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

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

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

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AHA Policy
New Mexico state law does not recognize a "common law marriage" therefore the term "spouse" may not apply in such cases. The term "spouse" does not apply to friends, roommates, or significant others who are not marriage partners. A minor who is emancipated under state law may be designated as a spouse.

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

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

Other adult means a family member, other than the head, spouse, or cohead, who is 18 years of age or older. Foster adults and live-in aides are not considered other adults [HUD-50058 IB, p. 14].

3-I.F. DEPENDENT

[24 CFR 5.603]
A dependent is a family member who is under 18 years of age or a person of any age who is a person with a disability or a full-time student, except that the following persons can never be dependents: the head of household, spouse, cohead, foster children/adults and live-in aides. Identifying each dependent in the family is important because each dependent qualifies the family for a deduction from annual income as described in Chapter 6.

Joint Custody of Dependents

AHA Policy
Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or resident family 50 percent or more of the time. When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, AHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, a federal income tax return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes, school attendance records, or other credible documentation.

3-I.G. FULL-TIME STUDENT

[24 CFR 5.603]
A *full-time student* (FTS) is a person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis. The time commitment or subject load that is needed to determine if attendance is full-time is defined by the educational institution.

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

3-I.H. ELDERLY & NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, & ELDERLY FAMILY

[24 CFR 5.100, 5.403, 945.105, and FR Notice 02/03/12]

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

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

Elderly Family
An elderly family is one in which the head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is an elderly person. Identifying elderly families is important because these families qualify for the elderly family allowance and the medical allowance as described in Chapter 6 and may qualify for a particular type of development as noted in Chapter 4.

3-I.I. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES & DISABLED FAMILY

24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12]
Persons with Disabilities
Under the public housing program, special rules apply to persons with disabilities and to any family whose head, spouse, or cohead is a person with disabilities. The technical definitions of individual with handicaps and persons with disabilities are provided in Exhibit 3-1 at the end of this chapter. These definitions are used for a number of purposes including ensuring that persons with disabilities are not discriminated against based upon disability.

As discussed in Chapter 2, AHA must make all aspects of the public housing program accessible to persons with disabilities and consider requests for reasonable accommodations when a person's disability limits their full access to the unit, the program, or AHA's services.

Disabled Family
A disabled family is one in which the head, spouse, or cohead is a person with disabilities. Identifying disabled families is important because these families qualify for the disabled family allowance and the medical allowance as described in Chapter 6 and may qualify for a particular type of development as noted in Chapter 4.

Even though persons with drug or alcohol dependencies are considered persons with disabilities for the purpose of non-discrimination, this does not prevent AHA from denying admission or taking action under the lease for reasons related to alcohol and drug abuse in accordance with the policies found in Part III of this chapter and in Chapter 13.

3-I.J. GUESTS

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[24 CFR 5.100]
A guest is defined as a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

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

AHA Policy
A resident family must notify AHA in writing and in advance when overnight guests will be staying in the unit for more than 7 consecutive days in any given month. A guest can remain in the unit no longer than 14 consecutive days or a total of 24 cumulative calendar days during any 12 month period.

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

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

Former residents who have been evicted are not permitted as guests.

Guests who represent the public housing unit address as their residence address, mailing address or address of record for receipt of benefits or any other purposes will be considered unauthorized occupants. In addition, guests who remain in the unit beyond the allowable time limit will be considered to be unauthorized occupants, and their presence constitutes violation of the lease.

3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN & FOSTER ADULTS

Foster adults are usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)].

The term *foster child* is not specifically defined by the regulations.

Foster children and foster adults that are living with an applicant or resident family are considered household members but not family members. The income of foster children/adults is not counted in family annual income and foster children/adults do not qualify for a dependent deduction [24 CFR 5.603 and HUD-50058 IB, pp. 13-14].

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AHA Policy
A foster child is a child that is in the legal guardianship or custody of a state, county, or private adoption or foster care agency, yet is cared for by foster parents in their own homes, under some kind of short-term or long-term foster care arrangement with the custodial agency.

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

3-I.L. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS

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

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

AHA Policy
Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the public housing unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the public housing unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

Absent Students

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

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care [24 CFR 5.403]
Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family.

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

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

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

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Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons

AHA Policy
An individual confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis is not considered a family member.

If there is a question about the status of a family member, AHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily absent. The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

Return of Permanently Absent Family Members

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

3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE

Live-in aide means a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the 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 [24 CFR 5.403].

AHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities in accordance with 24 CFR 8.

A live-in aide is considered a household member but not a family member. The income of the live-in aide is not counted in determining the annual income of the family [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. Relatives or previous household members may be approved as live-in aides if they meet all of the criteria defining a live-in aide and have not lived in the household for one year. However, a relative who serves as a live-in aide is not considered a family member and would not be considered a remaining member of a tenant family.

AHA Policy
A family's request for a live-in aide may be made either orally or in writing. AHA will verify the need for a live-in, if necessary, aide, with a reliable, knowledgeable professional as provided by the family, such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker. For continued approval, the family may be required to submit a new, written request—subject to AHA verification—at each annual reexamination.

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

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AHA has the discretion not to approve a particular person as a live-in aide, and may withdraw such approval, if [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)(i)]:

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

The person has a history of drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or

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

Within 30 business days of receiving a request for a live-in aide, including all required documentation related to the request, AHA will notify the family of its decision in writing.

PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY & TARGETING

Income Limits
HUD is required by law to establish income limits that determine the income eligibility of applicants for HUD's assisted housing programs, including the public housing program. The income limits are published annually and are based on HUD estimates of the median incomes for families of different sizes in a particular area or county.

Types of Low-Income Families [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
Low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.

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

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

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

HUD also publishes over-income limits annually, but these are not used at admission. Over-income limits will be discussed in Chapter 13.

Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 960.201]
Income limits are used to determine eligibility at admission. Eligibility is established by comparing a family's annual income with HUD's published income limits. To be income eligible, the annual income of an applicant must be within the *low-income* limit.

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Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 960.202(b)]
At least 40 percent of the families admitted from AHA waiting list to the public housing program during an AHA fiscal year must be extremely low-income families. This is called the "basic targeting requirement."

If admissions of extremely low-income families to AHA's housing choice voucher program during a AHA fiscal year exceed the 75 percent minimum targeting requirement for that program, such excess shall be credited against AHA's public housing basic targeting requirement for the same fiscal year.

The fiscal year credit for housing choice voucher program admissions that exceed the minimum voucher program targeting requirement must not exceed the lower of:

- Ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during AHA fiscal year
- Ten percent of waiting list admission to AHA's housing choice voucher program during AHA fiscal year
- The number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or more. For this purpose, qualifying low-income family means a low-income family other than an extremely low-income family.

For discussion of how income targeting is used in tenant selection, see Chapter 4.

3-II.B. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart E]
Housing assistance is available only to individuals who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals (herein referred to as citizens and nationals), or noncitizens that have eligible immigration status. At least one family member must be a citizen, national, or noncitizen with eligible immigration status in order for the family to qualify for any level of assistance.

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

Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]
HUD requires each family member to declare whether the individual is a citizen, a national, or an eligible noncitizen, except those members who elect not to contend that they have eligible immigration status. Those who elect not to contend their status are considered to be ineligible noncitizens. For citizens, nationals and eligible noncitizens the declaration must be signed personally by the head, spouse, cohead, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family must identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Noncitizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mixed Families
A family is eligible for admission as long as at least one member is a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are considered mixed families. Such families will be given notice that their assistance will be prorated, and that they may request a hearing if they contest this determination. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of how rents are prorated, and Chapter 14 for a discussion of grievance hearing procedures.

Ineligible Families [24 CFR 5.514(d), (e), and (f)]
AHA may elect to provide assistance to a family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member [24 CFR 5.512(b)]. Otherwise, no individual or family may be assisted prior to the affirmative establishment by AHA that the individual or at least one family member is eligible [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

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AHA Policy
AHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member as a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen.

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

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

Grievance hearing procedures are contained in Chapter 14.

Time Frame for Determination of Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.508(g)]
For new occupants joining the resident family AHA must verify status at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy, whichever comes first.

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

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

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

3-II.C. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

[24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218, Notice PIH 2012-10]
The applicant and all members of the applicant's household must disclose the complete and accurate social security number (SSN) assigned to each household member, and the documentation necessary to verify each SSN. If a child under age 6 has been added to an applicant family within the 6 months prior to program admission, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and must disclose and document the child's SSN within 90 days of admission. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

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

In addition, each participant who has not previously disclosed an SSN, has previously disclosed an SSN that HUD or the SSA determined was invalid, or has been issued a new SSN must submit their complete and accurate SSN and the documentation required to verify the SSN at the time of the

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next interim or annual reexamination or recertification. Participants age 62 or older as of January 31, 2010, whose determination of eligibility was begun before January 31, 2010, are exempt from this requirement and remain exempt even if they move to a new assisted unit.

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

3-II.D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION

[24 CFR 5.230]
HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or cohead, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements.

AHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit consent forms which allow AHA to obtain information that AHA has determined is necessary in administration of the public housing program [24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b)].

PART III: DENIAL OF ADMISSION

3-III.A. OVERVIEW

A family that does not meet the eligibility criteria discussed in Parts I and II must be denied admission.

In addition, HUD requires or permits AHA to deny admission based on certain types of current or past behaviors of family members as discussed in this part. AHA's authority in this area is limited by the Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA), which expressly prohibits the denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking [24 CFR 5.2005(b)].

This part covers the following topics:

- Required denial of admission
- Other permitted reasons for denial of admission
- Screening
- Criteria for deciding to deny admission
- Prohibition against denial of admission to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
- Notice of eligibility or denial

3-III.B. REQUIRED DENIAL OF ADMISSION

[24 CFR 960.204]

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AHA is required to establish standards that prohibit admission of an applicant to the public housing program if they have engaged in certain criminal activity or if AHA has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's current use or pattern of use of illegal drugs, or current abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

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

HUD requires AHA to deny assistance in the following cases:

- Any member of the household has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last 3years for drug-related criminal activity. Additionally AHA may extend the length of time for drug related activity. HUD permits but does not require AHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a AHA-approved drug rehabilitation program or the circumstances which led to eviction no longer exist (e.g. the person involved in the criminal activity no longer lives in the household).

AHA Policy
AHA will admit an otherwise-eligible family who was evicted from federally-assisted housing within the past 7 years for drug-related criminal activity, if AHA is able to verify that the household member who engaged in the criminal activity has completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by AHA, or the person who committed the crime is no longer living in the household.

- AHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in the use of illegal drugs. Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802]. Currently engaged in the illegal use of a drug means a person has engaged in the behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that there is continuing illegal drug use by a household member [24 CFR 960.205(b)(1)].

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

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

AHA Policy
In determining reasonable cause, AHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol. A conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the denial or proof that the applicant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. AHA will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

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- If any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing. Additionally, AHA will deny admission if there is a conviction of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine in any location.
- Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

3-III.C. OTHER PERMITTED REASONS FOR DENIAL OF ADMISSION

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 960.203(c)]
AHA is responsible for screening family behavior and suitability for tenancy. In doing so, AHA may consider an applicant's history of criminal activity involving crimes of physical violence to persons or property and other criminal acts which would adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants.

AHA Policy
If any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in any of the following criminal activities, within the past seven years, the family will be denied admission.

Drug-related criminal activity, defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use the drug [24 CFR 5.100].

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

Criminal activity that may threaten the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)].

Criminal activity that may threaten the health or safety of AHA staff, contractors, subcontractors, or agents.

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

Evidence of such criminal activity includes, but is not limited to any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions for suspected drug-related or violent criminal activity of household members within the past 7 years. A conviction for such activity will be given more weight than an arrest or an eviction. A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the denial or proof that the applicant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

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

Previous Behavior [960.203(c) and (d) and PH Occ GB, p. 48]
HUD authorizes AHA to deny admission based on relevant information pertaining to the family's previous behavior and suitability for tenancy.

In the event of the receipt of unfavorable information with respect to an applicant, AHA must consider the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct (including the seriousness of the offense). As discussed in Section 3-III.F, AHA may also need to consider whether the cause of the unfavorable information may be that the applicant is the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

AHA Policy
AHA will deny admission to an applicant family if AHA determines that the family:

Has a pattern of unsuitable past performance in meeting financial obligations, including rent within the past five years

Has a pattern of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits at prior residences within the past five years which may adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants

Has a pattern of eviction from housing or termination from residential programs within the past five years (considering relevant circumstances)

Owes rent or other amounts to this or any other AHA or owner in connection with any assisted housing program

Misrepresented or does not provide complete information related to eligibility, including income, award of preferences for admission, expenses, family composition or rent

Has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

Has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward AHA personnel

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

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

In making its decision to deny admission, AHA will consider the factors discussed in Sections 3-III.E and 3-III.F. Upon consideration of such factors, AHA may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny admission.

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

3-III.D. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

AHAs are authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for admission to the public housing program. This authority assists AHA in complying with HUD requirements and AAHA policies to deny assistance to applicants who are engaging in or have engaged in certain criminal activities. In order to obtain access to the records AHA must require every applicant family to submit a consent form signed by each adult household member [24 CFR 5.903]. AHA may not pass along to the applicant the costs of a criminal records check [24 CFR 960.204(d)].

AHA Policy

AHA will perform criminal background checks through local and national law enforcement agencies as well as court databases for all adult household members.

If the results of the criminal background check indicate there may have been past criminal activity, but the results are inconclusive, AHA will request a fingerprint card and will request information from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

AHAs are required to perform criminal background checks necessary to determine whether any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender program in the state where the housing is located, as well as in any other state where a household member is known to have resided [24 CFR 960.204(a)(4)].

AHA Policy

AHA currently conducts screening through the National Sex Offender database to screen applicants for admission.

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

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

Obtaining Information from Drug Treatment Facilities [24 CFR 960.205]

HUD authorizes AHAs to request and obtain information from drug abuse treatment facilities concerning applicants. Specifically, AHA may require each applicant to submit for all household members who are at least 18 years of age, and for each family head, spouse, or cohead regardless of

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age, one or more consent forms signed by such household members that requests any drug abuse treatment facility to inform AHA whether the drug abuse treatment facility has reasonable cause to believe that the household member is currently engaging in illegal drug use.

Drug Abuse Treatment Facility means an entity that holds itself out as providing, and provides, diagnosis, treatment, or referral for treatment with respect to the illegal drug use, and is either an identified unit within a general care facility, or an entity other than a general medical care facility.

Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug means illegal use of a drug that occurred recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that there is continuing illegal drug use by a household member.

Any consent form used for the purpose of obtaining information from a drug abuse treatment facility to determine whether a household member is currently engaging in illegal drug use must expire automatically after AHA has made a final decision to either approve or deny the admission of such person.

Any charges incurred by AHA for information provided from a drug abuse treatment facility may not be passed on to the applicant or tenant.

AHA must submit a request for information only for certain household members, whose criminal record indicates prior arrests or conviction for any criminal activity that may be a basis for denial of admission or whose prior tenancy records indicate that the proposed household member engaged in destruction of property or violent activity against another person, or they interfered with the right of peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents.

If AHA chooses to obtain such information, it must abide by the HUD requirements for records management and confidentiality as described in 24 CFR 960.205(f).

AHA Policy
AHA will obtain information from drug abuse treatment facilities to determine whether any applicant family's household members are currently engaging in illegal drug activity only when AHA has determined that the family will be denied admission based on a family member's drug-related criminal activity, and the family claims that the culpable family member has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 960.203(c)]
AHA is responsible for the screening and selection of families to occupy public housing units. AHA may consider all relevant information. AHA will run a credit report to review satisfactory rental history as well as verify applicant information. AHA will not pass along the cost of the credit report to the applicant. Screening is important to public housing communities and program integrity, and to ensure that assisted housing is provided to those families that will adhere to lease obligations.

AHA Policy
AHA will consider the family's history with respect to the following factors:
Payment of rent and utilities
Caring for a unit and premises

Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing

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Criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others

Behavior of all household members as related to the grounds for denial as detailed in Sections 3-III. B and C

Compliance with any other essential conditions of tenancy

Resources Used to Check Applicant Suitability [PH Occ GB, pp. 47-56]
AHA has a variety of resources available to them for determination of the suitability of applicants. Generally, AAHA should reject applicants who have recent behavior that would warrant lease termination for a public housing resident.

AHA Policy
In order to determine the suitability of applicants AHA will examine applicant history for the past five to seven years. Such background checks may include:

Past Performance in Meeting Financial Obligations, Especially Rent
Credit reports on all family members over the age of 18 will be obtained from a national credit reporting agency.

AHA and landlord references for the past five years, gathering information about past performance meeting rental obligations such as rent payment record, late payment record, whether the AHA/landlord ever began or completed lease termination for non-payment, and whether utilities were ever disconnected in the unit. AHAs and landlords will be asked if they would rent to the applicant family again.

Utility company references covering the monthly amount of utilities, late payment, disconnection, return of a utility deposit and whether the applicant can get utilities turned on in his/her name. (Use of this inquiry will be reserved for applicants applying for units where there are tenant-paid utilities.)

If an applicant has no rental payment history AHA will check court records of eviction actions and other financial judgments, and credit reports. A lack of credit history will not disqualify someone from becoming a public housing resident, but a poor credit rating may.

Applicants with no rental payment history will also be asked to provide AHA with personal references. The references will be requested to complete a verification of the applicant's ability to pay rent if no other documentation of ability to meet financial obligations is available. The applicant will also be required to complete a checklist documenting their ability to meet financial obligations.

If previous landlords or the utility company do not respond to requests from AHA, the applicant may provide other documentation that demonstrates their ability to meet financial obligations (e.g. rent receipts, cancelled checks, etc.)

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Disturbances of Neighbors, Destruction of Property or Living or Housekeeping Habits at Prior Residences that May Adversely Affect Health, Safety, or Welfare of Other Tenants, or Cause Damage to the Unit or the Development

AHA and landlord references for the past five years, gathering information on whether the applicant kept a unit clean, safe and sanitary; whether they violated health or safety codes; whether any damage was done by the applicant to a current or previous unit or the development, and, if so, how much the repair of the damage cost; whether the applicant's housekeeping caused insect or rodent infestation; and whether the neighbors complained about the applicant or whether the police were ever called because of disturbances.

Police and court records within the past seven years will be used to check for any evidence of disturbance of neighbors or destruction of property that might have resulted in arrest or conviction. A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the denial or proof that the applicant engaged in disqualifying activity.

A personal reference will be requested to complete a verification of the applicant's ability to care for the unit and avoid disturbing neighbors if no other documentation is available. In these cases, the applicant will also be required to complete a checklist documenting their ability to care for the unit and to avoid disturbing neighbors.

Home visits may be used to determine the applicant's ability to care for the unit.

3-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO DENY ADMISSION

Evidence

AHA Policy

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

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

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3) and (d)]

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

In the event AHA receives unfavorable information with respect to an applicant, consideration must be given to the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct (including the seriousness of the offense). In a manner consistent with its policies, AHA may give consideration to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability of favorable future conduct.

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AHA Policy

AHA will consider the following facts and circumstances prior to making its decision:
The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents' safety or property

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

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

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

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

Any statements made by witnesses or the applicant not included in the police report
Whether criminal charges were filed

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

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

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

Evidence of the applicant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social service or other appropriate counseling service programs

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

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

Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application

Should AHA's screening process reveal that an applicant's household includes an individual subject to state lifetime registered sex offender registration, AHA must offer the family the opportunity to

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remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, AHA must deny admission to the family [Notice PIH 2012-28]. For other criminal activity, AHA may permit the family to exclude the culpable family members as a condition of eligibility. [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)(i)].

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

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

Reasonable Accommodation [PH Occ GB, pp. 58-60]
If the family includes a person with disabilities, AHA's decision concerning denial of admission is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

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

3-III.F. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) and the HUD regulation at 24 CFR 5.2005(b) prohibit AHAs from denying admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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

Notification
VAWA 2013 expanded notification requirements to include the obligation for PHAs to provide applicants who are denied assistance with a notice of VAWA rights and the form HUD-5382 at the time the applicant is denied.

AHA Policy
AHA acknowledges that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may have an unfavorable history (e.g., a poor credit history, a record of previous damage to an apartment, a prior arrest record) that would warrant denial under the PHA's policies. Therefore, if the PHA makes a determination to deny admission to an applicant family, the PHA will include in its notice of denial information about the protection against

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denial provided by VAWA in accordance with section 16-VII.C of this ACOP, a notice of VAWA rights, and a copy of the form HUD-5382. The PHA will request in writing that an applicant wishing to claim this protection notify the PHA within 14 business days.

Documentation

Victim Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007]

AHA Policy
If an applicant claims the protection against denial of admission that VAWA provides to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, AHA will request in writing that the applicant provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

Perpetrator Documentation

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

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

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

3-III.G. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

AHA will notify an applicant family of its final determination of eligibility in accordance with the policies in Section 4-III.E.

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

AHA Policy
If, based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information an applicant family appears to be ineligible, AHA will notify the family in writing of the proposed denial and provide a copy of the record to the applicant and to the subject of the record. The family

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will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact AHA to dispute the information within that 10 day period, AHA will proceed with issuing the notice of denial of admission. A family that does not exercise their right to dispute the accuracy of the information prior to issuance of the official denial letter will still be given the opportunity to do so as part of the informal hearing process.

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

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

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EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

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

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(A), which reads:
  Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months
  In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind (within the meaning of "blindness" as defined in section 416(i)(1) of this title), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity, requiring skills or ability comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time.
- Has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C.15002(8)], which defines developmental disability in functional terms as follows:
  (a) IN GENERAL – The term developmental disability means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that-
    i. is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
    ii. is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
    iii. is likely to continue indefinitely;
    iv. results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) self-care, (II) receptive and expressive language, (III) learning, (IV) mobility, (V) self-direction, (VI) capacity for independent living, (VII) economic self-sufficiency; and
    v. reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.
  (b) INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN – An individual from birth to age 9, inclusive, who has a substantial developmental delay or specific congenital or acquired condition, may be considered to have a developmental disability without meeting 3 or more of the criteria described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A) if the individual, without services and supports, has a high probability of meeting those criteria later in life.
- Has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

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

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

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

Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]

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

1) Physical or mental impairment includes:
   a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine
   b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.
2) Major life activities means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.
3) Has a record of such an impairment means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
4) Is regarded as having an impairment means:
   a) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation
   b) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment
   c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (a) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment

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Chapter 4 – APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

When a family wishes to reside in public housing, the family must submit an application that provides AHA with the information needed to determine the family's eligibility. HUD requires the PHA to place all eligible families that apply for public housing on a waiting list. When a unit becomes available, AHA must select families from the waiting list in accordance with HUD requirements and AHA policies as stated in its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) and its annual plan.

AHA is required to adopt a clear approach to accepting applications, placing families on the waiting list, and selecting families from the waiting list, and must follow this approach consistently. The actual order in which families are selected from the waiting list can be affected if a family has certain characteristics designated by HUD or AHA to receive preferential treatment.

HUD regulations require that the PHA comply with all equal opportunity requirements and it must affirmatively further fair housing goals in the administration of the program [24 CFR 960.103, PH Occ GB p. 13]. Adherence to the selection policies described in this chapter ensures that AHA will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements, as described in Chapter 2.

This chapter describes HUD and AHA policies for accepting applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families from the waiting list. AHA's policies for assigning unit size and making unit offers are contained in Chapter 5. Together, Chapters 4 and 5 of the ACOP comprise AHA's Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan (TSAP).

The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into three sections, as follows:

> Part I: The Application Process. This part provides an overview of the application process, and discusses how applicants can obtain and submit applications. It also specifies how AHA will handle the applications it receives.
>
> Part II: Managing the Waiting List. This part presents the policies that govern how AHA's waiting list is structured, when it is opened and closed, and how the public is notified of the opportunity to apply for public housing. It also discusses the process AHA will use to keep the waiting list current.
>
> Part III: Tenant Selection. This part describes the policies that guide the PHA in selecting families from the waiting list as units become available. It also specifies how in-person interviews will be used to ensure that AHA has the information needed to make a final eligibility determination.

PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the policies that guide AHA's efforts to distribute and accept applications, and to make preliminary determinations of applicant family eligibility that affect placement of the family on

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the waiting list. This part also describes AHA's obligation to ensure the accessibility of the application process.

4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

Any family that wishes to reside in public housing must apply for admission to the program [24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii), 24 CFR 960.202(a)(2)(iv), and PH Occ GB, p. 68]. HUD permits the PHA to determine the format and content of its applications, as well how such applications will be made available to interested families and how applications will be accepted by the PHA. However, the PHA must include Form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing, as part of the PHA's application [Notice PIH 2009-36].

AHA Policy
AHA will determine when the Wait List will be open and will only accept online applications when the List is open.

AHA will use a two-step application process.

Under the two-step application process, AHA Initially will require families to provide only the information needed to make an initial assessment of the family's eligibility, and to determine the family's placement on the waiting list. The family will be required to provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and the amount of rent the family will pay when selected from the waiting list.

4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

AHA must take a variety of steps to ensure that the application process is accessible to those people who might have difficulty complying with the standard AHA application process.

Disabled Populations [24 CFR 8; PH Occ GB, p. 68]
The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation as needed for persons with disabilities to make the application process fully accessible. The application process must be fully accessible, or the PHA must provide an alternate approach that provides equal access to the program. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion of the PHA's policies related to providing reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities.

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

4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

AHA may review each completed application received and make a preliminary assessment of the family's eligibility. Applicants for whom the waiting list is open must be placed on the waiting list unless AHA determines the family to be ineligible. Due to the limited number of Uniform Federal

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Accessibilities Standard (UFAS) units, determination will be made only if the applicant if applying for a UFAS unit. Where the family is determined to be ineligible, AHA must notify the family in writing [24 CFR 960.208(a); PH Occ GB, p. 41].

No applicant has a right or entitlement to be listed on the waiting list, or to any particular position on the waiting list.

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

AHA Policy
If AHA determines from the information provided that a family is ineligible, the family will not be placed on the waiting list. When a family is determined to be ineligible, AHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 30 calendar days of receipt of the completed application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal hearing and explain the process for doing so (see Chapter 14).

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

AHA Policy
Applicants will be placed on the waiting list according to AHA preference(s) and the date and time their complete application is received online by AHA.

Applicants will receive a confirmation number once they have completed their application online in the AHA system.

AHA will assign families on the waiting list according to the bedroom size for which a family qualifies as established in its occupancy standards (see Chapter 5). Families may request to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy guidelines (as long as the unit is not overcrowded according to AHA standards and local codes). However, in these cases, the family must agree not to request a transfer for two years after admission, unless they have a change in family size or composition.

Placement on the waiting list does not indicate that the family is, in fact, eligible for admission. When the family is selected from the waiting list, AHA will verify any preference(s) claimed and determine eligibility and suitability for admission to the program.

PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must have policies regarding the type of waiting list it will utilize as well as how the waiting list will be organized and managed. This includes policies on notifying the public on the opening and closing of the waiting list to new applicants, updating family information, purging the list of families that are no longer interested in or eligible for public housing, and conducting outreach to ensure a sufficient number of applicants.

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

4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

AHA's public housing waiting list must be organized in such a manner to allow AHA to accurately identify and select families in the proper order, according to the admissions policies described in this ACOP.

AHA Policy

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

Name and social security number of head of household
Unit size required (number of family members)

Amount and source of annual income

Accessibility requirement, if any

Date and time of application or application number

Household type (family, elderly, disabled)

Admission preference, if any

Race and ethnicity of the head of household

AHA utilizes one community-wide waiting list. The PHA must obtain approval from HUD through submission of its Annual Plan before it may offer site-based waiting lists.

AHA Policy

AHA will maintain one single community-wide waiting list for its developments. Within the list, AHA will designate subparts to easily identify who should be offered the next available unit (i.e. mixed populations, general occupancy, unit size, and accessible units).

AHA will not adopt site-based waiting lists.

HUD requires that public housing applicants must be offered the opportunity to be placed on the waiting list for any tenant-based or project-based voucher or moderate rehabilitation program that the PHA operates if 1) the other programs' waiting lists are open, and 2) the family is qualified for the other programs [24 CFR 982.205(a)(2)(i)].

HUD permits, but does not require, that PHAs maintain a single merged waiting list for their public housing, Section 8, and other subsidized housing programs [24 CFR 982.205(a)(1)].

AHA Policy

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AHA will not merge the public housing waiting list with the waiting list for any other program the AHA operates.

4-II.C. OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST

Closing the Waiting List

AHA is permitted to close the waiting list, in whole or in part, if it has an adequate pool of families to fully lease units in all of its developments. AHA may close the waiting list completely, or restrict intake by preference, type of project, or by size and type of dwelling unit. [PH Occ GB, p. 31].

AHA Policy

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

Reopening the Waiting List

If the waiting list has been closed, it may be reopened at any time. AHA should publish a notice announcing the opening of the waiting list in local newspapers of general circulation, minority media, and other suitable media outlets. Such notice must comply with HUD fair housing requirements. AHA will specify who may apply, and where and when applications will be received.

AHA Policy

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

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

The Albuquerque Journal, GOV-TV, Facebook, etc.

4-II.D. FAMILY OUTREACH

[24 CFR 903.2(d); 24 CFR 903.7(a) and (b)]

AHA will conduct outreach as necessary to ensure that AHA has a sufficient number of applicants on the waiting list to fill anticipated vacancies and to assure that AHA is affirmatively furthering fair housing and complying with the Fair Housing Act.

Because HUD requires the PHA to admit a specified percentage of extremely low income families, AHA may need to conduct special outreach to ensure that an adequate number of such families apply for public housing.

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

- Analyzing the housing market area and the populations currently being served to identify underserved populations

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- Ensuring that outreach efforts are targeted to media outlets that reach eligible populations that are underrepresented in the program
- Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude people who are members of a protected class
- AHA outreach efforts must be designed to inform qualified families about the availability of units under the program. These efforts may include, as needed, any of the following activities:
- Submitting press releases to local newspapers, including minority newspapers
- Developing informational materials and flyers to distribute to other agencies
- Providing the AHA website link to other public and private agencies that serve the low income population
- Developing partnerships with other organizations that serve similar populations, including agencies that provide services for persons with disabilities

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

4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

AHA Policy
While the family is on the waiting list, the family must inform AHA, within 10 business days, of changes in family size or composition, preference status, or contact information, including current residence, mailing address, and phone number. The changes must be submitted in writing.

Changes in an applicant's circumstances while on the waiting list may affect the family's qualification for a particular bedroom size or entitlement to a preference. When an applicant reports a change that affects their placement on the waiting list, the waiting list will be updated accordingly.

4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST

HUD requires AHA to establish policies that describe the circumstances under which applicants will be removed from the waiting list [24 CFR 960.202(a)(2)(iv)].

Purging the Waiting List
The decision to remove an applicant family that includes a person with disabilities from the waiting list is subject to reasonable accommodation. If the applicant did not respond to AHA's request for information or updates because of the family member's disability, AHA must, upon the family's request, reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list as a reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 8.4(a), 24 CFR 100.204(a), and PH Occ GB, p. 39 and 40]. See Chapter 2 for further information regarding reasonable accommodations.

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

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

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

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

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

If the notice is returned by the post office with a forwarding address, the notice will be re-sent to the address indicated. The family will have 15 business days to respond from the date the letter was re-sent. If the family fails to respond within this time frame, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

When a family is removed from the waiting list during the update process for failure to respond, no informal hearing will be offered. Such failures to act on the part of the applicant prevent AHA from making an eligibility determination; therefore, no informal hearing is required.

If a family is removed from the waiting list for failure to respond, AHA may reinstate the family if the lack of response was due to AHA error, or to circumstances beyond the family's control.

Removal from the Waiting List

AHA Policy
AHA will remove an applicant from the waiting list upon request by the applicant family. In such cases no informal hearing is required.

If AHA determines that the family is not eligible for admission (see Chapter 3) at any time while the family is on the waiting list the family will be removed from the waiting list.

If a family is removed from the waiting list because AHA has determined the family is not eligible for admission, a notice will be sent to the family's address of record provided on the initial application. The notice will state the reasons the family was removed from the waiting

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list and will inform the family how to request an informal hearing regarding AHA's decision (see Chapter 14) [24 CFR 960.208(a)].

PART III: TENANT SELECTION

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

AHA must establish tenant selection policies for families being admitted to public housing [24 CFR 960.201(a)]. AHA must not require any specific income or racial quotas for any developments [24 CFR 903.2(d)]. AHA must not assign persons to a particular section of a community or to a development or building based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status or national origin for purposes of segregating populations [24 CFR 1.4(b)(1)(iii) and 24 CFR 903.2(d)(1)].

The order in which families will be selected from the waiting list depends on the selection method chosen by the PHA and is impacted in part by any selection preferences that the family qualifies for. The availability of units also may affect the order in which families are selected from the waiting list.

AHA must maintain a clear record of all information required to verify that the family is selected from the waiting list according to AHA's selection policies [24 CFR 960.206(e)(2)]. AHA's policies must be posted any place where the PHA receives applications. AHA must provide a copy of its tenant selection policies upon request to any applicant or tenant. AHA may charge the family for providing a copy of its tenant selection policies [24 CFR 960.202(c)(2)].

AHA Policy
When an applicant or resident family requests a copy of AHA's tenant selection policies, AHA will provide copies to them free of charge.

4-III.B. SELECTION METHOD

Below is a description of the methods AHA will use for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences.

Local Preferences [24 CFR 960.206]
PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with AHA's plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources [24 CFR 960.206(a)].

AHA Policy
AHA will use the following local preference:
FIRST PREFERENCE SHALL BE GIVEN TO:

- If one or more qualifying criteria is listed, an applicant may qualify for Involuntary Displacement preference points:
  i. Families displaced by official government action; or

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ii. Families displaced by natural disaster declared by the President of the United States; or

iii. Families displaced due to fire, explosion or housing code violations followed by condemnation; Involuntary Displacements MUST provide an official "Notice and Order to Vacate" and two (2) proofs of residency (i.e. lease agreement, utility bill, etc) 60 days prior to assigning a preference. In the event, the governmental entity does not issue "Notice and Order to Vacate"; a letter can be substituted, but must include language that the premises are uninhabitable due to health and safety violations. Notices/Letters can be no more than 60-days old from the date of initial issuance by the issuing governmental agency. Home owners will not be considered involuntary displaced under circumstances where a "Notice and Order to Vacate" is issued to a dwelling unit where the home owner themselves reside. Applicants that have already executed a lease agreement, following a claim of displacement, will not be considered displaced.

iv. Families displaced due to reprisals and hate crimes. **Families who are required to move due to or to avoid reprisals or hate crimes (iv) MUST provide a threat assessment/signed letter affirming the risk resulting from reprisals or hate crimes from a local law enforcement agency. NO EXCEPTIONS CAN BE MADE TO THIS POLICY.**

v. Victims of Domestic Violence referred to AHA from the Bernalillo County District Attorney's Victims Advocate Office or the United States Attorney's Office and provide the necessary documentation will receive seven (7) preference points on the waiting list. The Bernalillo County and/or Office of the United States Attorney referral **MUST** be no more than 60 days old.
Domestic Violence Referrals from a district attorney's office and any Notice and Order to Vacate from outside AHA jurisdiction will be referred back to the public housing agency in that jurisdiction.
Displaced Households may be placed in units that do not meet occupancy guidelines so as to meet the needs of applicants in a timely manner and fill vacancies promptly.

vi. Homeless families referred to AHA by the State of New Mexico's Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD), "Keeping Families Together" (KFT) project. Contractor will refer familes who have met the eligibility requirements for the KFT program, have a case manager and are active participants in good standing with the KFT program.

SECOND PREFERENCE SHALL BE GIVEN TO:
In order to bring higher income families into public housing, AHA will establish the following preferences:

i. "working" families, where the head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is currently employed at least 20 hours per week or has worked 1040 hours in the past 12 months. (Non-traditional or seasonal arrangements are approved on a case by case basis.) As required by HUD, families where the head and spouse, or sole member is a person age 62 or older, or is a person with disabilities, will also be given the benefit of the working preference [24 CFR 960.206(b)(2)]. They will be eligible for two (2) preference points on the waitlist.

ii. "Higher education" families, whose head, co-head or spouse of the head of household is currently attending an educational institution MUST be at least a

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part-time student to qualify for the education preference. The standard for "part-time student" is a minimum of 9 credit hours per semester, trimester or quarter as defined by the university, college or technical vocational institution. Anything less than 9 credit hours will not qualify the applicant for the education preference. They will be eligible for two (2) preference points on the waitlist. Elderly and disabled" families, whose head, co-head or spouse of the head of household is elderly (62 years of age or older) and or disabled. A verification of disability according to HUD regulations is required. They will be eligible for two (2) preference points on the waitlist.

iii. Under these preferences, applicants will only be eligible for one set of preference points, ex: If a family is a working family and a higher education family they are only eligible for two (2) points.

Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 960.202(b)]

HUD requires that extremely low-income (ELI) families make up at least 40 percent of the families admitted to public housing during AHA's fiscal year. ELI families are those with annual incomes at or below the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the area median income, whichever number is higher [Federal Register notice 6/25/14]. To ensure this requirement is met, AHA may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

AHA also operates a housing choice voucher (HCV) program, admissions of extremely low-income families to the AHA's HCV program during AHA's fiscal year that exceed the 75 percent minimum target requirement for the voucher program, shall be credited against AHA's basic targeting requirement in the public housing program for the same fiscal year. However, under these circumstances the fiscal year credit to the public housing program must not exceed the lower of: (1) ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during AHA fiscal year; (2) ten percent of waiting list admissions to AHA's housing choice voucher program during AHA fiscal year; or (3) the number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of AHA public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or more. For this purpose, qualifying low-income family means a low-income family other than an extremely low-income family.

AHA Policy

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

Mixed Population Developments [24 CFR 960.407]

A mixed population development is a public housing development or portion of a development that was reserved for elderly families and disabled families at its inception (and has retained that character) or AHA at some point after its inception obtained HUD approval to give preference in tenant selection for all units in the development (or portion of a development) to elderly and disabled families [24 CFR 960.102]. Elderly family means a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age. Disabled family means a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]. AHA must give elderly and disabled families equal preference in selecting these families for admission to mixed population developments. AHA may not establish a limit on the number of elderly or disabled families that may occupy a mixed population development. In selecting elderly and disabled families to fill these units,

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AHA must first offer the units that have accessibility features for families that include a person with a disability and require the accessibility features of such units. AHA may not discriminate against elderly or disabled families that include children (Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988).

Units Designated for Elderly or Disabled Families [24 CFR 945]
AHA may designate projects or portions of a public housing project specifically for elderly or disabled families. AHA must have a HUD-approved allocation plan before the designation may take place.

Among the designated developments, AHA must also apply any preferences that it has established. If there are not enough elderly families to occupy the units in a designated elderly development, AHA may allow near-elderly families to occupy the units [24 CFR 945.303(c)(1)]. Near-elderly family means a family whose head, spouse, or cohead is at least 50 years old, but is less than 62 [24 CFR 5.403].

If there are an insufficient number of elderly families and near-elderly families for the units in a development designated for elderly families, AHA must make available to all other families any unit that is ready for re-rental and has been vacant for more than 60 consecutive days [24 CFR 945.303(c)(2)].

The decision of any disabled family or elderly family not to occupy or accept occupancy in designated housing shall not have an adverse affect on their admission or continued occupancy in public housing or their position on or placement on the waiting list. However, this protection does not apply to any family who refuses to occupy or accept occupancy in designated housing because of the race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin of the occupants of the designated housing or the surrounding area [24 CFR 945.303(d)(1) and (2)].

This protection does apply to an elderly family or disabled family that declines to accept occupancy, respectively, in a designated project for elderly families or for disabled families, and requests occupancy in a general occupancy project or in a mixed population project [24 CFR 945.303(d)(3)].

AHA Policy
AHA has the following properties that serve Elderly/Disabled and Near Elderly:

Elderly/Disabled
- 1212 Candelaria NW
- 415 Fruit NE
- 320 Roma NE - 14 units
- 615 Arno NE
- 701 5th St SW
- 9109 Copper NE - 18 units
- 9725 Comanche NE

Near Elderly
- 8010 Constitution NE
- 5601 Gibson SE

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When there are insufficient elderly families on the waiting list who wish to reside in an elderly development, near-elderly families will receive a preference over other families for elderly units.

Deconcentration of Poverty and Income-Mixing [24 CFR 903.1 and 903.2]
The PHA's admission policy must be designed to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income-mixing by bringing higher income tenants into lower income projects and lower income tenants into higher income projects. A statement of the PHA's deconcentration policies must be in included in its annual plan [24 CFR 903.7(b)].

The PHA's deconcentration policy must comply with its obligation to meet the income targeting requirement [24 CFR 903.2(c)(5)].

Developments subject to the deconcentration requirement are referred to as 'covered developments' and include general occupancy (family) public housing developments. The following developments are not subject to deconcentration and income mixing requirements: developments operated by a PHA with fewer than 100 public housing units; mixed population or developments designated specifically for elderly or disabled families; developments operated by a PHA with only one general occupancy development; developments approved for demolition or for conversion to tenant-based public housing; and developments approved for a mixed-finance plan using HOPE VI or public housing funds [24 CFR 903.2(b)].

Steps for Implementation [24 CFR 903.2(c)(1)]
To implement the statutory requirement to deconcentrate poverty and provide for income mixing in covered developments, the PHA must comply with the following steps:

Step 1. The PHA must determine the average income of all families residing in all the PHA's covered developments. The PHA may use the median income, instead of average income, provided that the PHA includes a written explanation in its annual plan justifying the use of median income.

> **AHA Policy**
> The AHA will determine the average income of all families in all covered developments on an annual basis.

Step 2. The PHA must determine the average income (or median income, if median income was used in Step 1) of all families residing in each covered development. In determining average income for each development, the PHA has the option of adjusting its income analysis for unit size in accordance with procedures prescribed by HUD.

> **AHA Policy**
> The AHA will determine the average income of all families residing in each covered development (not adjusting for unit size) on an annual basis.

Step 3. The PHA must then determine whether each of its covered developments falls above, within, or below the established income range (EIR), which is from 85% to 115% of the average family income determined in Step 1. However, the upper limit must never be less than the income at which a family would be defined as an extremely low-income family (federal poverty level or 30 percent of median income, whichever number is higher).

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Step 4. The PHA with covered developments having average incomes outside the EIR must then determine whether or not these developments are consistent with its local goals and annual plan.

Step 5. Where the income profile for a covered development is not explained or justified in the annual plan submission, the PHA must include in its admission policy its specific policy to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing.

Depending on local circumstances the PHA's deconcentration policy may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Providing incentives to encourage families to accept units in developments where their income level is needed, including rent incentives, affirmative marketing plans, or added amenities
- Targeting investment and capital improvements toward developments with an average income below the EIR to encourage families with incomes above the EIR to accept units in those developments
- Establishing a preference for admission of working families in developments below the EIR
- Skipping a family on the waiting list to reach another family in an effort to further the goals of deconcentration
- Providing other strategies permitted by statute and determined by the PHA in consultation with the residents and the community through the annual plan process to be responsive to local needs and PHA strategic objectives

A family has the sole discretion whether to accept an offer of a unit made under the PHA's deconcentration policy. The PHA must not take any adverse action toward any eligible family for choosing not to accept an offer of a unit under the PHA's deconcentration policy [24 CFR 903.2(c)(4)].

If, at annual review, the average incomes at all general occupancy developments are within the EIR, the PHA will be considered to be in compliance with the deconcentration requirement and no further action is required.

AHA Policy

For developments outside the EIRAHA will take the following actions to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing:

Skipping families on the wait list to achieve required goals.

Order of Selection [24 CFR 960.206(e)]

AHA's system of preferences will select families according to the date and time of application.

AHA Policy

Families will be selected from the waiting list based on preference points. Among applicants with the same preference, families will be selected on a first-come, first-served basis according to the date and time their complete application is received by AHA.

When selecting applicants from the waiting list, AHA will match the characteristics of the available unit (unit size, accessibility features, unit type) to the applicants on the waiting lists.

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AHA will offer the unit to the highest ranking applicant who qualifies for that unit size or type, or that requires the accessibility features.

By matching unit and family characteristics as well as taking into consideration an applicant's readiness to move, it is possible that families who are lower on the waiting list may receive an offer of housing ahead of families with an earlier date and time of application or higher preference status.

Factors such as deconcentration or income mixing and income targeting will also be considered in accordance with HUD requirements and AHA policy.

4-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

When the family has been selected from the waiting list, AHA must notify the family [24 CFR 960.208].

AHA Policy

AHA will notify the family by first class mail and/or phone/text/e-mail, when it is selected from the waiting list.

The notice will inform the family of the following:

Date, time, and location of the scheduled application interview, including any procedures for rescheduling the interview

Who is required to attend the interview

Documents that must be provided at the interview to document the legal identity of household members, including information about what constitutes acceptable documentation

Documents that must be provided at the interview to document eligibility for a preference, if applicable

Other documents and information that should be brought to the interview

If a notification letter is returned to the AHA with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice. Such failure to act on the part of the applicant prevents the AHA from making an eligibility determination; therefore no informal hearing will be offered.

4-III.D. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW

HUD recommends that the PHA obtain the information and documentation needed to make an eligibility determination through a private interview. Being invited to attend an interview does not constitute admission to the program.

Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. However, if AHA determines that an applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the

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program, the family may retain its place on the waiting list for a period of time determined by AHA [Notice PIH 2012-10].

Reasonable accommodation must be made for persons with disabilities who are unable to attend an interview due to their disability [24 CFR 8.4(a) and 24 CFR 100.204(a)].

AHA Policy

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

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

The interview will be conducted only if the head of household or spouse/cohead provides appropriate documentation of legal identity (Chapter 7 provides a discussion of proper documentation of legal identity). If the family representative does not provide the required documentation, the appointment may be rescheduled when the proper documents have been obtained.

Pending disclosure and documentation of social security numbers, AHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for thirty (30) days. If not all household members have disclosed their SSNs at the next time a unit becomes available, AHA will offer a unit to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

If the family is claiming a waiting list preference, the family must provide documentation to verify their eligibility for a preference (see Chapter 7). If the family is verified as eligible for the preference, AHA will proceed with the interview. If AHA determines the family is not eligible for the preference, the interview will not proceed and the family will be placed back on the waiting list according to the date and time of their application.

The family must provide the information necessary to establish the family's eligibility, including suitability, and to determine the appropriate amount of rent the family will pay. The family must also complete required forms, provide required signatures, and submit required documentation. If any materials are missing, AHA will provide the family with a written list of items that must be submitted.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview (Chapter 7 provides details about longer submission deadlines for particular items, including documentation of Social Security numbers and eligible noncitizen status). If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. If the required documents and information are not provided within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of denial and removed from the list. (see Chapter 3).

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

Interviews will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, AHA will provide translation services in accordance with AHA's LEP plan.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact AHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend a scheduled interview, it will be interpreted to mean that the family is no longer interested. The applicant family will be sent a letter giving them ten business days to respond to AHA. If there is no response at the expiration of the ten business days their application will be removed from the waiting list. Such failure to act on the part of the applicant prevents AHA from making an eligibility determination therefore, AHA will not offer an informal hearing.

4-III.E. FINAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

[24 CFR 960.208]
AHA must verify all information provided by the family (see Chapter 7). Based on verified information related to the eligibility requirements, including AHA suitability standards, AHA must make a final determination of eligibility (see Chapter 3).

When a determination is made that a family is eligible and satisfies all requirements for admission, including tenant selection criteria, the applicant must be notified of the approximate date of occupancy insofar as that date can be reasonably determined [24 CFR 960.208(b)].

AHA Policy
AHA will notify a family in writing of their eligibility within 10 business days of the determination and will provide the approximate date of occupancy insofar as that date can be reasonably determined.

AHA must promptly notify any family determined to be ineligible for admission of the basis for such determination, and must provide the applicant upon request, within a reasonable time after the determination is made, with an opportunity for an informal hearing on such determination [24 CFR 960.208(a)].

AHA Policy
If AHA determines that the family is ineligible, AHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of the determination. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal hearing (see Chapter 14).

If AHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, a copy of the record must precede the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before AHA can move to deny the application. See Section 3-III.G for the AHA's policy regarding such circumstances.

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Upon making an eligibility determination, the PHA must provide the family a notice of VAWA rights as well as the HUD VAWA self-certification form (form HUD-5382) in accordance with the Violence against Women Act of 2013, and as outlined in 16-VII.C. The notice and self-certification form must accompany the written notification of eligibility determination. This notice must be provided in both of the following instances: (1) when a family is notified of its eligibility; or (2) when a family is notified of its ineligibility.

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Chapter 5 – OCCUPANCY STANDARDS AND UNIT OFFERS

INTRODUCTION

AHA must establish policies governing occupancy of dwelling units and offering dwelling units to qualified families.

This chapter contains policies for assigning unit size and making unit offers. AHA's waiting list and selection policies are contained in Chapter 4. Together, Chapters 4 and 5 of the ACOP comprise AHA's Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan (TSAP).

Policies in this chapter are organized in two parts.

Part I: Occupancy Standards. This part contains AHA's standards for determining the appropriate unit size for families of different sizes, compositions, and types.

Part II: Unit Offers. This part contains AHA's policies for making unit offers, and describes actions to be taken when unit offers are refused.

PART I: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

Occupancy standards are established by AHA to ensure that units are occupied by families of the appropriate size. This policy maintains the maximum usefulness of the units, while preserving them from underutilization or from excessive wear and tear due to overcrowding. Part I of this chapter explains the occupancy standards. These standards describe the methodology and factors AHA will use to determine the size unit for which a family qualifies, and includes the identification of the minimum and maximum number of household members for each unit size. This part also identifies circumstances under which an exception to the occupancy standards may be approved.

5-I.B. DETERMINING UNIT SIZE

In selecting a family to occupy a particular unit, the PHA may match characteristics of the family with the type of unit available, for example, number of bedrooms [24 CFR 960.206(c)].

HUD does not specify the number of persons who may live in public housing units of various sizes. PHA's are permitted to develop appropriate occupancy standards as long as the standards do not have the effect of discriminating against families with children [PH Occ GB, p. 62].

Although AHA does determine the size of unit the family qualifies for under the occupancy standards, AHA does not determine who shares a bedroom/sleeping room.

The PHA's occupancy standards for determining unit size must be applied in a manner consistent with fair housing requirements.

AHA Policy
AHA will use the same occupancy standards for each of its developments.

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AHA's occupancy standards are as follows:

AHA will assign one bedroom for each two persons within the household, except in the following circumstances:

Persons of the opposite sex (other than spouses, and children under age 5 will not be required to share a bedroom.

Persons of different generations will not be required to share a bedroom.

Live-in aides will be allocated a separate bedroom. No additional bedrooms will be provided for the live-in aide's family.

Single person families will be allocated a zero or one bedroom.

Foster children will be included in determining unit size.

AHA will reference the following standards in determining the appropriate unit bedroom size for a family:

BEDROOM SIZE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3	6
4	4	8
5	6	10
6	8	12

5-I.C. EXCEPTIONS TO OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

Types of Exceptions

AHA Policy

AHA will consider granting exceptions to the occupancy standards at the family's request if AHA determines the exception is justified by the relationship, age, sex, health or disability of family members, or other personal circumstances.

For example, an exception may be granted if a larger bedroom size is needed for medical equipment due to its size and/or function, or as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. An exception may also be granted for a smaller bedroom size in cases where the number of household members exceeds the maximum number of persons allowed for the unit size in which the family resides (according to the chart in Section 5-I.B) and the family does not want to transfer to a larger size unit.

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When evaluating exception requests AHA will consider the size and configuration of the unit. In no case will AHA grant an exception that is in violation of local housing or occupancy codes, regulations or laws.

Requests from applicants to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy standards will be approved as long as the unit is not overcrowded according to local code, and the family agrees not to request a transfer for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a subsequent change in family size or composition.

To prevent vacancies, AHA may provide an applicant family with a larger unit than the occupancy standards permit. However, in these cases, the family must agree to move to a suitable, smaller unit when another family qualifies for the larger unit and there is an appropriate size unit available for the family to transfer. The family will be responsible for all moving costs.

Processing of Exceptions

AHA Policy
All requests for exceptions to the occupancy standards must be submitted in writing.

In the case of a request for exception as a reasonable accommodation, AHA will encourage the resident to make the request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, the PHA will consider the exception request any time the resident indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

Requests for a larger size unit must explain the need or justification for the larger size unit, and must include appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source, unless the disability and the disability-related request for accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known.

AHA will notify the family of its decision within 10 business days of receiving the family's request.

PART II: UNIT OFFERS

24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii); 24 CFR 960.208

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

AHA must assign eligible applicants to dwelling units in accordance with a plan that is consistent with civil rights and nondiscrimination laws.

In filling an actual or expected vacancy, AHA must offer the dwelling unit to an applicant in the appropriate offer sequence. AHA will offer the unit until it is accepted. This section describes AHA's policies with regard to the number of unit offers that will be made to applicants selected

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from the waiting list. This section also describes AHA's policies for offering units with accessibility features.

AHA Policy
AHA will maintain a record of units offered, including location, date and circumstances of each offer, each acceptance or rejection, including the reason for the rejection.

5-II.B. NUMBER OF OFFERS

AHA Policy
AHA has adopted a "one- offer plan" for offering units to applicants. Under this plan, AHA will determine which location within its jurisdiction has an available unit of suitable size and type in the appropriate type of project. The unit offer will be based on the distribution of vacancies. If a suitable unit is available in:

The applicant will be offered a suitable unit in the location with the higher number of vacancies. If the offer is rejected, the applicant will be withdrawn from the waitlist.

If more than one unit of the appropriate type and size is available, the unit to be offered will be in the AMP with the most vacancies, the first unit that is ready for occupancy, and has been vacant the longest.

5-II.C. TIME LIMIT FOR UNIT OFFER ACCEPTANCE OR REFUSAL

AHA Policy
Applicants must accept or refuse a unit offer within 3 business days of the date of the unit offer.

Offers will be made by telephone or text and confirmed by letter via First Class Mail and/or email.

5-II.D. REFUSALS OF UNIT OFFERS

Good Cause for Unit Refusal
An elderly or disabled family may decline an offer for elderly/disabled housing. Such a refusal must not adversely affect the family's position on or placement on the public housing waiting list [24 CFR 945.303(d)].

AHA Policy
Applicants may refuse to accept a unit offer for "good cause." Good cause includes situations in which an applicant is willing to move but is unable to do so at the time of the unit offer, or the applicant demonstrates that acceptance of the offer would cause undue hardship not related to considerations of the applicant's race, color, national origin, etc. [PH Occ GB, p. 104]. Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

The family demonstrates to AHA satisfaction that accepting the unit offer will require an adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational

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institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.

The family demonstrates to AHA satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health, or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders; other court orders; risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency; or documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption.

A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.

The unit is inappropriate for the applicant's disabilities, or the family does not need the accessible features in the unit offered and does not want to be subject to a 30-day notice to move.

The unit has lead-based paint and the family includes children under the age of six.

In the case of a unit refusal for good cause the applicant will not be removed from the waiting list as described later in this section. The applicant will remain at the top of the waiting list until the family receives an offer for which they do not have good cause to refuse.

AHA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

Unit Refusal without Good Cause

AHA Policy
When an applicant rejects the unit offer without good cause, AHA will remove the applicant's name from the waiting list and send notice to the family of such removal. The notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing and the process for doing so (see Chapter 14).

The applicant may reapply for assistance if the waiting list is open. If the waiting list is not open, the applicant must wait to reapply until AHA opens the waiting list.

5-II.E. ACCESSIBLE UNITS

[24 CFR 8.27]
PHAs must adopt suitable means to assure that information regarding the availability of accessible units reaches eligible individuals with disabilities, and take reasonable nondiscriminatory steps to maximize the utilization of such units by eligible individuals whose disability requires the accessibility features of a particular unit.

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When an accessible unit becomes vacant, before offering such units to a non-disabled applicant AHA must offer such units:

- First, to a current resident of another unit of the same development, or other public housing development under AHA's control, who has a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit and is occupying a unit not having such features, or if no such occupant exists, then
- Second, to an eligible qualified applicant on the waiting list having a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit.

When offering an accessible unit to an applicant not having a disability requiring the accessibility features of the unit, AHA may require the applicant to agree (and may incorporate this agreement in the lease) to move to a non-accessible unit when available.

AHA Policy
Families requiring an accessible unit may be over-housed in such a unit if there are no resident or applicant families of the appropriate size who also require the accessible features of the unit.

When there are no resident or applicant families requiring the accessible features of the unit, including families who would be over-housed, AHA will offer the unit to a non-disabled applicant.

When offering an accessible unit to a non-disabled applicant, AHA will require the applicant to agree to move to an available non-accessible unit within 30 days when either a current resident or an applicant needs the features of the unit and there is another unit available for the non-disabled family. This requirement will be a provision of the lease agreement.

5-II.F. DESIGNATED HOUSING

When applicable, AHA's policies for offering units designated (if HUD approved) for elderly families only or for disabled families only are described in this ACOP.

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Chapter 6 – INCOME AND RENT DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 960, Subpart C]

INTRODUCTION

A family's annual income is used to determine their income eligibility for the public housing program and, is also used to calculate the amount of the family's rent payment. The PHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only income-eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less rent than is required under the regulations. This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income to include and exclude to arrive at a family's annual income. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.

Part II: Adjusted Income. Once annual income has been established HUD regulations require the PHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part II.

Part III: Calculating Rent. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining family rent payment. Also included here are flat rents and the family's choice in rents.

PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW

The general regulatory definition of annual income shown below is from 24 CFR 5.609.

5.609 Annual income.

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:
(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].
(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

In addition to this general definition, HUD regulations establish policies for treating specific types of income and assets. The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Inclusions (Exhibit 6-1)
- Annual Income Exclusions (Exhibit 6-2)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-3)
- Earned Income Disallowance (Exhibit 6-4)

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- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-5)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of determining annual income. HUD regulations present income inclusions and exclusions separately [24 CFR 5.609(b) and 24 CFR 5.609(c)]. In this ACOP, however, the discussions of income inclusions and exclusions are integrated by topic (e.g., all policies affecting earned income are discussed together in section 6-I.D). Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(a)(1)].
Head, spouse, or cohead Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included.
Children under 18 years of age	Employment income is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or cohead)	Employment income above $480/year is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

Temporarily Absent Family Members

The income of family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

AHA Policy

Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

Absent Students

AHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes

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available to AHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

AHA Policy

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

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

AHA Policy

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

Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons

AHA Policy

An individual confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis is not considered a family member.

If there is a question about the status of a family member, AHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily absent. The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

Joint Custody of Children

AHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or resident family 50 percent or more of the time. When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, AHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, an IRS income tax return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes, school records, or other credible documentation.

Prohibition Against Other Housing Subsidy (Multiple Subsidy) [24 CFR 982.352(c)]

A family may not receive the benefit of Public Housing assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

- Public or Indian housing assistance;

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- Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
- Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
- Section 101 rent supplements;
- Section 236 rental assistance payments;
- Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
- Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
- Any local or State rent subsidy;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities; (11) Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
- Any other duplicative federal, State, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, 'housing subsidy' does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

AHA Policy
AHA will not assist families or allow the addition of household members if AHA determines that any person(s) or family would thereby receive multiple assistance

Hearing Opportunity
Prior to terminating assistance, however, AHA will give the household the opportunity to request an informal hearing as prescribed in this Plan.

Caretakers for a Child

AHA Policy
The approval of a caretaker is at AHA's discretion and subject to AHA's screening criteria. If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household, AHA will take the following actions.

If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made.

If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for 90 days. After the 90 days has elapsed, the caretaker will be considered a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases the PHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.

At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the lease will be transferred to the caretaker, as head of household.

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During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.

6-I.C. ANTICIPATING ANNUAL INCOME

AHA is required to count all income "anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date" [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)]. Policies related to anticipating annual income are provided below.

Basis of Annual Income Projection

AHA generally will use current circumstances to determine anticipated income for the coming 12-month period. HUD authorizes the PHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when:

- An imminent change in circumstances is expected [HCV GB, p. 5-17]
- It is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income) [24 CFR 5.609(d)]
- The PHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income [24 CFR 5.609(d)]

PHAs are required to use HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third party source to verify employment and income information, and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2)].

HUD allows PHAs to use tenant-provided documents to project income once EIV data has been received in such cases where the family does not dispute the EIV employer data and where AHA does not determine it is necessary to obtain additional third-party data.

AHA Policy

When EIV is obtained and the family does not dispute the EIV employer data, AHA will use current tenant-provided documents to project annual income. When the tenant-provided documents are pay stubs, AHA will make every effort to obtain current and consecutive pay stubs dated within the last 60 days.

AHA will obtain written and/or oral third-party verification in accordance with the verification requirements and policy in Chapter 7 in the following cases:

If EIV or other UIV data is not available,

If the family disputes the accuracy of the EIV employer data, and/or

If AHA determines additional information is needed.

In such cases, AHA will review and analyze current data to anticipate annual income. In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how AHA annualized projected income.

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

Any time current circumstances are not used to project annual income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In all such cases the family may present information and documentation to AHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

Known Changes in Income
If AHA verifies an upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be calculated by applying each income amount to the appropriate part of the 12-month period.

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving $8/hour will begin to receive $8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the reexamination. In such a case the PHA would calculate annual income as follows: ($8/hour × 40 hours × 7 weeks) + ($8.25 × 40 hours × 45 weeks).

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases, AHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then require an interim reexamination when the change actually occurs. This requirement will be imposed, even if AHA's policy on reexaminations does not require interim reexaminations for other types of changes.

When tenant-provided third-party documents are used to anticipate annual income, they will be dated within the last 60 days of the reexamination interview date.

Projecting Income
In HUD's EIV webcast of January 2008, HUD made clear that PHAs are not to use EIV quarterly wages to project annual income.

6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income
Wages and Related Compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)]
The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services is included in annual income.

AHA Policy
For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, AHA will verify and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, AHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case the family may provide, and AHA will consider, a credible justification for not using this history to anticipate future bonuses or commissions. If a new employee has not yet received any bonuses or commissions, AHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

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Some Types of Military Pay
All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)] except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(c)(7)].

Types of Earned Income Not Counted in Annual Income

Temporary, Nonrecurring, or Sporadic Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)]
This type of income (including gifts) is not included in annual income.

> **AHA Policy**
> Sporadic income is income that is not received periodically and cannot be reliably predicted. For example, the income of an individual who works occasionally as a handyman would be considered sporadic if future work could not be anticipated and no historic, stable pattern of income existed.

Children's Earnings [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]
Employment income earned by children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years is not included in annual income. (See Eligibility chapter for a definition of foster children.)

Certain Earned Income of Full-Time Students
Earnings in excess of $480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (except for the head, spouse, or cohead) are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. To be considered "full-time," a student must be considered "full-time" by an educational institution with a degree or certificate program [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Income of a Live-in Aide
Income earned by a live-in aide, as defined in [24 CFR 5.403], is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. (See Eligibility chapter for a full discussion of live-in aides.)

Income Earned under Certain Federal Programs [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
Income from some federal programs is specifically excluded from consideration as income, including:

- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- Awards under the federal work-study program (20 U.S.C. 1087 uu)
- Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to participants in programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

Resident Service Stipend [24 CFR 5.600(c)(8)(iv)]
Amounts received under a resident service stipend are not included in annual income. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed $200 per individual per month) received by a

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resident for performing a service for the PHA, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, 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.

State and Local Employment Training Programs

Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting 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 from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(v)].

AHA Policy

AHA defines training program as "a learning process with goals and objectives, generally having a variety of components, and taking place in a series of sessions over a period of time. It is designed to lead to a higher level of proficiency, and it enhances the individual's ability to obtain employment. It may have performance standards to measure proficiency. Training may include, but is not limited to: (1) classroom training in a specific occupational skill, (2) on-the-job training with wages subsidized by the program, or (3) basic education" [expired Notice PIH 98-2, p. 3].

AHA defines incremental earnings and benefits as the difference between (1) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program and (2) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the program [expired Notice PIH 98-2, pp. 3–4].

In calculating the incremental difference, AHA will use as the pre-enrollment income the total annualized amount of the family member's welfare assistance and earnings reported on the family's most recently completed HUD-50058.

End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with AHA's interim reporting requirements (see chapter on reexaminations).

HUD-Funded Training Programs

Amounts received under training programs funded in whole or in part by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(i)] are excluded from annual income. Eligible sources of funding for the training include operating subsidy, Section 8 administrative fees, and modernization, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME program, and other grant funds received from HUD.

AHA Policy

To qualify as a training program, the program must meet the definition of training program provided above for state and local employment training programs.

Earned Income Tax Credit

Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), are excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. Although many families receive the

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EITC annually when they file taxes, an EITC can also be received throughout the year. The prorated share of the annual EITC is included in the employee's payroll check.

Earned Income Disallowance
The earned income disallowance is discussed in section 6-I.E below.

6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE

[24 CFR 960.255; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/16]
The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people to enter the work force by not including the full value of increases in earned income for a period of time. The full text of 24 CFR 960.255 is included as Exhibit 6-4 at the end of this chapter. Eligibility criteria and limitations on the disallowance are summarized below.

Eligibility
This disallowance applies only to individuals in families already participating in the public housing program (not at initial examination). To qualify, the family must experience an increase in annual income that is the result of one of the following events:

- Employment of a family member who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment. Previously unemployed includes a person who annually has earned not more than the minimum wage applicable to the community multiplied by 500 hours. The applicable minimum wage is the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- Increased earnings by a family member whose earnings increase during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or job-training program. A self-sufficiency program includes a program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work to such families [24 CFR 5.603(b)].
- New employment or increased earnings by a family member who has received benefits or services under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or any other state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act within the past six months. If the benefits are received in the form of monthly maintenance, there is no minimum amount. If the benefits or services are received in a form other than monthly maintenance, such as one-time payments, wage subsidies, or transportation assistance, the total amount received over the six-month period must be at least $500.

Calculation of the Disallowance
Calculation of the earned income disallowance for an eligible member of a qualified family begins with a comparison of the member's current income with his or her "baseline income." The family member's baseline income is his or her income immediately prior to qualifying for the EID. The family member's baseline income remains constant throughout the period that he or she is participating in the EID.

While qualification for the disallowance is the same for all families, calculation of the disallowance will differ depending on when the family member qualified for the EID. Residents qualifying prior to May 9, 2016 will have the disallowance calculated under the "Original Calculation Method" described below, which requires a maximum lifetime disallowance period of up to 48 consecutive

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months. Residents qualifying on or after May 9, 2016 will be subject to the "Revised Calculation Method," which shortens the lifetime disallowance period to 24 consecutive months.

Under both the original and new methods, the EID eligibility criteria, the benefit amount, the single lifetime eligibility requirement and the ability of the applicable family member to stop and restart employment during the eligibility period are the same.

Original Calculation Method

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial 12-month exclusion period, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

> **AHA Policy**
> The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-In

During the second 12-month exclusion period, the exclusion is reduced to half (50 percent) of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

Lifetime Limitation

The EID has a four-year (48-month) lifetime maximum. The four-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 48 months later. The one-time eligibility for the EID applies even if the eligible individual begins to receive assistance from another housing agency, if the individual moves between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or if there are breaks in assistance.

> **AHA Policy**
> During the 48-month eligibility period, AHA will conduct an interim reexamination each time there is a change in the family member's annual income that affects or is affected by the EID (e.g., when the family member's income falls to a level at or below his/her prequalifying income, when one of the exclusion periods ends, and at the end of the lifetime maximum eligibility period).

Revised Calculation Method

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded.

> **AHA Policy**
> The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion

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During the second exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, AHA must exclude at least 50 percent of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings.

AHA Policy
During the second 12-month exclusion period, the PHA will exclude 50 percent of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings.

During the 24-month eligibility period, the PHA will schedule and conduct an interim reexamination each time there is a change in the family member's annual income that affects or is affected by the EID (e.g., when the family member's income falls to a level at or below his or her baseline income, when one of the exclusion periods ends, and at the end of the lifetime maximum eligibility period).

Lifetime Limitation
The EID has a two-year (24-month) lifetime maximum. The two-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 24 months later. During the 24-month period, an individual remains eligible for EID even if they receive assistance from a different housing agency, move between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or have breaks in assistance.

Individual Savings Accounts [24 CFR 960.255(d)]

AHA Policy
AHA chooses not to establish a system of individual savings accounts (ISAs) for families who qualify for the EID.

6-I.F. BUSINESS INCOME

[24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]
Annual income includes "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" [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)].

Business Expenses
Net income is "gross income less business expense" [HCV GB, p. 5-19].

AHA Policy
To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, AHA will use current applicable Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for determining allowable business expenses [see IRS Publication 535], unless a topic is addressed by HUD regulations or guidance as described below.

Business Expansion

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

AHA Policy
Business expansion is defined as any capital expenditures made to add new business activities, to expand current facilities, or to operate the business in additional locations. For example, purchase of a street sweeper by a construction business for the purpose of adding street cleaning to the services offered by the business would be considered a business expansion. Similarly, the purchase of a property by a hair care business to open at a second location would be considered a business expansion.

Capital Indebtedness
HUD regulations do not permit the PHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

AHA Policy
Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means AHA will allow as a business expense interest, but not principal, paid on capital indebtedness.

Negative Business Income
If the net income from a business is negative, no business income will be included in annual income; a negative amount will not be used to offset other family income.

Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business
HUD regulations require the PHA to include in annual income the withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession unless the withdrawal reimburses a family member for cash or assets invested in the business by the family.

AHA Policy
Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of a tenant family provided an up-front loan of $2,000 to help a business get started, AHA will not count as income any withdrawals from the business up to the amount of this loan until the loan has been repaid. Investments do not include the value of labor contributed to the business without compensation.

Co-owned Businesses

AHA Policy
If a business is co-owned with someone outside the family, the family must document the share of the business it owns. If the family's share of the income is lower than its share of ownership, the family must document the reasons for the difference.

6-I.G. ASSETS

[24 CFR 5.609(b)(3) and 24 CFR 5.603(b)]
Overview

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There is no asset limitation for participation in the public housing program. However, HUD requires that the PHA include in annual income the anticipated "interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property" [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. This section discusses how the income from various types of assets is determined. For most types of assets, AHA must determine the value of the asset in order to compute income from the asset. Therefore, for each asset type, this section discusses:

- How the value of the asset will be determined
- How income from the asset will be calculated

Exhibit 6-1 provides the regulatory requirements for calculating income from assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)], and Exhibit 6-3 provides the regulatory definition of net family assets. This section begins with a discussion of general policies related to assets and then provides HUD rules and AHA policies related to each type of asset.

Optional policies for family self-certification of assets are found in Chapter 7

General Policies

Income from Assets

AHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. As is true for all sources of income, HUD authorizes AHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when (1) an imminent change in circumstances is expected (2) it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over 12 months or (3) AHA believes that past income is the best indicator of anticipated income. For example, if a family member owns real property that typically receives rental income but the property is currently vacant, AHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

AHA Policy

Any time current circumstances are not used to determine asset income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In such cases the family may present information and documentation to AHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family's anticipated asset income.

Valuing Assets

The calculation of asset income sometimes requires AHA to make a distinction between an asset's market value and its cash value.

- The market value of an asset is its worth in the market (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the total value of an investment account).
- The cash value of an asset is its market value less all reasonable amounts that would be incurred when converting the asset to cash.

AHA Policy

Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions [HCV GB, p. 5-28 and PH Occ GB, p. 121].

Lump-Sum Receipts

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Payments that are received in a single lump sum, such as inheritances, capital gains, lottery winnings, insurance settlements, and proceeds from the sale of property, are generally considered assets, not income. However, such lump-sum receipts are counted as assets only if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset (e.g., deposited in a savings or checking account) [RHIIP FAQs]. (For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.)

Imputing Income from Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3), Notice PIH 2012-29]
When net family assets are $5,000 or less, AHA will include in annual income the actual income anticipated to be derived from the assets. When the family has net family assets in excess of $5,000, AHA will include in annual income the greater of (1) the actual income derived from the assets or (2) the imputed income. Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by an average passbook savings rate as determined by AHA.

- **Note:** The HUD field office no longer provides an interest rate for imputed asset income. The "safe harbor" is now for the PHA to establish a passbook rate within 0.75 percent of a national average.
- AHA must review its passbook rate annually to ensure that it remains within 0.75 percent of the national average.

  AHA Policy
  AHA will initially set the imputed asset passbook rate at the national rate established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

  AHA will review the passbook rate annually, in December of each year. The rate will not be adjusted unless the current PHA rate is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate. If it is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate, the passbook rate will be set at the current national rate.

  Changes to the passbook rate will take effect on February 1 following the December review.

Determining Actual Anticipated Income from Assets
It may or may not be necessary for AHA to use the value of an asset to compute the actual anticipated income from the asset. When the value is required to compute the anticipated income from an asset, the market value of the asset is used. For example, if the asset is a property for which a family receives rental income, the anticipated income is determined by annualizing the actual monthly rental amount received for the property; it is not based on the property's market value. However, if the asset is a savings account, the anticipated income is determined by multiplying the market value of the account by the interest rate on the account.

Withdrawal of Cash or Liquidation of Investments
Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income except to the extent that the withdrawal reimburses amounts invested by the family. For example, when a family member retires, the amount received by the family from a retirement investment plan is not counted as income until the family has received payments equal to the amount the family member deposited into the retirement investment plan.

Jointly Owned Assets

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The regulation at 24 CFR 5.609(a)(4) specifies that annual income includes "amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access."

AHA Policy

If an asset is owned by more than one person and any family member has unrestricted access to the asset, AHA will count the full value of the asset. A family member has unrestricted access to an asset when he or she can legally dispose of the asset without the consent of any of the other owners.

If an asset is owned by more than one person, including a family member, but the family member does not have unrestricted access to the asset, AHA will prorate the asset according to the percentage of ownership. If no percentage is specified or provided for by state or local law, AHA will prorate the asset evenly among all owners.

Assets Disposed Of for Less than Fair Market Value [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

HUD regulations require the PHA to count as a current asset any business or family asset that was disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years prior to the effective date of the examination/reexamination, except as noted below.

Minimum Threshold

AHA may set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].

AHA Policy

AHA will not include the value of assets disposed of for less than fair market value unless the cumulative fair market value of all assets disposed of during the past two years exceeds the gross amount received for the assets by more than $5,000.

When the two-year period expires, the income assigned to the disposed asset(s) also expires. If the two-year period ends between annual recertifications, the family may request an interim recertification to eliminate consideration of the asset(s).

Assets placed by the family in nonrevocable trusts are considered assets disposed of for less than fair market value except when the assets placed in trust were received through settlements or judgments.

Separation or Divorce

The regulation also specifies that assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value if they are disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement and the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

AHA Policy

All assets disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement will be considered assets for which important consideration not measurable in monetary terms has been received. In order to qualify for this exemption, a family member must be subject to a formal separation or divorce settlement agreement established through arbitration, mediation, or court order.

Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

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Assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value when the disposition is the result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale.

Family Declaration

AHA Policy
Families must sign a declaration form at initial certification and each annual recertification identifying all assets that have been disposed of for less than fair market value or declaring that no assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value. AHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to AHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

Types of Assets
Checking and Savings Accounts
For regular checking accounts and savings accounts, cash value has the same meaning as market value. If a checking account does not bear interest, the anticipated income from the account is zero.

AHA Policy
In determining the value of checking and savings accounts, the PHA will use the current balance.

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account, the PHA will multiply the value of the account by the current rate of interest paid on the account.

Investment Accounts Such as Stocks, Bonds, Saving Certificates, and Money Market Funds
Interest or dividends earned by investment accounts are counted as actual income from assets even when the earnings are reinvested. The cash value of such an asset is determined by deducting from the market value any broker fees, penalties for early withdrawal, or other costs of converting the asset to cash.

AHA Policy
In determining the market value of an investment account, AHA will use the value of the account on the most recent investment report.

How anticipated income from an investment account will be calculated depends on whether the rate of return is known. For assets that are held in an investment account with a known rate of return (e.g., savings certificates), asset income will be calculated based on that known rate (market value multiplied by rate of earnings). When the anticipated rate of return is not known (e.g., stocks), AHA will calculate asset income based on the earnings for the most recent reporting period.

Equity in Real Property or Other Capital Investments
Equity (cash value) in a property or other capital asset is the estimated current market value of the asset less the unpaid balance on all loans secured by the asset and reasonable costs (such as broker fees) that would be incurred in selling the asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25 and PH, p. 121].

AHA Policy

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In determining the equity, AHA will determine market value by examining recent sales of at least three properties in the surrounding or similar neighborhood that possess comparable factors that affect market value (when needed AHA may utilize a local Real Estate Broker to seek a market analysis of the property).

AHA will first use the payoff amount for the loan (mortgage) as the unpaid balance to calculate equity. If the payoff amount is not available, AHA will use the basic loan balance information to deduct from the market value in the equity calculation.

Equity in real property and other capital investments is considered in the calculation of asset income except for the following types of assets:

- Equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Equity in real property when a family member's main occupation is real estate [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. This real estate is considered a business asset, and income related to this asset will be calculated as described in section 6-I.F.
- Interests in Indian Trust lands [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Real property and capital assets that are part of an active business or farming operation [HCV GB, p. 5-25]

AHA must also deduct from the equity the reasonable costs for converting the asset to cash. Using the formula for calculating equity specified above, the net cash value of real property is the market value of the loan (mortgage) minus the expenses to convert to cash
[Notice PIH 2012-3].

AHA Policy
For the purposes of calculating expenses to convert to cash for real property, AHA will use ten percent of the market value of the home.

A family may have real property as an asset in two ways: (1) owning the property itself and (2) holding a mortgage, deed of trust, or New Mexico Real Estate Contract on the property. In the case of a property owned by a family member, the anticipated asset income generally will be in the form of rent or other payment for the use of the property. If the property generates no income, actual anticipated income from the asset will be zero.

In the case of a mortgage, deed of trust or New Mexico Real Estate Contract held by a family member, the outstanding balance (unpaid principal) is the cash value of the asset. The interest portion only of payments made to the family in accordance with the terms of the mortgage, deed of trust or NMREC is counted as anticipated asset income.

AHA Policy
In the case of capital investments owned jointly with others not living in a family's unit, a prorated share of the property's cash value will be counted as an asset unless AHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

Trusts

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A trust is a legal arrangement generally regulated by state law in which one party (the creator or grantor) transfers property to a second party (the trustee) who holds the property for the benefit of one or more third parties (the beneficiaries).

Revocable Trusts
If any member of a family has the right to withdraw the funds in a trust, the value of the trust is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. Any income earned as a result of investment of trust funds is counted as actual asset income, whether the income is paid to the family or deposited in the trust.

Nonrevocable Trusts
In cases where a trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of a family, the value of the trust fund is not considered an asset. However, any income distributed to the family from such a trust is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. (Periodic payments are covered in section 6-I.H. Lump-sum receipts are discussed earlier in this section.)

Retirement Accounts
Company Retirement/Pension Accounts
In order to correctly include or exclude as an asset any amount held in a company retirement or pension account by an employed person, AHA must know whether the money is accessible before retirement [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

While a family member is employed, only the amount the family member can withdraw without retiring or terminating employment is counted as an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

After a family member retires or terminates employment, any amount distributed to the family member is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [HCV GB, p. 5-26], except to the extent that it represents funds invested in the account by the family member. (For more on periodic payments, see section 6-I.H.) The balance in the account is counted as an asset only if it remains accessible to the family member.

IRA, Keogh, and Similar Retirement Savings Accounts
IRA, Keogh, and similar retirement savings accounts are counted as assets even though early withdrawal would result in a penalty [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

Personal Property
Personal property held as an investment, such as gems, jewelry, coin collections, antique cars, etc., is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

> **AHA Policy**
> In determining the value of personal property held as an investment, AHA will use the family's estimate of the value. AHA may obtain an appraisal if there is reason to believe that the family's estimated value is off by $50 or more. The family must cooperate with the appraiser but cannot be charged any costs related to the appraisal.
>
> Generally, personal property held as an investment generates no income until it is disposed of. If regular income is generated (e.g., income from renting the personal property), the

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amount that is expected to be earned in the coming year is counted as actual income from the asset.

Necessary items of personal property are not considered assets [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

AHA Policy
Necessary personal property consists of only those items not held as an investment. It may include clothing, furniture, household furnishings, jewelry, and vehicles, including those specially equipped for persons with disabilities.

Life Insurance
The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets [HCV GB 5-25]. The cash value is the surrender value. If such a policy earns dividends or interest that the family could elect to receive, the anticipated amount of dividends or interest is counted as income from the asset whether or not the family actually receives it.

6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis. HUD regulations specify periodic payments that are and are not included in annual income.

Periodic Payments Included in Annual Income

- Periodic payments from sources such as social security, unemployment and welfare assistance, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, and pensions. However, periodic payments from retirement accounts, annuities, and similar forms of investments are counted only after they exceed the amount contributed by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and (b)(3)].
- Disability or death benefits and lottery receipts paid periodically, rather than in a single lump sum [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and HCV, p. 5-14]

Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment
Most lump sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments, such as unemployment or welfare assistance, are counted as income. However, lump-sum receipts for the delayed start of periodic social security or supplemental security income (SSI) payments are not counted as income. Additionally, any deferred disability benefits that are received in a lump sum or in prospective monthly amounts from the Department of Veterans Affairs are to be excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].

AHA Policy
When a delayed-start payment is received and reported during the period in which AHA is processing an annual reexamination, AHA will adjust the tenant rent retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover. The family may pay in full any amount due or request to enter into a repayment agreement with AHA.

See the chapter on reexaminations for information about a family's obligation to report lump-sum receipts between annual reexaminations.

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Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits
AHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the Social Security Administration (SSA) overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from his or her benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full. The amount and duration of the withholding will vary depending on the amount of the overpayment and the percent of the benefit rate withheld. Regardless of the amount withheld or the length of the withholding period, AHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount [Notice PIH 2012-10].

Periodic Payments Excluded from Annual Income

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)]. Kinship care payments are considered equivalent to foster care payments and are also excluded from annual income [Notice PIH 2012-1].

  AHA Policy
  AHA will exclude payments for the care of foster children and foster adults only if the care is provided through an official arrangement with a local welfare agency [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

- 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 [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts received under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 1626(c)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Amounts received under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payments (26 U.S.C. 32(j)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. Note: EITC may be paid periodically if the family elects to receive the amount due as part of payroll payments from an employer.
- Lump sums received as a result of delays in processing Social Security and SSI payments (see section 6-I.H.) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].
- Lump-sums or prospective monthly amounts received as deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].

6-I.I. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation, and severance pay, are counted as income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)] if they are received either in the form of periodic payments or in the form of a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic payment. If they are received in a one-time lump sum (as a settlement, for instance), they are treated as lump-sum receipts [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3)]. (See also the discussion of periodic payments in section 6-I.H and the discussion of lump-sum receipts in section 6-I.G.)

6-I.J. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

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Overview
Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state, or local governments [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]
AHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-5. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was a public housing resident at the time the sanction was imposed.

Covered Families
The families covered by 24 CFR 5.615 are those "who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ('welfare benefits') from a State or other public agency ('welfare agency') under a program for which Federal, State or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance" [24 CFR 5.615(b)]

Imputed Income
When a welfare agency imposes a sanction that reduces a family's welfare income because the family commits fraud or fails to comply with the agency's economic self-sufficiency program or work activities requirement, AHA must include in annual income "imputed" welfare income. AHA must request that the welfare agency provide the reason for the reduction of benefits and the amount of the reduction of benefits. The imputed welfare income is the amount that the benefits were reduced as a result of the sanction.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].
For special procedures related to grievance hearings based upon AHA's denial of a family's request to lower rent when the family experiences a welfare benefit reduction, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

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

6-I.K. PERIODIC AND DETERMINABLE ALLOWANCES

[24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]
Annual income includes periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing with a tenant family.

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Alimony and Child Support
AHA must count alimony or child support amounts awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

AHA Policy
AHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless AHA verifies that (1) the payments are not being made and (2) the family has made reasonable efforts to collect amounts due, including filing with courts or agencies responsible for enforcing payments [HCV GB, pp. 5-23 and 5-47].

Families who do not have court-awarded alimony and child support awards are not required to seek a court award and are not required to take independent legal action to obtain collection.

Regular Contributions or Gifts
AHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with a tenant family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income and gifts are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)].

AHA Policy
Examples of regular contributions include: (1) regular payment of a family's bills (e.g., utilities, telephone, rent, credit cards, and car payments), (2) cash or other liquid assets provided to any family member on a regular basis, and (3) "in-kind" contributions such as groceries and clothing provided to a family on a regular basis.

Nonmonetary contributions will be valued at the cost of purchasing the items, as determined by AHA. For contributions that may vary from month to month (e.g., utility payments), AHA will include an average amount based upon past history.

6-I.L. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(c) and updated by FR Notice 5/20/14 that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Reimbursement of medical expenses [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)].

AHA Policy
Regular financial support from parents or guardians to students for food, clothing personal items, and entertainment is not considered student financial assistance and is included in annual income.

- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(iii)]
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(ii)]

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- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(c)(10)]
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of $480 per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)]
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)]
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17), FR Notice 5/20/14]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. It includes:
    a. The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))
    b. Benefits under Section 1780 of the School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including WIC
    c. Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
    d. Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))
    e. Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)
    f. Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))
    g. Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)
    h. Deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs, whether received as a lump sum or in monthly prospective amounts
    i. Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04)
    j. Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b))
    k. A lump sum or periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the United States District Court case entitled Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al., for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010
    l. The first $2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first $2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)
    m. Benefits under the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (only applies to Native American housing programs)
    n. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
    o. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent Orange product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)

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p. Payments received under 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spinal bifida, children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects, and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spinal bifida
q. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)
r. The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q)
s. Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))
t. Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433)

d) Amounts of 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 programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu). For Section 8 programs, the exception found in § 237 of Public Law 109–249 applies and requires that the amount of financial assistance in excess of tuition shall be considered income in accordance with the provisions codified at 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), except for those persons with disabilities as defined by 42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(3)(E) (Pub. L. 109–249)
e) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
f) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602)
g) Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002
h) Payments made from the proceeds of Indian tribal trust cases as described in Notice PIH 2013–30, "Exclusion from Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements" (25 U.S.C. 117b(a))
i) Major disaster and emergency assistance received under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations

PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-II.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require PHAs to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity (PHA) must deduct the following amounts from annual income:
(1) $480 for each dependent;

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(2) $400 for any elderly family or disabled family;
(3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent of annual income:
(i) Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;
(ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus; and
(4) Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

This part covers policies related to these mandatory deductions. Verification requirements related to these deductions are found in Chapter 7, Verifications.

Anticipating Expenses

AHA Policy
Generally, AHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., child care during school and nonschool periods and cyclical medical expenses), the PHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. The PHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

6-II.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

An allowance of $480 is deducted from annual income for each dependent [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. Dependent is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or cohead who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

6-II.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of $400 is taken for any elderly or disabled family [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)]. An elderly family is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a disabled family is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

6-II.D. MEDICAL EXPENSES DEDUCTION

[24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)]

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Unreimbursed medical expenses may be deducted to the extent that, in combination with any disability assistance expenses, they exceed three percent of annual income.

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a medical expense deduction, the medical expenses of all family members are counted [VG, p. 28].

Definition of Medical Expenses

HUD regulations define medical expenses at 24 CFR 5.603(b) to mean "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."

AHA Policy

The most current IRS Publication 502, Medical and Dental Expenses, will be used as a reference to determine the costs that qualify as medical expenses.

Summary of Allowable Medical Expenses from IRS Publication 502	
Services of medical professionals Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, noncosmetic Services of medical facilities Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services Prescription medicines and insulin, but not nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheel chair, handrails)	Substance abuse treatment programs Psychiatric treatment Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth) Cost and continuing care of necessary service animals Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO)
Note: This chart provides a summary of eligible medical expenses only. Detailed information is provided in IRS Publication 502. Medical expenses are considered only to the extent they are not reimbursed by insurance or some other source.	

Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

AHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, AHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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6-II.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION

[24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]
Reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any medical expenses, exceed three percent of annual income, and (4) do not exceed the earned income received by the family member who is enabled to work.

Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction
A family can qualify for the disability assistance expense deduction only if at least one family member (who may be the person with disabilities) is enabled to work [24 CFR 5.603(b)].
The disability expense deduction is capped by the amount of "earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work" because of the expense [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]. The earned income used for this purpose is the amount verified before any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

AHA Policy
The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family's request, AHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When AHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the disability assistance expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members' incomes [PH Occ GB, p. 124].

Eligible Disability Expenses
Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the PH Occupancy Guidebook as follows: "Auxiliary apparatus: Including wheelchairs, walkers, scooters, reading devices for persons with visual disabilities, equipment added to cars and vans to permit their use by the family member with a disability, or service animals" [PH Occ GB, p. 124], but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

HUD advises PHAs to further define and describe auxiliary apparatus [VG, p. 30].

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus

AHA Policy
Expenses incurred for maintaining or repairing an auxiliary apparatus are eligible. In the case of an apparatus that is specially adapted to accommodate a person with disabilities (e.g., a vehicle or computer), the cost to maintain the special adaptations (but not maintenance of the apparatus itself) is an eligible expense. The cost of service animals trained to give assistance to persons with disabilities, including the cost of acquiring the animal, veterinary care, food, grooming, and other continuing costs of care, will be included.

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Eligible Attendant Care
The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

AHA Policy
Attendant care includes, but is not limited to, reasonable costs for home medical care, nursing services, in-home or center-based care services, interpreters for persons with hearing impairments, and readers for persons with visual disabilities.

Attendant care expenses will be included for the period that the person enabled to work is employed plus reasonable transportation time. The cost of general housekeeping and personal services is not an eligible attendant care expense. However, if the person enabled to work is the person with disabilities, personal services necessary to enable the person with disabilities to work are eligible.

If the care attendant also provides other services to the family, AHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Payments to Family Members
No disability expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of a tenant family [23 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the tenant family may be deducted if they are reimbursed by an outside source.

Necessary and Reasonable Expenses
The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

AHA Policy
AHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, AHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and AHA will consider, the family's justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

AHA Policy
This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.
When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, AHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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6-II.F. CHILD CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

HUD defines child care expenses at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as "amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income."

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

Qualifying for the Deduction
Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

AHA Policy
The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term eligible activity in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family's request, AHA will consider factors such as how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

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

Furthering Education

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

Being Gainfully Employed

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AHA Policy
If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction
When a family member looks for work or furthers his or her education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for child care – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when child care enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by "the amount of employment income that is included in annual income" [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

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

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

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

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

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

Allowable Child Care Activities

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

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

If a child care provider also renders other services to a family or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, AHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the child care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

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

AHA Policy

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

To establish the reasonableness of child care costs, AHA will use the schedule of child care costs from the local welfare agency. Families may present, and AHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

6-II.G. PERMISSIVE DEDUCTIONS

[24 CFR 5.611(b)(1)]

Permissive deductions are additional, optional deductions that may be applied to annual income. As with mandatory deductions, permissive deductions must be based on need or family circumstance and deductions must be designed to encourage self-sufficiency or other economic purpose. If the PHA offers permissive deductions, they must be granted to all families that qualify for them and should complement existing income exclusions and deductions [PH Occ GB, p. 128].

The Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet states that the maximum allowable amount for total permissive deductions is less than $90,000 per year.

AHA Policy

AHA has opted not to use permissive deductions.

PART III: CALCULATING RENT

6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF INCOME-BASED RENT CALCULATIONS

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The first step in calculating income-based rent is to determine each family's total tenant payment (TTP). Then, if the family is occupying a unit that has tenant-paid utilities, the utility allowance is subtracted from the TTP. The result of this calculation, if a positive number, is the tenant rent. If the TTP is less than the utility allowance, the result of this calculation is a negative number, and is called the utility reimbursement, which may be paid to the family or directly to the utility company by AHA.

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]
HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for a tenant family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between $0 and $50 that is established by the PHA

AHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-III.B.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

AHA Policy
Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

AHA Policy
The minimum rent for this locality is $50.00.

Optional Changes to Income-Based Rents [24 CFR 960.253(c)(2) and PH Occ GB, pp. 131 134]
PHAs have been given very broad flexibility to establish their own, unique rent calculation systems as long as the rent produced is not higher than that calculated using the TTP and mandatory deductions. At the discretion of the PHA, rent policies may structure a system that uses combinations of permissive deductions, escrow accounts, income-based rents, and the required flat and minimum rents.

AHA's minimum rent and rent choice policies still apply to affected families. Utility allowances are applied to AHA designed income-based rents in the same manner as they are applied to the regulatory income-based rents.

The choices are limited only by the requirement that the method used not produce a TTP or tenant rent greater than the TTP or tenant rent produced under the regulatory formula.

AHA Policy
AHA chooses not to adopt optional changes to income-based rents.

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Ceiling Rents [24 CFR 960.253 (c)(2) and (d)]
Ceiling rents are used to cap income-based rents. They are part of the income-based formula. If the calculated TTP exceeds the ceiling rent for the unit, the ceiling rent is used to calculate tenant rent (ceiling rent/TTP minus utility allowance). Increases in income do not affect the family since the rent is capped. The use of ceiling rents fosters upward mobility and income mixing.

Because of the mandatory use of flat rents, the primary function of ceiling rents now is to assist families who cannot switch back to flat rent between annual reexaminations and would otherwise be paying an income-based tenant rent that is higher than the flat rent.

Ceiling rents must be set to the level required for flat rents (which will require the addition of the utility allowance to the flat rent for properties with tenant-paid utilities) [PH Occ GB, p. 135].

AHA Policy
AHA chooses not to use ceiling rents.

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 960.253(c)(4)]
Utility reimbursement occurs when any applicable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities exceeds the TTP. HUD permits the PHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

AHA Policy
AHA will make utility reimbursements to the family.

AHA may make all utility reimbursement payments to qualifying families on a monthly basis or may make quarterly payments when the monthly reimbursement amount is $15.00 or less. Reimbursements must be made once per calendar-year quarter, either prospectively or retroactively, and must be prorated if the family leaves the program in advance of its next quarterly reimbursement. AHA must also adopt hardship policies for families for whom receiving quarterly reimbursement would create a financial hardship. AHA must issue reimbursements that exceed $15.00 per month on a monthly basis.

AHA Policy
AHA will issue all utility reimbursements monthly.

6-III.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT

[24 CFR 5.630]

AHA Policy
The financial hardship rules described below apply in this jurisdiction because the PHA has established a minimum rent of $50.

Overview
If the PHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the PHA must grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship. The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's

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TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If AHA determines that a hardship exists, the TTP is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

(1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

AHA Policy

A hardship will be considered to exist only if the loss of eligibility has an impact on the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

For a family waiting for a determination of eligibility, the hardship period will end as of the first of the month following (1) implementation of assistance, if approved, or (2) the decision to deny assistance. A family whose request for assistance is denied may request a hardship exemption based upon one of the other allowable hardship circumstances.

(2) The family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent.

AHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent or tenant-paid utilities.

(3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

(4) A death has occurred in the family.

AHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(1) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by AHA.

AHA Policy

AHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

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

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

AHA Policy
AHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less. Long term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

AHA may not evict the family for nonpayment of minimum rent during the 90-day period beginning the month following the family's request for a hardship exemption.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the TTP reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption Assume the PHA has established a minimum rent of $35.	
TTP – No Hardship	**TTP – With Hardship**
$0 30% of monthly adjusted income	$0 30% of monthly adjusted income
$15 10% of monthly gross income	$15 10% of monthly gross income
N/A Welfare rent	N/A Welfare rent
$35 Minimum rent	$35 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = $35	Hardship exemption granted. TTP = $15

AHA Policy
To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request for a hardship exemption in writing. The request must explain the nature of the hardship and how the hardship has affected the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.
AHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

No Financial Hardship
If AHA determines there is no financial hardship, AHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.
For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon AHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

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

Temporary Hardship
If AHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, AHA must reinstate the minimum rent from the beginning of the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

The family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay AHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires AHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and

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conditions established by AHA. AHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon AHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

AHA Policy
AHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with AHA's repayment agreement policy (see Chapter 16).

Long-Term Hardship
If AHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, AHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

AHA Policy
The hardship period ends when any of the following circumstances apply:
(1) At an interim or annual reexamination, the family's calculated TTP is greater than the minimum rent.
(2) For hardship conditions based on loss of income, the hardship condition will continue to be recognized until new sources of income are received that are at least equal to the amount lost. For example, if a hardship is approved because a family no longer receives a $60/month child support payment, the hardship will continue to exist until the family receives at least $60/month in income from another source or once again begins to receive the child support.
(3) For hardship conditions based upon hardship-related expenses, the minimum rent exemption will continue to be recognized until the cumulative amount exempted is equal to the expense incurred.

6-III.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES

[24 CFR 965, Subpart E]
Overview
Utility allowances are provided to families paying income-based rents when the cost of utilities is not included in the rent. When determining a family's income-based rent, AHA must use the utility allowance applicable to the type of dwelling unit leased by the family.

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

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 8]
On request from a family, AHA must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family with a disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

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Residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies related to reasonable accommodations.

Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]
AHA must review its schedule of utility allowances each year. Between annual reviews, the PHA must revise the utility allowance schedule if there is a rate change that by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which such allowances were based. Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account in such revision became effective [PH Occ GB, p. 171].

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in AHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)].

AHA Policy
Unless AHA is required to revise utility allowances retroactively, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

6-III.D. PRORATED RENT FOR MIXED FAMILIES

[24 CFR 5.520]
HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A mixed family is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. AHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. AHA will first determine TTP as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the rent based upon the number of family members that actually are eligible. To do this, AHA must:

(1) Subtract the TTP from the flat rent applicable to the unit. The result is the maximum subsidy for which the family could qualify if all members were eligible.
(2) Divide the family maximum subsidy by the number of persons in the family to determine the maximum subsidy per each family member who is eligible (member maximum subsidy).
(3) Multiply the member maximum subsidy by the number of eligible family members.
(4) Subtract the subsidy calculated in the last step from the flat rent. This is the prorated TTP.
(5) Subtract the utility allowance for the unit from the prorated TTP. This is the prorated rent for the mixed family.

AHA Policy
Revised public housing flat rents will be applied to a mixed family's rent calculation at the first annual reexamination after the revision is adopted.

(6) When the mixed family's TTP is greater than the applicable flat rent, use the TTP as the prorated TTP. The prorated TTP minus the utility allowance is the prorated rent for the mixed family.

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6-III.E. FLAT RENTS AND FAMILY CHOICE IN RENTS

[24 CFR 960.253]

Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)]

The flat rent is designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

Changes in family income, expenses, or composition will not affect the flat rent amount because it is outside the income-based formula.

Policies related to the reexamination of families paying flat rent are contained in Chapter 9, and policies related to the establishment and review of flat rents are contained in Chapter 16.

Family Choice in Rents [24 CFR 960.253(a) and (e)]

Once each year, AHA must offer families the choice between a flat rent and an income-based rent. The family may not be offered this choice more than once a year. AHA must document that flat rents were offered to families under the methods used to determine flat rents for AHA.

AHA Policy

The annual PHA offer to a family of the choice between flat and income-based rent will be conducted upon admission and upon each subsequent annual reexamination.

AHA will require families to submit their choice of flat or income-based rent in writing and will maintain such requests in the tenant file as part of the admission or annual reexamination process.

AHA must provide sufficient information for families to make an informed choice. This information must include AHA's policy on switching from flat rent to income-based rent due to financial hardship and the dollar amount of the rent under each option. However, if the family chose the flat rent for the previous year AHA is required to provide an income-based rent amount only in the year that a reexamination of income is conducted or if the family specifically requests it and submits updated income information.

Switching from Flat Rent to Income-Based Rent Due to Hardship [24 CFR 960.253(f)]

A family can opt to switch from flat rent to income-based rent at any time if they are unable to pay the flat rent due to financial hardship. If AHA determines that a financial hardship exists, AHA must immediately allow the family to switch from flat rent to the income-based rent.

AHA Policy

Upon determination by AHA that a financial hardship exists, AHA will allow a family to switch from flat rent to income-based rent effective the first of the month following the family's request.

Reasons for financial hardship include:

- The family has experienced a decrease in income because of changed circumstances, including loss or reduction of employment, death in the family, or reduction in or loss of earnings or other assistance

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- The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, child care, transportation, education, or similar items
- Such other situations determined by AHA to be appropriate

AHA Policy
AHA considers payment of flat rent to be a financial hardship whenever the switch to income-based rent would be lower than the flat rent [PH Occ GB, p. 137].

Phasing In Flat Rents [Notice PIH 2017-23; 24 CFR 960.253(b)]
When new flat rents requirements were implemented in 2014, HUD limited the increase for existing residents paying flat rent at that time to no more than 35 percent of the current tenant rent per year. In some cases, this meant that some residents had or will have their flat rents phased-in at the time of their annual recertification. To do this, PHAs conduct a flat rent impact analysis to determine whether a phase-in is or was necessary. For families whose flat rent is being phased-in, AHA must multiply the family's current rent amount by 1.35 and compare the result to the flat rent under AHA's policies. Families who have subsequently been admitted to the program or have subsequently selected flat rent will not experience a phase in.

Notice PIH 2017.23 requires that flat rents must be phased in at the full 35 percent per year. PHAs do not have the option of phasing in flat rent increases at less than 35 percent per year.

Example: A family was paying a flat rent of $500 per month. At their annual recertification, the PHA has increased the flat rent for their unit size to comply with the new requirements to $700. The PHA conducted a flat rent impact analysis as follows:

$500 x 1.35 = $675

Since the PHA's increased flat rent of $700 resulted in a rent increase of more than 35 percent, the PHA offered the family the choice to pay either $675 per month or an income-based rent. The flat rent increase was phased in. At their next annual recertification in November 2015, the PHA will again multiply the family's current flat rent by 1.35 and compare the results to the PHA's current flat rent.

Flat Rents and Earned Income Disallowance [A&O FAQs]
Because the EID is a function of income-based rents, a family paying flat rent cannot qualify for the EID even if a family member experiences an event that would qualify the family for the EID. If the family later chooses to pay income-based rent, they would only qualify for the EID if a new qualifying event occurred.

Under the EID original calculation method, a family currently paying flat rent that previously qualified for the EID while paying income-based rent and is currently within their exclusion period would have the exclusion period continue while paying flat rent as long as the employment that is the subject of the exclusion continues. A family paying flat rent could therefore see a family member's exclusion period expire while the family is paying flat rent.

Under the EID revised calculation method, a family currently paying flat rent that previously qualified for the EID while paying income-based rent and is currently within their exclusion period would have the exclusion period continue while paying flat rent regardless whether the employment

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that is the subject of the exclusion continues. A family paying flat rent could therefore see a family member's exclusion period expire while the family is paying flat rent.

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EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:
   (1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
   (2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
   (3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph (c) of this section.
   (4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

b) Annual income includes, but is not limited to:
   (1) The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
   (2) The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;
   (3) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of $5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;
   (4) The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount (except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);
   (5) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay (except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section);
   (6) Welfare assistance payments.
      i. Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:
         A. Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31; and
         B. Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph (c) of this section.
      ii. If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in

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accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of:

A. The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus
B. The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

(7) Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;
(8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section)
(9) For section 8 programs only and as provided in 24 CFR 5.612, any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or from an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except that financial assistance described in this paragraph is not considered annual income for persons over the age of 23 with dependent children. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial assistance" does not include loan proceeds for the purpose of determining income.

HHS DEFINITION OF "ASSISTANCE"

45 CFR: GENERAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES
260.31

(a) What does the term "assistance" mean?
  (1) The term "assistance" includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).
  (2) It includes such benefits even when they are:
    i. Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and
    ii. Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 261.30 of this chapter).
  (3) Except where excluded under paragraph (b) of this section, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and child care provided to families who are not employed.
(b) [The definition of "assistance"] excludes:
  (1) Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:
    i. Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;
    ii. Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and
    iii. Will not extend beyond four months.
  (2) Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);
  (3) Supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed;
  (4) Refundable earned income tax credits;

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(5) Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;
(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and
(7) Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of [the Social Security] Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance

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EXHIBIT 6-2: ANNUAL INCOME EXCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(c) Annual income does not include the following:

(1) Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;

(2) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);

(3) Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (except as provided in paragraph (b)(5) of this section);

(4) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;

(5) Income of a live-in aide, as defined in Sec. 5.403;

(6) Subject to paragraph (b)(9) of this section, the full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;

(7) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;

(8)

i. Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;

ii. Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);

iii. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which 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;

iv. Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed $200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the 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, lawn 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;

v. 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;

(9) Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);

(10) 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;

(11) Earnings in excess of $480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);

(12) Adoption assistance payments in excess of $480 per adopted child;

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(13) [Reserved]

(14) Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and social security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or prospective monthly amounts.

(15) 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;

(16) Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or

(17) 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 any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(c) apply. A notice will be published in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs and housing owners identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published and distributed when necessary. [See the following chart for a list of benefits that qualify for this exclusion.]

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EXHIBIT 6-3: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

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

(3) In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

(4) For purposes of determining annual income under Sec. 5.609, the term "net family assets" does not include the value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under part 982, subpart M of this title. This exclusion is limited to the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home.

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EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE

24 CFR 960.255
Self-sufficiency incentive–Disallowance of increase in annual income.

(a) *Definitions*. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.
Baseline income. The annual income immediately prior to implementation of the disallowance described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section of a person who is a member of a qualified family.
Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.
Previously unemployed includes a person who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.
Qualified family. A family residing in public housing:

i. Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was unemployed for one or more years previous to employment;
ii. Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
iii. Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the PHA in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance—provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least $500.

(b) *Disallowance of increase in annual income.*

(1) Initial twelve month exclusion. During the 12-month period beginning on the date on which a member 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 (as defined in § 5.609 of this title) of a qualified family any increase in the income of the family member as a result of employment over the baseline income of that family member.
(2) Phase-in of rent increase. Upon the expiration of the 12-month period defined in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and for the subsequent 12-month period, the PHA must exclude from the annual income of a qualified family at least 50 percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over the family member's baseline income.
(3) Maximum 2-year disallowance. The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member as provided in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section is limited to a lifetime 24-month period. It applies for a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(1) of this section and a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, during the 24-month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
(4) Effect of changes on currently participating families. Families eligible for and participating in the disallowance of earned income under this section prior to May 9, 2016 will continue to be governed by this section in effect as it existed immediately prior to that date.

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(c) Inapplicability to admission. The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility and income targeting).

(d) Individual Savings Accounts. As an alternative to the disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment described in paragraph (b) of this section, a PHA may choose to provide for individual savings accounts for public housing residents who pay an income-based rent, in accordance with a written policy, which must include the following provisions:

(1) The PHA must advise the family that the savings account option is available;

(2) At the option of the family, the PHA must deposit in the savings account the total amount that would have been included in tenant rent payable to the PHA as a result of increased income that is disallowed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) Amounts deposited in a savings account may be withdrawn only for the purpose of:

i. Purchasing a home;
ii. Paying education costs of family members;
iii. Moving out of public or assisted housing; or
iv. Paying any other expense authorized by the PHA for the purpose of promoting the economic self-sufficiency of residents of public housing;

(4) The PHA must maintain the account in an interest bearing investment and must credit the family with the net interest income, and the PHA may not charge a fee for maintaining the account;

(5) At least annually the PHA must provide the family with a report on the status of the account; and

(6) If the family moves out of public housing, the PHA shall pay the tenant any balance in the account, minus any amounts owed to the PHA.

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EXHIBIT 6-5: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) *Applicability*. This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) *Definitions*. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:
Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.
Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.
Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.
Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

i. at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

ii. because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

iii. because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) Imputed welfare income.

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the PHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the PHA, the welfare agency will inform the PHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the PHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The PHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the PHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

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(5) The PHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) Review of PHA decision.

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The PHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the PHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the PHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the PHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the PHA hearing procedure.

(e) PHA relation with welfare agency.

(1) The PHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the PHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the PHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the PHA. However, the PHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The PHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to the PHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

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Chapter 7 – VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2017-12]

INTRODUCTION

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

AHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2017-12 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary PHA policies.

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

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

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION

[24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230]
The family must supply any information that AHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to AHA verification of that information [24 CFR 960.259(a)(1)].

Consent Forms
It is required that all adult applicants and tenants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and AHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]
If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, AHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate the lease of tenants. The family may request a hearing in accordance with AHA's grievance procedures.

7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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HUD's Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2017-12]
HUD mandates the use of the EIV system and offers administrative guidance on the use of other methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general, HUD requires AHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when AHA uses a lesser form of verification.

In order of priority, the forms of verification that AHA will use are:

- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-HUD system
- Written Third Party Verification (may be provided by applicant or resident)
- Written Third-party Verification Form
- Oral Third-party Verification
- Self-Certification

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

Requirements for Acceptable Documents

AHA Policy
Any documents used for verification must be the original or copies of the original and generally must be dated within 60 days of the date they are provided to AHA. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

Print-outs from web pages are considered original documents.

AHA staff member who views the document must annotate the copy with the name of the person who provided the document and the date the original was viewed, and sign the copy.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to AHA and must be signed in the presence of an AHA representative or AHA notary public.

AHA staff may refuse to accept copies if in its discretion the circumstances warrant a review of the original document.

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

AHA Policy
AHA will document, in the family file, the following:
Reported family annual income

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Value of assets

Expenses related to deductions from annual income

Other factors influencing the adjusted income or income-based rent determination

When AHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, AHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 960.259(c)(1); Notice PIH 2017-12].

7-I.C. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to AHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits. UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to AHA.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. If the family disputes the accuracy of UIV data, no adverse action can be taken until AHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted the opportunity to contest any adverse findings through AHA's informal review/hearing processes. (For more on UIV and income projection, see section 6-I.C.)

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

PHAs must use HUD's EIV system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify tenant employment and income information during mandatory reexaminations or recertifications of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and administrative guidance issued by HUD. HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families. The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

EIV Income Reports

The data shown on income reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between three and six months old at the time reports are generated.

AHA Policy

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

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

Income reports will be used in interim reexaminations to identify any discrepancies between reported income and income shown in the EIV system, and as necessary to verify and

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calculate earned income, unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits. EIV will also be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

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

When AHA determines through income reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 15, Program Integrity.

EIV Identity Verification

The EIV system verifies resident identities against Social Security Administration (SSA) records. These records are compared to Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC) data for a match on social security number, name, and date of birth.

AHA is required to use EIV's Identity Verification Report on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2017-12].

When identity verification for a resident fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

AHA Policy

AHA will identify residents whose identity verification has failed by reviewing EIV's Identity Verification Report on a monthly basis. AHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the tenant. When AHA determines that discrepancies exist as a result of AHA errors, such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, it will correct the errors promptly.

Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)

In addition to mandatory use of the EIV system, HUD encourages PHAs to utilize other upfront verification sources.

AHA Policy

AHA will inform all applicants and residents of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

HUD's EIV system

The Work Number

New Mexico Income Support Division

7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The more preferable form, "written third-party verification," consists of an original document generated by a third-party source, which may be received directly from a third-party source or provided to AHA by

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the family. If written third-party verification is not available, AHA must attempt to obtain a "written third-party verification form." This is a standardized form used to collect information from a third party.

Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2017-12]
Written third-party verification documents must be original and authentic and may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to: pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices.

AHA is required to obtain, at minimum, four (4) current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

AHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

AHA Policy
Third-party documents provided by the family must be dated within 60 days of AHA request date.

If AHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, AHA will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation.

As verification of earned income, AHA will require the family to provide the four (4) most current, consecutive pay stubs.

Written Third-Party Verification Form
When upfront verification is not available and the family is unable to provide written third-party documents, AHA must request a written third-party verification form. HUD's position is that this traditional third-party verification method presents administrative burdens and risks which may be reduced through the use of family-provided third-party documents.

AHA may mail, fax, or e-mail third-party, written verification form requests to third-party sources.

AHA Policy
AHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

Third-party verification forms will be sent when third-party verification documents are unavailable or are rejected by AHA.

Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2017-12]
For third-party oral verification, AHA will contact sources, identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

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Oral third-party verification is mandatory if neither form of written third-party verification is available.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

AHA will document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

AHA Policy
In collecting third-party oral verification, AHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification AHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2017-12]
Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

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

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

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

Imputed Assets
AHA may accept a self-certification from the family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

AHA Policy
AHA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

Value of Assets and Asset Income [24 CFR 960.259]
For families with net assets totaling $5,000 or less, the PHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all

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assets regardless of the amount during the intake process, whenever a family member is added, and at recertification least every three years thereafter.

AHA Policy
For families with net assets totaling $5,000 or less, AHA will accept the family's self-certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income when applicable. The family's declaration must show each asset and the amount of income expected from that asset. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration.

7-I.E. SELF-CERTIFICATION

When HUD requires third-party verification, self-certification, or "tenant declaration," is used as a last resort when AHA is unable to obtain third-party verification.

Self-certification, however, is an acceptable form of verification when:

- A source of income is fully excluded
- Net family assets total $5,000 or less and AHA has adopted a policy to accept self-certification at annual recertification, when applicable
- AHA has adopted a policy to implement streamlined annual recertifications for fixed sources of income (See Chapter 9)

When AHA was required to obtain third-party verification but instead relies on a tenant declaration for verification of income, assets, or expenses, the family's file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

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

AHA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to AHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. All self-certifications must be signed in the presence of an AHA representative or AHA notary public.

PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

AHA Policy
AHA will require families to furnish verification of legal identity for each household member.

Verification of Legal Identity for Adults	Verification of Legal Identity for Children

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Certificate of birth, naturalization papers Church issued baptismal certificate Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicle identification card U.S. military discharge (DD 214) Current U.S. passport Current employer identification card	Certificate of birth Adoption papers Custody agreement Health and Human Services ID Certified school records

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

If none of these documents can be provided and at AHA's discretion, a third party who knows the person may attest to the person's identity. The certification must be provided in a format acceptable to AHA and be signed in the presence of an AHA representative or AHA notary public.

Legal identity will be verified for all applicants at the time of eligibility determination and in cases where AHA has reason to doubt the identity of a person representing him or herself to be a tenant or a member of a tenant family.

7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

[24 CFR 5.216 and Notice PIH 2012-10]
The family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN) for each member of the household, with the exception of individuals who do not contend eligible immigration status. Exemptions also include, existing residents who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010, and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

AHA must accept the following documentation as acceptable evidence of the social security number:

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

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

AHA Policy
AHA will explain to the applicant or resident the reasons the document is not acceptable and request that the individual obtain and submit acceptable documentation of the SSN to AHA within 90 days.

AHA Policy

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AHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the applicant's control, such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

When a resident requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the resident must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. AHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

When a resident requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the resident must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A 90-day extension will be granted if AHA determines that the resident's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the resident's control. During the period AHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

AHA Policy
AHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the resident's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

AHA Policy
AHA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

Obtaining documentation from applicants and residents that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers

Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder

Once the individual's verification status is classified as "verified," AHA may, at its discretion, remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers. The retention of the EIV Summary Report or Income Report is adequate documentation of an individual's SSN.

AHA Policy
Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, the PHA will remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers.

7-II.C. DOCUMENTATION OF AGE

A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

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AHA Policy
If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, AHA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member (e.g., school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded) and to provide a self-certification.

Age must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Applicants and tenants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

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

Marriage

AHA Policy
Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If AHA has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, AHA will require the family to document the marriage with a marriage certificate or other documentation to verify that the couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns). Common Law marriages are not legally accepted in the state of New Mexico.

Separation or Divorce

AHA Policy
Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If AHA has reasonable doubts about a divorce or separation, AHA will require the family to provide documentation of the divorce or separation with a certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer; a copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record; or other documentation that shows a couple is divorced or separated.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

Absence of Adult Member

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

Foster Children and Foster Adults

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

7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

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

The family claims full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead, or

The family claims a child care deduction to enable a family member to further his or her education.

7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

AHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. AHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. AHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If AHA receives a verification document that provides such information, AHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will AHA request a resident's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' Web site at www.os.dhhs.gov.

AHA may make the following inquiries, provided it makes them of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry about whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiry about whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

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Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits
Verification of receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient for verification of disability for the purpose of qualification for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

AHA Policy
For family members claiming disability who receive disability payments from the SSA, AHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation is not available through HUD's EIV system, AHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If a family member is unable to provide the document, AHA will ask the family to obtain a benefit verification letter either by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213 or by requesting one from www.ssa.gov. Once the family receives the benefit verification letter, it will be required to provide the letter to AHA.

Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits
Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.403, necessary to qualify for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions.

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

7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS

[24 CFR 5.508]
Overview
Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. See the Eligibility chapter for detailed discussion of eligibility requirements. This chapter (7) discusses HUD and AHA verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously-assisted occupancy [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

U.S. Citizens and Nationals
HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

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

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

Eligible Immigrants
Documents Required
All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

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

PHA Verification [HCV GB, pp 5-3 and 5-7]
For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this ACOP. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

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

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

7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

AHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determined his or her placement on the waiting list.

AHA Policy
AHA offers a preference for working families, described in Section 4-III.B.

AHA may verify that the family qualifies for the working family preference based on the family's submission of the working member's most recent paycheck stub indicating that the working member works at least 20 hours per week or has worked 1040 hours in the past 12 months. The paycheck stub must have been issued to the working member within the last thirty days.

AHA may also seek third party verification from the employer of the head, spouse, cohead or sole member of a family requesting a preference as a working family. Exceptions may be granted by the program manager when there are non-traditional or seasonal work arrangements.

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Involuntary Displacements (a thru c) MUST provide an official "Notice and Order to Vacate" and two (2) proofs of residency (i.e. lease agreement, utility bill, etc) within 60 days prior to assigning a preference. In the event, the governmental entity does not issue "Notice and Order to Vacate"; a letter can be substituted, but must include language that the premises are uninhabitable due to health and safety violations. Notices/Letters can be no more than 60-days old from the date of initial issuance by the issuing governmental agency. Property owners will not be considered involuntary displaced under circumstances where a "Notice and Order to Vacate" is issued to a dwelling unit where the property owner themselves reside. Applicants that have already executed a lease agreement, following a claim of displacement, will not be considered displaced.

Families who are required to move due to or to avoid reprisals or hate crimes (d) MUST provide a threat assessment/signed letter affirming the risk resulting from reprisals or hate crimes from a local law enforcement agency. NO EXCEPTIONS CAN BE MADE TO THIS POLICY.

Victims of domestic violence will be required to provide acceptable written verification (i.e., referral) from the Bernalillo County District Attorney's Victim's Impact Team or from the Office of the United States Attorney that they or a household member are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking and are in imminent danger of further domestic violence. The Bernalillo County and/or Office of the United States Attorney referral MUST be no more than 60 days old.

Domestic Violence Referrals from a district attorney's office and any Notice and Order to Vacate from outside AHA jurisdiction will be referred back to the public housing agency in that jurisdiction for Public Housing.

The Program Manager MUST review all displacements and may request additional information as needed.

"Higher education" families, whose head, co-head or spouse of the head of household is currently attending an educational institution MUST be at least a part-time student to qualify for the education preference. The standard for "part-time student" is a minimum of 9 credit hours per semester, trimester or quarter as defined by the university, college or technical vocational institution. Anything less than 9 credit hours will not qualify the applicant for the education preference.

"Elderly and disabled" families, whose head, co-head or spouse of the head of household is elderly (62 years of age or older) and or disabled. A verification of disability according to HUD regulations is required.

PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6, Part I of this ACOP describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by

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the family must be verified. This part provides PHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

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

Wages

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

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

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

An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.

All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year.

If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

AHA will provide a format for any person who is unable to provide such a statement to record income and expenses for the coming year. The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination AHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, AHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months AHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

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7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

For policies governing streamlined income determinations for fixed sources of income, please see Chapter 9.

Social Security/SSI Benefits

AHA Policy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, AHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member who receives social security benefits. If a family member is unable to provide the document, AHA will help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.socialsecurity.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the family has received the original benefit verification letter, it will be required to provide the letter to AHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of residents, the PHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through HUD's EIV system, and confirm with the resident(s) that the current listed benefit amount is correct. If the resident disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, AHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If a family member is unable to provide the document, AHA will help the resident request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.socialsecurity.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the family has received the benefit verification letter, it will be required to provide the letter to AHA.

7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

AHA Policy

The methods AHA will use to verify alimony and child support payments differ depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

If the family declares that it **receives regular payments**, verification will be obtained in the following order of priority:

Copies of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 60 days prior to AHA request

Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency

Third-party verification form from the person paying the support

Family's self-certification of amount received

If the family declares that it **receives irregular or no payments**, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

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A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts

If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years. The PHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

AHA Policy

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

AHA does not already have a reasonable estimation of its value from previously collected information, or

The amount reported by the family in the certification appears obviously in error.

Example 1: An elderly resident reported a $10,000 certificate of deposit at the last annual reexamination and the PHA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this $10,000 to her son. The PHA has a reasonable estimate of the value of the asset; therefore, reverification of the value of the asset is not necessary.

Example 2: A family member has disposed of its 1/4 share of real property located in a desirable area and has valued her share at approximately 5,000. Based upon market conditions, this declaration does not seem realistic. Therefore, the PHA will verify the value of this asset.

7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

AHA Policy

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant

A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income). If schedule E was not prepared, AHA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request

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documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

AHA Policy
AHA will accept written third-party documents supplied by the family as evidence of the status of retirement accounts.

The type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

Before retirement, AHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account with a date that shows it is the most recently scheduled statement for the account but in no case earlier than 6 months from the effective date of the examination.

Upon retirement, AHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

After retirement, AHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

7-III.H. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

HUD guidance on verification of excluded income draws a distinction between income which is fully excluded and income which is only partially excluded.

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

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

For partially excluded income, AHA is required to follow the verification hierarchy and all applicable regulations, and to report the income on the 50058. Partially excluded income is defined as income where only a certain portion of what is reported by the family qualifies to be excluded and the

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remainder is included in annual income (for example, the income of an adult full-time student, or income excluded under the earned income disallowance).

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

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

7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS

AHA Policy
AHA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SS, SSI, earned income, etc. are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that AHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

Dependent Deduction
See Chapter 6 (6-II.B.) for a full discussion of this deduction. AHA will verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse or cohead of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person age 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide, and is a person with a disability or a full time student

Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction
See the Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. AHA will verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

7-IV.B. MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to medical expenses are found in 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

AHA Policy
Medical expenses will be verified through:

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Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts.

AHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. AHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

Written third-party verification forms, if the family is unable to provide acceptable documentation.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, AHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified medical expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

Eligible Household

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or a person with disabilities. AHA will verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter, and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 (6-II.D.) for the PHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

AHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the medical expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source. If expenses are verified through a third party, the third party must certify that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed from any other source.

Expenses Incurred in Past Years

AHA Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, AHA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

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Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense
Attendant Care

AHA Policy
AHA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.
If family-provided documents are not available, AHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months.

Auxiliary Apparatus

AHA Policy
Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, AHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

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Family Member is a Person with Disabilities
To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. AHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work
AHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

> **AHA Policy**
> AHA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables another family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.). This documentation may be provided by the family.
>
> If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

Unreimbursed Expenses
To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

> **AHA Policy**
> The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 (6-II.F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I. In addition, AHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 or younger).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child
To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. AHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense
To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

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AHA Policy
The family and the care provider will be required to certify that the child care expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Pursuing an Eligible Activity
AHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

AHA Policy
Information to be gathered
AHA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work
Whenever possible AHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases AHA will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to AHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, AHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. AHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education
AHA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Gainful Employment
AHA will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Allowable Type of Child Care
The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

AHA Policy
AHA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II.F).

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AHA will verify that the fees paid to the child care provider cover only child care costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

AHA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

AHA Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with AHA's established standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, AHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

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Exhibit 7-1: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR NONCITIZENS

[**HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10)**

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">(1) All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the PHA.
(2) Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
(3) Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Elderly Noncitizens
A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">All other Noncitizens
Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)
Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
“Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”
“Section 208” or “Asylum”
“Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”
“Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”</td><td>Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90);
A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.</td><td>Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or
Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the Federal Register</td></tr>
</table>

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Chapter 8 – LEASING AND INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart G; 24 CFR 966, Subpart A]

INTRODUCTION

Public housing leases are the contractual basis of the legal relationship between AHA and the tenant. All units must be occupied pursuant to a dwelling lease agreement that complies with HUD regulations.

HUD regulations require AHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during the period of occupancy. In addition, AHA may conduct additional inspections in accordance with AHA policy.

This chapter is divided into two parts as follows:

Part I: Leasing. This part describes pre-leasing activities and AHA's policies pertaining to lease execution, lease modification, and payments under the lease.

Part II: Inspections. This part describes AHA's policies for inspecting dwelling units.

PART I: LEASING

8-I.A. OVERVIEW

An eligible family may occupy a public housing dwelling unit under the terms of a lease. The lease must meet all regulatory requirements, and must also comply with applicable state and local laws and codes.

The term of the lease must be for a period of 12 months. The lease must be renewed automatically for another 12-month term, except that AHA may not renew the lease if the family has violated the community service requirement [24 CFR 966.4(a)(2)].

Part I of this chapter contains regulatory information on leasing, where applicable, as well as AHA's leasing policies.

8-I.B. LEASE ORIENTATION

AHA Policy

After unit acceptance but prior to occupancy, an AHA representative will conduct a lease orientation with the family. The head of household or spouse is required to attend.

Orientation Agenda

AHA Policy

When families attend the lease orientation (move-in appointment), they will be provided with:

- A copy of the lease

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- A copy of the AHA's grievance procedure
- A copy of the house rules
- A copy of the AHA's schedule of maintenance charges
- A copy of "Is Fraud Worth It?" (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse
- A copy of "What You Should Know about EIV," a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12
- A copy of the VAWA notice of occupancy rights (see section 16-VII.C)
- A copy of form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking
- A copy of the PHA's smoke free policy

Topics to be discussed and explained to all families include:

- Applicable deposits and all other charges
- Review and explanation of lease provisions
- Unit maintenance requests and work orders
- AHA's interim reporting requirements
- Review and explanation of occupancy forms
- Community service requirements
- Family choice of rent
- VAWA protections
- Smoke-free policies

8-I.C. EXECUTION OF LEASE

The lease must be executed by the tenant and AHA, except for automatic renewals of a lease [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

A lease is executed at the time of admission for all new residents. A new lease is also executed at the time of transfer from one AHA unit to another.

The lease must state the composition of the household as approved by AHA (family members and any AHA-approved live-in aide) [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)]. See Section 8-I.D. for policies regarding changes in family composition during the lease term.

AHA Policy

The head of household, spouse or cohead, and all other adult members (18 years of age and older) of the household will be required to sign the public housing lease prior to admission. An appointment will be scheduled for the parties to execute the lease. The head of household will be provided a copy of the executed lease and AHA will retain a copy in the resident's file.

Files for households that include a live-in aide will contain file documentation signed by the live-in aide, that the live-in aide is not a party to the lease and is not entitled to AHA

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assistance. The live-in aide is only approved to live in the unit while serving as the care attendant for the family member who requires the care.

8-I.D. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LEASE

The lease may be modified at any time by written agreement of the tenant and AHA [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

Modifications to the Lease Form

AHA may modify its lease from time to time. However, AHA must give residents at least thirty (30) days advance notice of the proposed changes and an opportunity to comment on the changes. AHA must also consider any comments before formally adopting a new lease [24 CFR 966.3].
After proposed changes have been incorporated into the lease each family must be notified at least 60 days in advance of the effective date of the new lease or lease revision. A resident's refusal to accept permissible and reasonable lease modifications that are made in accordance with HUD requirements, or are required by HUD, is grounds for termination of tenancy [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(E)].

AHA Policy

The family will have 30 days to accept the revised lease. If the family does not accept the offer of the revised lease within that 30 day timeframe, the family's tenancy will be terminated for other good cause in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Schedules of special charges and rules and regulations are subject to modification or revision. Because these schedules are incorporated into the lease by reference, residents and resident organizations must be provided at least thirty days written notice of the reason(s) for any proposed modifications or revisions, and must be given an opportunity to present written comments. The notice must be delivered directly or mailed to each tenant; or posted in at least three conspicuous places within each structure or building in which the affected dwelling units are located, as well as in a conspicuous place at the project office, if any, or if none, a similar central business location within the project. Comments must be taken into consideration before any proposed modifications or revisions become effective [24 CFR 966.5].

After the proposed revisions become effective they must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the project office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

AHA Policy

When AHA proposes to modify or revise schedules of special charges or rules and regulations, AHA will post a copy of the notice in the central office, and will mail a copy of the notice to each resident family and, as an option, may text or email the notification. Documentation of proper notice will be included in each resident file.

Other Modifications

AHA Policy

The lease will be amended to reflect all changes in family composition.

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If, for any reason, any member of the household ceases to reside in the unit, the lease will be amended by drawing a line through the person's name. The head of household and AHA will be required to initial and date the change.

If a new household member is approved by AHA to reside in the unit, the person's name and birth date will be added to the lease. The head of household and AHA will be required to initial and date the change. If the new member of the household is an adult, s/he will also be required to sign and date the lease.

Policies governing when and how changes in family composition must be reported are contained in Chapter 9, Reexaminations.

8-I.E. SECURITY DEPOSITS

[24 CFR 966.4(b)(5)]
At the option of AHA, the lease may require security deposits. The amount of the security deposit cannot exceed one month's rent or a reasonable fixed amount as determined by AHA. AHA may allow for gradual accumulation of the security deposit by the family, or the family may be required to pay the security deposit in full prior to occupancy. Subject to applicable laws, interest earned on security deposits may be refunded to the tenant after vacating the unit, or used for tenant services or activities.

AHA Policy
Residents must pay a security deposit to AHA at the time of admission. The amount of the security deposit will be equal to the family's total tenant payment at the time of move-in, and must be paid in full prior to occupancy. (If extenuating circumstances exist the Public Housing Program Manager can approve payments of the Security Deposit not to exceed two payments).

AHA will hold the security deposit for the period the family occupies the unit. AHA will not use the security deposit for rent or other charges while the resident is living in the unit.

Within 30 days of move-out, AHA will refund to the resident the amount of the security deposit (including interest earned on the security deposit), less any amount needed to pay the cost of unpaid rent, damages listed on the move-out inspection report that exceed normal wear and tear, and other charges due under the lease.

AHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the security deposit within 30 days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged, AHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

If the resident transfers to another unit, AHA will transfer the security deposit to the new unit. The tenant will be billed for any maintenance or other charges due for the "old" unit.

8-I.F. PAYMENTS UNDER THE LEASE

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Rent Payments [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)]
Families must pay the amount of the monthly tenant rent determined by AHA in accordance with HUD regulations and other requirements. The amount of the tenant rent is subject to change in accordance with HUD requirements.

The lease must specify the initial amount of the tenant rent at the beginning of the initial lease term, and AHA must give written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent and when the change is effective.

AHA Policy
The tenant rent is due and payable at AHA-designated location on the first of every month. If the first falls on a weekend or holiday, the rent is due and payable on the first business day thereafter.

If a family's tenant rent changes, AHA will notify the family of the new amount and the effective date by sending a "Notice of Rent Adjustment" which will become an attachment to the lease.

Late Fees and Nonpayment
At the option of AHA, the lease may provide for payment of penalties when the family is late in paying tenant rent [24 CFR 966.4(b)(3)].

The lease must provide that late payment fees are not due and collectible until two weeks after AHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under the AHA grievance procedures. AHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

AHA Policy
If the family fails to pay their rent by the fifth day of the month, and AHA has not agreed to accept payment at a later date, a 14 day Notice to Vacate will be issued to the resident for failure to pay rent, demanding payment in full or the surrender of the premises.

In addition, if the resident fails to make payment by the end of office hours on the fifth day of the month, a late fee of $25.00 will be charged. Notices of late fees will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, AHA may not take action for nonpayment of the fee until the conclusion of the grievance process. If the resident can document financial hardship, the late fee may be waived on a case-by-case basis.

When a check is returned for insufficient funds or is written on a closed account, the rent will be considered unpaid and a returned check fee of $25.00 will be charged to the family. The fee will be due and payable 14 days after billing.

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Excess Utility Charges

AHA Policy
AHA does not charge for excess utilities.

Maintenance and Damage Charges
If AHA charges the tenant for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for services and repairs which are required to be incorporated in the lease by reference must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the development office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

The lease must provide that charges for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear are not due and collectible until two weeks after AHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under AHA grievance procedures. AHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

AHA Policy
When applicable, families will be charged for maintenance and/or damages according to AHA's current schedule. Work that is not covered in the schedule will be charged based on the actual cost of labor and materials to make needed repairs (including overtime, if applicable).

Notices of maintenance and damage charges will be mailed monthly and will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, AHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of maintenance and damage charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

PART II: INSPECTIONS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations require AHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during occupancy. In addition, AHA may require additional inspections, in accordance with

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AHA Policy. This part contains AHA's policies governing inspections, notification of unit entry, and inspection results.

8-II.B. TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

Move-In Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]
The lease must require AHA and the family to inspect the dwelling unit prior to occupancy in order to determine the condition of the unit and equipment in the unit. A copy of the initial inspection, signed by AHA and the tenant, must be provided to the tenant and retained in the resident file.

> **AHA Policy**
> Any adult family member may attend the initial inspection and sign the inspection form for the head of household.

Move-Out Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]
AHA must inspect the unit at the time the resident vacates the unit and must allow the resident to participate in the inspection if he or she wishes, unless the tenant vacates without notice to AHA. AHA must provide to the tenant a statement of any charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear.
The difference between the condition of the unit at move-in and move-out establishes the basis for any charges against the security deposit so long as the work needed exceeds that for normal wear and tear.

> **AHA Policy**
> When applicable, AHA will provide the tenant with a statement of charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear, within 30days of conducting the move-out inspection.

Annual Inspections [24 CFR 5.705]
Section 6(f)(3) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 requires that PHAs inspect each public housing project annually to ensure that the project's units are maintained in decent, safe, and sanitary condition. AHA shall continue using the Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) in 24 CFR 5, Subpart G, Physical Condition Standards and Inspection Requirements, to conduct annual project inspections. These standards address the inspection of the site area, building systems and components, and dwelling units.

> **AHA Policy**
> AHA will inspect all occupied units annually using HUD's Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS).

Quality Control Inspections
The purpose of quality control inspections is to assure that all defects were identified in the original inspection, and that repairs were completed at an acceptable level of craftsmanship and within an acceptable time frame

> **AHA Policy**

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Supervisory quality control inspections will be conducted in accordance with AHA's maintenance plan.

Special Inspections

AHA Policy
AHA staff may conduct a special inspection for any of the following reasons:
Housekeeping
Unit condition
Suspected lease violation
Preventive maintenance
Routine maintenance
There is reasonable cause to believe an emergency exists

Other Inspections

AHA Policy
Building exteriors, grounds, common areas and systems will be inspected according to the AHA's maintenance plan.

8-II.C. NOTICE AND SCHEDULING OF INSPECTIONS

Notice of Entry
Non-emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(1)]

AHA may enter the unit, with reasonable advance notification to perform routine inspections and maintenance, make improvements and repairs, or to show the unit for re-leasing. A written statement specifying the purpose of AHA entry delivered to the dwelling unit at least two days before such entry is considered reasonable advance notification.

AHA Policy
AHA will notify the resident in writing at least 48 hours prior to any non-emergency inspection.

For regular annual inspections, the family will receive at least 2 weeks written notice of the inspection to allow the family to prepare the unit for the inspection.

Entry for repairs requested by the family will not require prior notice. Resident-requested repairs presume permission for AHA to enter the unit.

Emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(2)]
AHA may enter the dwelling unit at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists. If no adult household member is present at the time of an emergency entry, AHA must leave a written statement showing the date, time and purpose of the entry prior to leaving the dwelling unit.

Scheduling of Inspections

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AHA Policy
Inspections will be conducted during business hours. If a family needs to reschedule an inspection, they must notify AHA at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled inspection. AHA will reschedule the inspection no more than once unless the resident has a verifiable good cause to delay the inspection. AHA may request verification of such cause.

Attendance at Inspections
Residents are required to be present for move-in inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]. There is no such requirement for other types of inspections.

AHA Policy
Except at move-in inspections, the resident is not required to be present for the inspection. The resident may attend the inspection if he or she wishes.

If no one is at home, the inspector will enter the unit, conduct the inspection and leave a copy of the inspection report in the unit.

8-II.D. INSPECTION RESULTS

AHA is obligated to maintain dwelling units and the project in decent, safe and sanitary condition and to make necessary repairs to dwelling units [24 CFR 966.4(e)].

Emergency Repairs [24 CFR 966.4(h)]
If the unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to the life, health, or safety of the occupants, the tenant must immediately notify AHA of the damage, and AHA must make repairs within a reasonable time frame.

If the damage was caused by a household member or guest, AHA must charge the family for the reasonable cost of repairs. AHA may also take lease enforcement action against the family.

If AHA cannot make repairs quickly, AHA must offer the family standard alternative accommodations. If AHA can neither repair the defect within a reasonable time frame nor offer alternative housing, rent shall be abated in proportion to the seriousness of the damage and loss in value as a dwelling. Rent shall not be abated if the damage was caused by a household member or guest, or if the resident rejects the alternative accommodations.

AHA Policy
When conditions in the unit are hazardous to life, health, or safety, AHA will make repairs or otherwise abate the situation within 24 hours.
Defects hazardous to life, health or safety include, but are not limited to, the following:

Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit

Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling

Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks

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Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire

Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit

Utilities not in service, including no running hot water

Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury

Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit

Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit

Inoperable smoke detectors

Non-emergency Repairs

AHA Policy
AHA will correct non-life threatening health and safety defects within 15 business days of the inspection date. If AHA is unable to make repairs within that period due to circumstances beyond AHA's control (e.g. required parts or services are not available, weather conditions, etc.) AHA will notify the family of an estimated date of completion.

The family must allow AHA access to the unit to make repairs.

Resident-Caused Damages

AHA Policy
Damages to the unit beyond wear and tear will be billed to the tenant in accordance with the policies in 8-I.G., Maintenance and Damage Charges.

Repeated or excessive damages to the unit beyond normal wear and tear will be considered a serious or repeated violation of the lease.

Housekeeping

AHA Policy
Residents whose housekeeping habits pose a non-emergency health or safety risk, encourage insect or rodent infestation, or cause damage to the unit are in violation of the lease. In these instances, AHA will provide proper notice of a lease violation.

A reinspection will be conducted within 30 days to confirm that the resident has complied with the requirement to abate the problem. Failure to abate the problem or allow for a reinspection is considered a violation of the lease and may result in termination of tenancy in accordance with Chapter 13.

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Notices of lease violation will also be issued to residents who purposely disengage the unit's smoke detector. Only one warning will be given. A second incidence will result in lease termination.

8.II.E SMOKE-FREE POLICY

In accordance with HUD regulations, the Albuquerque Housing Authority has adopted these smoke-free policies. The policies are effective as of June 1, 2018.

Due to the increased risk of fire, increased maintenance costs, and the known health effects of secondhand smoke, smoking is prohibited in all living units and interior areas, including but not limited to hallways, rental and administrative offices, community centers, day care centers, laundry centers, and similar structures. Smoking is also prohibited in outdoor areas within 25 feet from public housing and administrative office buildings.

This policy applies to all employees, residents, household members, guests, and service persons. Residents are responsible for ensuring that household members and guests comply with this rule.

The term "smoking" means any inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other prohibited tobacco product in any manner or any form. Prohibited tobacco products include water pipes or hookahs.

Violation of the smoke-free policy constitutes a violation of the terms of the public housing lease. Consequences of lease violations include termination of tenancy.

PHA POLICIES
Designated Smoking Areas (DSA)

AHA Policy
AHA may establish designated smoking areas throughout its property. Residents using the designated smoking areas must extinguish all smoking materials and dispose of them safely in receptacles provided for that purpose. The creation of designated smoking areas is at the discretion of AHA

Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)
Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) include e-cigarettes, nicotine inhalers, and vaping devices.

AHA Policy
Use of ENDS is not permitted in public housing units, common areas, or in outdoor areas within 25 feet from housing and administrative buildings. Effective Date

The PHA's effective date(s) of this smoke-free policy is as follows:

AHA Policy
The smoke-free policy will be effective for all residents, household members, employees, guests, and service persons on June 1, 2018.

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Enforcement

The AHA must enforce smoke-free policies when a resident violates this policy. When enforcing the lease, the AHA will provide due process and allow residents to exercise their right to an informal settlement and formal hearing. The AHA will not evict a resident for a single incident of smoking in violation of this policy. As such, the AHA will implement a graduated enforcement framework that includes escalating warnings. Prior to pursuing eviction for violation of smoke-free policies, the AHA will take specific, progressive monitoring and enforcement actions, while at the same time educating tenants and providing smoking cessation information. The lease will identify the actions that constitute a policy violation, quantify the number of documented, verified violations that warrant enforcement action, state any disciplinary actions that will be taken for persistent non-responsiveness or repeated noncompliance, and state how many instances on noncompliance will constitute a violation. Tenancy termination and eviction will be pursued only as a last resort. The AHA may terminate tenancy at any time for violations of the lease and failure to otherwise fulfill household obligations if resident behavior disturbs other residents' peaceful enjoyment and is not conducive to maintaining the property in a decent, safe, and sanitary condition.

AHA Policy

Repeated violation of the smoke-free policy may rise to the level of other good cause for termination of tenancy. AHA considers more than three violations to be good cause for termination of tenancy.

Reasonable Accommodation

While addiction to nicotine or smoking is not a disability, the PHA will provide reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities who smoke that are in compliance with the requirements of this smoke-free policy. Please note that such reasonable accommodation cannot include permission to smoke in one's unit or in designated non-smoking areas.

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Chapter 9 – REEXAMINATIONS

[24 CFR 960.257, 960.259, 966.4]

INTRODUCTION

AHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition periodically, and to adjust the family's rent accordingly. PHAs must adopt policies for conducting annual and interim reexaminations that are consistent with regulatory requirements, and must conduct reexaminations in accordance with such policies [24 CFR 960.257(c)].

The frequency with which AHA must reexamine the income and composition of a family depends on whether the family pays income-based rent or flat rent. HUD requires AHA to offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. AHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations.

Part I: Annual Reexaminations for Families Paying Income Based Rents. This part discusses the requirements for annual reexamination of income and family composition. Full reexaminations are conducted at least once a year for families paying income-based rents.

Part II: Reexaminations for Families Paying Flat Rents. This part contains AHA's policies for conducting full reexaminations of family income and composition for families paying flat rents. These full reexaminations are conducted at least once every 3 years. This part also contains AHA's policies for conducting annual updates of family composition for flat rent families.

Part III: Interim Reexaminations. This part includes HUD requirements and AHA policies related to when a family may and must report changes that occur between annual reexaminations.

Part IV: Recalculating Tenant Rent. After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, AHA must recalculate the tenant rent. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part describes the policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this ACOP, apply to annual and interim reexaminations.

PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING INCOME BASED RENTS

[24 CFR 960.257]

9-I.A. OVERVIEW

For those families who choose to pay income-based rent, AHA must conduct a reexamination of income and family composition at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)]. For families who choose flat rents, AHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually, and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

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Policies related to the reexamination process for families paying flat rent are located in Part II of this chapter.

For all residents of public housing, whether those residents are paying income-based or flat rents, AHA must conduct an annual review of community service requirement compliance. This annual reexamination is also a good time to have residents sign consent forms for criminal background checks in case the criminal history of a resident is needed at some point for the purposes of lease enforcement or eviction.

AHA is required to obtain all of the information necessary to conduct reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of AHA. Families are required to provide current and accurate information on income, assets, allowances and deductions, family composition and community service compliance as part of the reexamination process [24 CFR 960.259].

This part contains AHA's policies for conducting annual reexaminations.

9-I.B STREAMLINED ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

[24 CFR 960.257]
HUD permits PHAs to streamline the income determination process for family members with fixed sources of income. While third-party verification of all income sources must be obtained during the intake process and every three years thereafter, in the intervening years AHA may determine income from fixed sources by applying a verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) or rate of interest. AHA may, however, obtain third-party verification of all income, regardless of the source. Further, upon request of the family, AHA must perform third-party verification of all income sources.

Fixed sources of income include Social Security and SSI benefits, pensions, annuities, disability or death benefits, and other sources of income subject to a COLA or rate of interest. The determination of fixed income may be streamlined even if the family also receives income from other non-fixed sources.

Two streamlining options are available, depending upon the percentage of the family's income that is received from fixed sources. If at least 90 percent of the family's income is from fixed sources, the PHA may streamline the verification of fixed income and may choose whether to verify non-fixed income amounts in years where no fixed-income review is required. If the family receives less than 90 percent of its income from fixed sources, the PHA may streamline the verification of fixed income and must verify non-fixed income annually.

AHA Policy
AHA will streamline the annual reexamination process by applying the verified COLA or interest rate to fixed-income sources. AHA will document in the file how the determination that a source of income was fixed was made.

If a family member with a fixed source of income is added, AHA will use third-party verification of all income amounts for that family member.

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If verification of the COLA or rate of interest is not available, AHA will obtain third-party verification of income amounts.

Third-party verification of fixed sources of income will be obtained during the intake process and at least once every three years thereafter.

Third-party verification of non-fixed income will be obtained annually regardless of the percentage of family income received from fixed sources.

9-I.C. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

AHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual reexamination for each family paying an income-based rent is completed within a 12 month period [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

AHA Policy
Generally, AHA will schedule annual reexaminations to coincide with the family's anniversary date. AHA will begin the annual reexamination process approximately 120 days in advance of the scheduled effective date.

Anniversary date is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

If the family transfers to a new unit, AHA will conduct a new annual reexamination, and the anniversary date will be changed.

- AHA may also schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes. AHA at its own discretion may conduct annual reexams with the same effective date for all tenants in a development. AHA, in adopting this policy, must ensure that families transferring between developments are reexamined "at least annually". For example, a resident of Development "A" may be subject to annual reexaminations effective on May 1 of each year. If the resident moves in January to Development "B", where annual reexaminations are effective on October 1, AHA is still required to complete an annual reexamination no later than May 1 following the transfer. In this situation, AHA could conduct an annual reexamination prior to the transfer in January, and thereafter conduct annual reexaminations effective October 1.

Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process
AHA is required to obtain information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of AHA. However, AHA should give tenants who were not provided the opportunity to provide contact information at the time of admission the option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time. AHA should provide the family with the opportunity to update, change, or remove information from the HUD-92006 at the time of the annual reexamination [Notice PIH 2009-36].

AHA Policy
Families generally are required to participate in an annual reexamination interview, which must be attended by the head of household, spouse, or cohead. If participation in an in-

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person interview poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact AHA to request a reasonable accommodation.

Notification of annual reexamination interviews will be sent by first-class mail and/or where possible, e-mail and will contain the date, time, and location of the interview. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the interview.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact AHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend the scheduled interview AHA will send a second notification with a new interview appointment time.

If a family fails to attend two scheduled interviews without AHA approval, the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the interview process.

9-I.D. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information regarding income and family composition as may be necessary for the redetermination of rent, eligibility, and the appropriateness of the housing unit [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

AHA Policy
Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the reexamination appointment. The required information will include an AHA-designated reexamination form, an Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, as well as supporting documentation related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or the agency has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual basis. These include:

- Legal identity
- Age

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- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

Change in Unit Size
Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. AHA may use the results of the annual reexamination to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

Criminal Background Checks
Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)(1)(ii)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

> **AHA Policy**
> Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for a criminal background check as part of the annual reexamination process.

Additionally, HUD recommends that at annual reexaminations AHA ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state [Notice PIH 2012-28].

> **AHA Policy**
> At the annual reexamination, AHA will ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state. AHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database to verify the information provided by the tenant.

If AHA proposes to terminate assistance based on lifetime sex offender registration information, AHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to termination. [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)]. (See Chapter 13.)

Compliance with Community Service
For families who include nonexempt individuals, AHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].
See Chapter 11 for the AHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

9-I.E. EFFECTIVE DATES

As part of the annual reexamination process, the PHA must make appropriate adjustments in the rent after consultation with the family and upon verification of the information [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

> **AHA Policy**

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In general, an increase in the tenant rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

If less than 30 days remain before the scheduled effective date, the increase will take effect on the first of the month following the end of the 30-day notice period.

If AHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by AHA, but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, increases in the tenant rent will be applied retroactively, to the scheduled effective date of the annual reexamination. The family will be responsible for any underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a decrease in the tenant rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If AHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by AHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, decreases in the tenant rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

Delays in reexamination processing are considered to be caused by the family if the family fails to provide information requested by AHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents AHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

PART II: REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING FLAT RENTS

[24 CFR 960.257(2)]

9-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires AHA offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. AHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

For families who choose flat rents, AHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually, and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. AHA is only required to provide the amount of income-based rent the family might pay in those years that AHA conducts a full reexamination of income and family composition, or upon request of the family after the family submits updated income information [24 CFR 960.253(e)(2)].

As it does for families that pay income-based rent, AHA must also review compliance with the community service requirement for families with nonexempt individuals.

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This part contains AHA's policies for conducting reexaminations of families who choose to pay flat rents.

9-II.B. FULL REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY INCOME AND COMPOSITION

Frequency of Reexamination

AHA Policy
For families paying flat rents, AHA will conduct a full reexamination of family income and composition once every 3 years.

Reexamination Policies

AHA Policy
In conducting full reexaminations for families paying flat rents, AHA will follow the policies used for the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Sections 9-I.B through 9-I.D above.

9-II.C. REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY COMPOSITION ("ANNUAL UPDATE")

As noted above, full reexaminations are conducted every 3 years for families paying flat rents. In the years between full reexaminations, regulations require AHA to conduct a reexamination of family composition ("annual update") [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

The annual update process is similar to the annual reexamination process, except that AHA does not collect information about the family's income and expenses, and the family's rent is not recalculated following an annual update.

Scheduling
AHA must establish a policy to ensure that the reexamination of family composition for families choosing to pay the flat rent is completed at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

AHA Policy
For families paying flat rents, annual updates will be conducted in each of the 2 years following the full reexamination.

In scheduling the annual update, AHA will follow the policy used for scheduling the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Section 9-I.B. above.

Conducting Annual Updates
The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information necessary for the redetermination of rent and family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

AHA Policy

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Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an annual update. However, if AHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

Notification of the annual update will be sent by first-class mail and/or e-mail and will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be provided to the AHA. The family will have 10 business days to submit the required information to the AHA. If the family is unable to obtain the information or documents within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. AA will accept required documentation by mail, by fax, or in person.

If the family's submission is incomplete, or the family does not submit the information in the required time frame, AHA will send a second written notice to the family. The family will have 10 business days from the date of the second notice to provide the missing information or documentation to AHA.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Change in Unit Size

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. AHA may use the results of the annual update to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

Criminal Background Checks

Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

AHA Policy

Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for criminal background check as part of the annual update process.

Compliance with Community Service

For families who include nonexempt individuals, AHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for AHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

PART III: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS

[24 CFR 960.257; 24 CFR 966.4]

9-III.A. OVERVIEW

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Family circumstances may change during the period between annual reexaminations. HUD and AHA policies define the types of information about changes in family circumstances that must be reported, and under what circumstances AHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit AHA to conduct interim reexaminations of income or family composition at any time.

In addition to specifying what information the family must report, HUD regulations permit the family to request an interim determination if other aspects of the family's income or composition change. AHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and AHA policies that describe the changes families are required to report, the changes families may choose to report, and how AHA will process both AHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

9-III.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

AHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family composition. However, due to provisions of the public housing lease, AHA has limited discretion in this area.

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

AHA Policy
All families, those paying income-based rent as well as flat rent, must report all changes in family and household composition that occur between annual reexaminations (or annual updates).

AHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations.

New Family Members Not Requiring Approval
The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require AHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify AHA of the addition [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)].

AHA Policy
The family must inform AHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 business days.

New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval
With the exception of children who join the family as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, a family must request AHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)].

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AHA may adopt reasonable policies concerning residence by a foster child or a live-in aide, and defining the circumstances in which AHA consent will be given or denied. Under such policies, the factors considered by AHA may include [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)(i)]:

- Whether the addition of a new occupant may necessitate a transfer of the family to another unit, and whether such units are available.
- AHA's obligation to make reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

AHA Policy

Families must request AHA approval to add a new family member, live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative calendar days during any 12-month period and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by AHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

If adding a person to a household (other than a child by birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody) will require a transfer to a larger size unit (under the transfer policy in Chapter 12), AHA will approve the addition only if the family can demonstrate that there are medical needs or other extenuating circumstances, including reasonable accommodation, that should be considered by AHA. Exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

AHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets AHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (See Chapter 7, Part II).

If AHA determines that an individual does not meet AHA's eligibility criteria or documentation requirements, AHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and the reasons for the denial.

AHA will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

Departure of a Family or Household Member

AHA Policy

If a family member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform AHA within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to family members who had been considered temporarily absent, who are now permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform AHA within 10 business days.

9-III.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because AHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change. When a family reports a change, AHA may take different actions depending on whether the family reported the change voluntarily, or because it was required to do so.

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AHA Policy
This section only applies to families paying income-based rent. Families paying flat rent are not required to report changes in income or expenses.

AHA-initiated Interim Reexaminations
AHA-initiated interim reexaminations are those that are scheduled based on circumstances or criteria defined by AHA. They are not scheduled because of changes reported by the family.

AHA Policy
AHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

For families receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the start, to adjust the exclusion with any changes in income, and at the conclusion of the 24-month eligibility period.

If the family has reported zero income, AHA will conduct an interim reexamination every 3 months as long as the family continues to report that they have no income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g. seasonal or cyclic income), AHA will schedule an interim reexamination to coincide with the end of the period for which it is feasible to project income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, tenant declarations were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, AHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

AHA may conduct an interim reexamination at any time in order to correct an error in a previous reexamination, or to investigate a tenant fraud complaint.

Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations
AHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family income or expenses [24 CFR 960.257(c)]. In addition, HUD regulations require that the family be permitted to obtain an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

Required Reporting
HUD regulations give AHA the discretion to determine the circumstances under which families will be required to report changes affecting income.

AHA Policy
Families are required to report all increases in earned income, including new employment, within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect.

AHA will only conduct interim reexaminations for families that qualify for the earned income disallowance (EID), and only when the EID family's rent will change as a result of the increase. In all other cases, AHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

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Families are not required to report any other changes in income or expenses.

Optional Reporting
The family may request an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)]. AHA must process the request if the family reports a change that will result in a reduced family income [PH Occ GB, p. 159].

If a family reports a decrease in income from the loss of welfare benefits due to fraud or non-compliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, the family's share of the rent will not be reduced [24 CFR 5.615]. For more information regarding the requirement to impute welfare income see Chapter 6.

AHA Policy
If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in an increase in the tenant rent, AHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in a decrease in the tenant rent, AHA will conduct an interim reexamination. See Section 9-III.D. for effective dates.

Families may report changes in income or expenses at any time.

9-III.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

Method of Reporting

AHA Policy
The family may notify AHA of changes either orally or in writing. If the family provides oral notice, AHA may also require the family to submit the changes in writing.

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an interim reexamination. However, if AHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

Based on the type of change reported, AHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 business days of receiving a request from AHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with AHA approval. AHA will accept required documentation by mail, by fax, or in person.

Effective Dates
AHA must make the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family request [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

AHA Policy

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If the tenant rent is to *increase*:

The increase generally will be effective on the first of the month following 30 days' notice to the family.

If a family fails to report a change within the required time frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, the increase will be applied retroactively, to the date it would have been effective had the information been provided on a timely basis. The family will be responsible for any underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

If the tenant rent is to *decrease*:

The decrease will be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the change was reported. In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.

PART IV: RECALCULATING TENANT RENT

9-IV.A. OVERVIEW

For those families paying income-based rent, AHA must recalculate the rent amount based on the income information received during the reexamination process and notify the family of the changes [24 CFR 966.4, 960.257]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

9-IV.B. CHANGES IN UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965.507, 24 CFR 966.4]
The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in AHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

AHA Policy

Unless AHA is required to revise utility allowances retroactively, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is approved and place into use.

9-IV.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW TENANT RENT

The public housing lease requires AHA to give the tenant written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent, and when the change is effective [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)(ii)].

When AHA redetermines the amount of rent (Total Tenant Payment or Tenant Rent) payable by the tenant, not including determination of AHA's schedule of Utility Allowances for families in AHA's Public Housing Program, or determines that the tenant must transfer to another unit based on family composition, AHA must notify the tenant that the tenant may ask for an explanation stating the specific grounds of the AHA determination, and that if the tenant does not agree with the determination, the tenant shall have the right to request a hearing under AHA's grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.4(c)(4)].

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AHA Policy
The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the tenant rent.

9-IV.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, AHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, AHA may discover errors made by AHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of rent are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 15.

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Chapter 10 – PETS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the AHA's policies on the keeping of pets and describes any criteria or standards pertaining to the policies. The rules adopted are reasonably related to the legitimate interest of AHA to provide a decent, safe and sanitary living environment for all tenants, and to protect and preserve the physical condition of the property, as well as the financial interest of AHA.

The chapter is organized as follows:

Part I: Service Animals and Assistance Animals. This part explains the difference between service animals, assistance animals, and pets, and contains policies related to the designation of a service animal or assistance animal as well as their care and handling.

Part II: Pet policies for all developments. This part includes pet policies that are common to both elderly/disabled developments and general occupancy developments.

Part III: Pet deposits and fees for elderly/disabled developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to elderly/disabled developments.

Part IV: Pet deposits and fees for general occupancy developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to general occupancy developments.

PART I: SERVICE ANIMALS AND ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

[Section 504; Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C.); 24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705; Notice FHEO 2013-01]

10-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part discusses situations under which permission for a service animal or an assistance animal may be denied, and also establishes standards for the care of service and assistance animals.

Notice FHEO 2013-01 was published April 25, 2013. The notice explains the difference between service animals and assistance animals. While the ADA applies to the premises of public housing agencies and to "public accommodations" such as stores and movie theaters, it does not apply to private-market rental housing. Therefore, in public housing the PHA must evaluate a request for a service animal under both the ADA and the Fair Housing Act. Service animals are limited to trained dogs.

Neither service animals nor assistance animals are pets, and thus, are not subject to the PHA's pet policies described in Parts II through IV of this chapter [24 CFR 5.303; 960.705; Notice FHEO 2013-01].

10-I.B. APPROVAL OF SERVICE ANIMALS AND ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

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Notice FHEO 2013-01 states that the PHA should first evaluate the request as a service animal under the ADA. The PHA may only ask whether the dog is a service animal required due to a disability, and what tasks the animal has been trained to perform.

The PHA cannot require proof of training or certification for a service animal, even if the disability and/or tasks performed are not readily apparent. If the disability and/or tasks performed are not readily apparent, no further inquiries may be made.

PHAs may only deny a request for a service animal in limited circumstances:

- The animal is out of control and the handler does not take effective action to control it
- The animal is not housebroken, or
- The animal poses a direct threat to health or safety that cannot be eliminated or reduced by a reasonable modification of other policies

A service animal must be permitted in all areas of the facility where members of the public are allowed.

If the animal does not qualify as a service animal under the ADA, the PHA must next determine whether the animal would qualify as an assistance animal under the reasonable accommodation provisions of the Fair Housing Act. Such assistance animals may include animals other than dogs.

A person with a disability is not automatically entitled to have an assistance animal. Reasonable accommodation requires that there is a relationship between the person's disability and his or her need for the animal [PH Occ GB, p. 179].

A PHA may not refuse to allow a person with a disability to have an assistance animal merely because the animal does not have formal training. Some, but not all, animals that assist persons with disabilities are professionally trained. Other assistance animals are trained by the owners themselves and, in some cases, no special training is required. The question is whether or not the animal performs the assistance or provides the benefit needed by the person with the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 178].

A PHA's refusal to permit persons with a disability to use and live with an assistance animal that is needed to assist them, would violate Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Fair Housing Act unless [PH Occ GB, p. 179]:

- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others that cannot be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation
- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal would cause substantial physical damage to the property of others

PHAs have the authority to regulate service animals and assistance animals under applicable federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303(b)(3); 960.705(b)(3)].

AHA Policy

For an animal to be excluded from the pet policy and be considered a service animal, it must be a trained dog, and there must be a person with disabilities in the household who requires the dog's services.

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For an animal to be excluded from the pet policy and be considered an assistance animal, there must be a person with disabilities in the household, and the family must request and the PHA approve a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the policies contained in Chapter 2.

10-I.C. CARE AND HANDLING

HUD regulations do not affect any authority AHA may have to regulate service animals and assistance animals under federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705].

AHA Policy
Residents must care for service animals and assistance animals in a manner that complies with state and local laws, including anti-cruelty laws.

Residents must ensure that service animals and assistance animals do not pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others, or cause substantial physical damage to the development, dwelling unit, or property of other residents.

When a resident's care or handling of a service animal or assistance animal violates these policies, AHA will consider whether the violation could be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation. If AHA determines that no such accommodation can be made, AHA may withdraw the approval of a particular service or assistance animal.

PART II: PET POLICIES FOR ALL DEVELOPMENTS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of a pet policy is to establish clear guidelines for ownership of pets and to ensure that no applicant or resident is discriminated against regarding admission or continued occupancy because of ownership of pets. It also establishes reasonable rules governing the keeping of common household pets. This part contains pet policies that apply to all developments.

10-II.B. MANAGEMENT APPROVAL OF PETS

Registration of Pets
PHAs may require registration of the pet with the PHA [24 CFR 960.707(b)(5)].

AHA Policy
Pets must be registered with AHA before they are brought onto the premises.

Registration includes documentation signed by a licensed veterinarian or state/local authority that the pet has received all inoculations required by state or local law, and that the pet has no communicable disease(s) and is pest-free. This registration must be renewed annually and will be coordinated with the annual reexamination date.

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Pets will not be approved to reside in a unit until completion of the registration requirements.

Refusal to Register Pets

AHA Policy

AHA will refuse to register a pet if:

The pet is not a common household pet as defined in Section 10-II.C. below
Keeping the pet would violate any pet restrictions listed in this policy

The pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information, or fails to update the registration annually

The applicant has previously been charged with animal cruelty under state or local law; or has been evicted, had to relinquish a pet or been prohibited from future pet ownership due to pet rule violations or a court order

AHA reasonably determines that the pet owner is unable to keep the pet in compliance with the pet rules and other lease obligations. The pet's temperament and behavior may be considered as a factor in determining the pet owner's ability to comply with provisions of the lease

If AHA refuses to register a pet, a written notification will be sent to the pet owner within 10 business days of AHA's decision. The notice will state the reason for refusing to register the pet and will inform the family of their right to appeal the decision in accordance with AHA's grievance procedures.

Pet Agreement

AHA Policy

Residents who have been approved to have a pet must enter into a pet agreement with AHA, or the approval of the pet will be withdrawn.

The pet agreement is the resident's certification that he or she has received a copy of AHA's pet policy and applicable house rules, that he or she has read the policies and/or rules, understands them, and agrees to comply with them.

The resident further certifies by signing the pet agreement that he or she understands that noncompliance with AHA's pet policy and applicable house rules may result in the withdrawal of AHA approval of the pet or termination of tenancy.

10-II.C. STANDARDS FOR PETS

[24 CFR 5.318; 960.707(b)]

AHA may establish reasonable requirements related to pet ownership including, but not limited to:

- Limitations on the number of animals in a unit, based on unit size

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- Prohibitions on types of animals that AHA classifies as dangerous, provided that such classifications are consistent with applicable state and local law
- Prohibitions on individual animals, based on certain factors, including the size and weight of the animal
- Requiring pet owners to have their pets spayed or neutered

AHA may not require pet owners to have any pet's vocal cords removed.

AHA may not require pet owners to obtain or carry liability insurance.

AHA may not require that cats be declawed.

Definition of "Common Household Pet"
There is no regulatory definition of common household pet for public housing programs, although the regulations for pet ownership in both elderly/disabled and general occupancy developments use the term. The regulations for pet ownership in elderly/disabled developments expressly authorize PHAs to define the term [24 CFR 5.306(2)].

AHA Policy
Common household pet means a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, or fish that is traditionally recognized as a companion animal and is kept in the home for pleasure rather than commercial purposes.

The following animals are not considered common household pets:
Reptiles
Rodents
Insects
Arachnids
Wild animals or feral animals
Pot-bellied pigs
Animals used for commercial breeding

Pet Restrictions

AHA Policy
The following animals are not permitted:
Any animal whose adult weight will exceed 25 pounds

Dogs of the pit bull, rottweiler, chow, or boxer breeds

Ferrets or other animals whose natural protective mechanisms pose a risk to small children of serious bites or lacerations

Any animal not permitted under state or local law or code

Number of Pets

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AHA Policy
Residents may own a maximum of 2 pets, only 1 of which may be a dog.

In the case of fish, residents may keep no more than can be maintained in a safe and healthy manner in a tank holding up to 10 gallons. Such a tank or aquarium will be counted as 1 pet.

Other Requirements

AHA Policy
Dogs and cats must be spayed or neutered at the time of registration or, in the case of underage animals, within 30 days of the pet reaching 6 months of age. Exceptions may be made upon veterinary certification that subjecting this particular pet to the procedure would be temporarily or permanently medically unsafe or unnecessary.

Pets must be licensed in accordance with state or local law. Residents must provide proof of licensing at the time of registration and annually, in conjunction with the resident's annual reexamination.

10-II.D. PET RULES

Pet owners must maintain pets responsibly, in accordance with AHA policies, and in compliance with applicable state and local public health, animal control, and animal cruelty laws and regulations [24 CFR 5.315; 24 CFR 960.707(a)].

Pet Area Restrictions

AHA Policy
Pets must be maintained within the resident's unit. When outside of the unit (within the building or on the grounds) dogs and cats must be kept on a leash or carried. They must be under the control of the resident or other responsible individual at all times.

Pets other than dogs or cats must be kept in a cage or carrier when outside of the unit.

Pets are not permitted in common areas including lobbies, community rooms and laundry areas except for those common areas which are entrances to and exits from the building.

Pet owners are not permitted to exercise pets or permit pets to deposit waste on project premises outside of the areas designated for such purposes.

Designated Pet/No-Pet Areas [24 CFR 5.318(g), PH Occ GB, p. 182]
AHA may designate buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings as no-pet areas where pets generally may not be permitted. Pet rules may also designate buildings, floors of building, or sections of building for residency by pet-owning tenants.

PHAs may direct initial tenant moves as may be necessary to establish pet and no-pet areas. AHA may not refuse to admit, or delay admission of, an applicant on the grounds that the applicant's admission would violate a pet or no-pet area. The PHA may adjust the pet and no-pet areas or may

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direct such additional moves as may be necessary to accommodate such applicants for tenancy or to meet the changing needs of the existing tenants.

PHAs may not designate an entire development as a no-pet area, since regulations permit residents to own pets.

AHA Policy
With the exception of common areas as described in the previous policy, AHA has not designated any buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings as no-pet areas. In addition, AHA has not designated any buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings for residency of pet-owning tenants.

Cleanliness

AHA Policy
The pet owner shall be responsible for the removal of waste from the exercise area by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and disposing of it in a container provided by AHA.

The pet owner shall take adequate precautions to eliminate any pet odors within or around the unit and to maintain the unit in a sanitary condition at all times.
Litter box requirements:

Pet owners must promptly dispose of waste from litter boxes and must maintain litter boxes in a sanitary manner.

Litter shall not be disposed of by being flushed through a toilet.

Litter boxes shall be kept inside the resident's dwelling unit.

Alterations to Unit

AHA Policy
Pet owners shall not alter their unit, patio, premises or common areas to create an enclosure for any animal.

Installation of pet doors is prohibited.

Noise

AHA Policy
Pet owners must agree to control the noise of pets so that such noise does not constitute a nuisance to other residents or interrupt their peaceful enjoyment of their housing unit or premises. This includes, but is not limited to loud or continuous barking, howling, whining, biting, scratching, chirping, or other such activities.

Pet Care

AHA Policy

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Each pet owner shall be responsible for adequate care, nutrition, exercise and medical attention for his/her pet.

Each pet owner shall be responsible for appropriately training and caring for his/her pet to ensure that the pet is not a nuisance or danger to other residents and does not damage AHA property.

No animals may be tethered or chained inside or outside the dwelling unit at any time.

Responsible Parties

AHA Policy
The pet owner will be required to designate two responsible parties for the care of the pet if the health or safety of the pet is threatened by the death or incapacity of the pet owner, or by other factors that render the pet owner unable to care for the pet.

A resident who cares for another resident's pet must notify AHA and sign a statement that they agree to abide by all of the pet rules.

Pets Temporarily on the Premises

AHA Policy
Pets that are not owned by a tenant are not allowed on the premises. Residents are prohibited from feeding or harboring stray animals.

This rule does not apply to visiting pet programs sponsored by a humane society or other non-profit organizations, and approved by AHA.

Pet Rule Violations

AHA Policy
All complaints of cruelty and all dog bites will be referred to animal control or an applicable agency for investigation and enforcement.

If a determination is made on objective facts supported by written statements, that a resident/pet owner has violated the pet rules, written notice will be served.

The notice will contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule(s) that were violated. The notice will also state:

That the pet owner has 10 business days from the effective date of the service of notice to correct the violation or make written request for a meeting to discuss the violation

That the pet owner is entitled to be accompanied by another person of his or her choice at the meeting

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That the pet owner's failure to correct the violation, request a meeting, or appear at a requested meeting may result in initiation of procedures to remove the pet, or to terminate the pet owner's tenancy

Notice for Pet Removal

AHA Policy
If the pet owner and AHA are unable to resolve the violation at the meeting or the pet owner fails to correct the violation in the time period allotted by AHA, AHA may serve notice to remove the pet.

The notice will contain:

A brief statement of the factual basis for AHA's determination of the pet rule that has been violated

The requirement that the resident /pet owner must remove the pet within 30 calendar days of the notice

A statement that failure to remove the pet may result in the initiation of termination of tenancy procedures

Pet Removal

AHA Policy
If the death or incapacity of the pet owner threatens the health or safety of the pet, or other factors occur that render the owner unable to care for the pet, the situation will be reported to the responsible party designated by the pet owner.

If the responsible party is unwilling or unable to care for the pet, or if AHA after reasonable efforts cannot contact the responsible party, AHA may contact the appropriate state or local agency and request the removal of the pet.

Termination of Tenancy

AHA Policy
AHA may initiate procedures for termination of tenancy based on a pet rule violation if:

The pet owner has failed to remove the pet or correct a pet rule violation within the time period specified

The pet rule violation is sufficient to begin procedures to terminate tenancy under terms of the lease

Emergencies

AHA Policy
AHA will take all necessary steps to ensure that pets that become vicious, display symptoms of severe illness, or demonstrate behavior that constitutes an immediate threat to the health

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or safety of others, are immediately removed from the premises by referring the situation to the appropriate state or local entity authorized to remove such animals.

If it is necessary for AHA to place the pet in a shelter facility, the cost will be the responsibility of the pet owner.

If the pet is removed as a result of any aggressive act on the part of the pet, the pet will not be allowed back on the premises.

PART III: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN ELDERLY/DISABLED DEVELOPMENTS

10-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the AHA's policies for pet deposits and fees in elderly, disabled and mixed population developments. Policies governing deposits and fees in general occupancy developments are described in Part IV.

10-III.B. PET DEPOSITS

Payment of Deposit
AHA may require tenants who own or keep pets in their units to pay a refundable pet deposit. This deposit is in addition to any other financial obligation generally imposed on tenants of the project [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)].

The maximum amount of pet deposit that may be charged by a PHA on a per dwelling unit basis, is the higher of the total tenant payment (TTP) or such reasonable fixed amount as the PHA may require. The PHA may permit gradual accumulation of the pet deposit by the pet owner [24 CFR 5.318(d)(3)].

The pet deposit is not part of the rent payable by the resident [24 CFR 5.318(d)(5)].

AHA Policy
Pet owners are required to pay a pet deposit in addition to any other required deposits. The amount of the deposit is the higher of the family's total tenant payment or $150.00, and must be paid in full before the pet is brought on the premises.

Refund of Deposit [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)]
AHA may use the pet deposit only to pay reasonable expenses directly attributable to the presence of the pet, including (but not limited to) the costs of repairs and replacements to, and fumigation of, the tenant's dwelling unit. AHA must refund the unused portion of the pet deposit to the tenant within a reasonable time after the tenant moves from the project or the tenant no longer owns or keeps a pet in the unit and requests an inspection and refund.

AHA Policy
AHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, within 30 days of move-out or removal of the pet from the unit once tenant notifies AHA.

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The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.
AHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 30 business days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, AHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

10-III.C. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

AHA Policy
All reasonable expenses incurred by AHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit
Fumigation of the dwelling unit

Repairs to common areas of the project

The expense of flea elimination shall also be the responsibility of the resident.
If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G, Maintenance and Damage Charges.
Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

Pet Waste Removal Charge
The regulations do not address the PHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of AHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and AHA tenancy rules.

AHA Policy
A separate pet waste removal charge of $10.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Notices of pet waste removal charges will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, AHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charge until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

PART IV: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN GENERAL OCCUPANCY DEVELOPMENTS

10-IV.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's policies for pet deposits and fees for those who reside in general occupancy developments.

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10-IV.B. PET DEPOSITS

AHA will require a refundable pet deposit to cover additional costs attributable to the pet and not otherwise covered [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

A PHA that requires a resident to pay a pet deposit must place the deposit in an account of the type required under applicable State or local law for pet deposits, or if there are no such requirements, for rental security deposits, if applicable. AHA must comply with such laws as to retention of the deposit, interest, and return of the deposit to the resident, and any other applicable requirements [24 CFR 960.707(d)].

Payment of Deposit

AHA Policy
Pet owners are required to pay a pet deposit of $200 in addition to any other required deposits. The deposit must be paid in full before the pet is brought on the premises.

The pet deposit is not part of rent payable by the resident.

Refund of Deposit

AHA Policy
The AHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, within 30 days of move-out or removal of the pet from the unit.

The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.

AHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 30 calendar days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, AHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

10-IV.C. NON-REFUNDABLE NOMINAL PET FEE

PHAs may require payment of a non-refundable nominal pet fee to cover the reasonable operating costs to the development relating to the presence of pets [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

AHA Policy
AHA may require pet owners to pay a non-refundable nominal pet fee.

This fee is intended to cover the reasonable operating costs to the project relating to the presence of pets. Reasonable operating costs to the project relating to the presence of pets include, but are not limited to:

Landscaping costs
Pest control costs
Insurance costs
Clean-up costs

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The pet fee of $10.00 will be billed on a monthly basis, and payment will be due 14 calendar days after billing.

Charges for the non-refundable pet fee are not part of rent payable by the resident.

10-IV.D. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

AHA Policy
All reasonable expenses incurred by AHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit

Fumigation of the dwelling unit

Repairs to common areas of the project

The expense of flea elimination shall also be the responsibility of the resident.

If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G, Maintenance and Damage Charges. Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

Pet Waste Removal Charge
The regulations do not address the PHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of AHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and AHA tenancy rules.

AHA Policy
A separate pet waste removal charge of $10.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Such charges will be due and payable 14 calendar days after billing.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

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Chapter 11 – COMMUNITY SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains HUD regulations requiring PHAs to implement a community service program for all nonexempt adults living in public housing.

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

Part I: Community Service Requirements. This part describes who is subject to the community service requirement, who is exempt, and HUD's definition of economic self-sufficiency.

Part II: PHA Implementation of Community Service. This part provides AHA policy regarding AHA implementation and program design.

PART I: COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations pertaining to the community service requirement are contained in 24 CFR 960 Subpart F (960.600 through 960.609). AHA and residents must comply with the community service requirement, effective with PHA fiscal years that commenced on or after October 1, 2000. Per 903.7(l)(1)(iii), the AHA Plan must contain a statement of how AHA will comply with the community service requirement, including any cooperative agreement that AHA has entered into or plans to enter into.

Community service is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities [24 CFR 960.601(b)].

In administering community service requirements, AHA must comply with all nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(5)].

11-I.B. REQUIREMENTS

Each adult resident of AHA, who is not exempt, must [24 CFR 960.603(a)]:

- Contribute 8 hours per month of community service; or
- Participate in an economic self-sufficiency program (as defined in the regulations) for 8 hours per month; or
- Perform 8 hours per month of combined activities (community service and economic self-sufficiency programs).
- The required community service or self-sufficiency activity may be completed 8 hours each month or may be aggregated across a year. Any blocking of hours is acceptable as long as 96 hours is completed by each annual certification of compliance [Notice PIH 2015-12].

Definitions

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Exempt Individual [24 CFR 960.601(b), Notice PIH 2015-12]
An exempt individual is an adult who:

- Is age 62 years or older
- Is blind or disabled (as defined under section 216[i][l] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability s/he is unable to comply with the service provisions
- Is a primary caretaker of such an individual
- Is engaged in work activities

  AHA Policy
  AHA will consider 30 hours per week as the minimum number of hours needed to qualify for a work activity exemption.

- Is able to meet requirements of being exempted under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which AHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program.
- This exemption applies to anyone whose characteristics or family situation meet the welfare agency exemption criteria and can be verified.
- Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which AHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program and the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program.

Community Service [24 CFR 960.601(b), Notice PIH 2015-12]
Community service is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities.

Eligible community service activities include, but are not limited to, work at:

- Local public or nonprofit institutions such as schools, head start programs, before or after school programs, child care centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult day care programs, homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing)
- Nonprofit organizations serving AHA residents or their children such as: Boy or Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Club, 4-H clubs, Police Assistance League (PAL), organized children's recreation, mentoring or education programs, Big Brothers or Big Sisters, garden centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs
- Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels
- Public or nonprofit organizations dedicated to seniors, youth, children, residents, citizens, special-needs populations or with missions to enhance the environment, historic resources, cultural identities, neighborhoods, or performing arts

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- AHA housing to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter AHA's insurance coverage); or work through resident organizations to help other residents with problems, including serving on the Resident Advisory Board
- Care for the children of other residents so parent may volunteer

PHAs may form their own policy in regards to accepting community services at profit-motivated entities, acceptance of volunteer work performed at homes or offices of general private citizens, and court-ordered or probation-based work.

AHA Policy
Community services at profit-motivated entities, volunteer work performed at homes or offices of general private citizens, and court-ordered or probation-based work will not be considered eligible community service activities.

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program [24 CFR 5.603(b), Notice PIH 2015-12]
For purposes of satisfying the community service requirement, an economic self-sufficiency program is defined by HUD as any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate economic independence of assisted families or to provide work for such families.
Eligible self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited to:

- Job readiness or job training
- Training programs through local one-stop career centers, workforce investment boards (local entities administered through the U.S. Department of Labor), or other training providers
- Employment counseling, work placement, or basic skills training
- Education, including higher education (junior college or college), GED classes, or reading, financial, or computer literacy classes
- Apprenticeships (formal or informal)
- English proficiency or English as a second language classes
- Budgeting and credit counseling
- Any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as substance abuse or mental health counseling)

Work Activities [42 U.S.C. 607(d)]
As it relates to an exemption from the community service requirement, work activities means:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available
- On-the-job training
- Job search and job readiness assistance
- Community service programs
- Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual)
- Job skills training directly related to employment

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- Education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency
- Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate

Notification Requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(2), Notice PIH 2015-12, Notice PIH 2016-06]
AHA must give each family a written description of the community service requirement, the process for claiming status as an exempt person, and the process for AHA verification of exempt status. AHA must also notify the family of its determination identifying the family members who are subject to the service requirement, and the family members who are exempt. In addition, the family must sign a certification, such as Attachment A of Notice PIH 2015-12, that they have received and read the policy and understand that if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the requirement will result in nonrenewal of their lease. The family must also sign a certification at annual reexamination, such as Attachment B of Notice PIH 2015-12, certifying that they understand the requirement.

AHA Policy
AHA will provide the family with a copy of the Community Service Policy found in Exhibit 11-1 of this chapter, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member is determined to be subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request. The policy will notify the family that self-certification forms are subject to review by AHA.

On an annual basis, at the time of lease renewal, AHA will notify the family in writing of the family members who are subject to the community service requirement and the family members who are exempt. If the family includes nonexempt individuals the notice will include a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which they may record the activities they perform and the number of hours contributed. The form will also have a place for a signature by an appropriate official, who will certify to the activities and hours completed.

11-I.C. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION STATUS AND COMPLIANCE

[24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]
AHA must review and verify family compliance with service requirements annually at least thirty days before the end of the twelve month lease term. The policy for documentation and verification of compliance with service requirements may be found at Section 11-I.D., Documentation and Verification.

AHA Policy
Where the lease term does not coincide with the effective date of the annual reexamination, AHA will change the effective date of the annual reexamination to coincide with the lease term. In making this change, AHA will ensure that the annual reexamination is conducted within 12 months of the last annual reexamination.

Annual Determination

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Determination of Exemption Status
An exempt individual is excused from the community service requirement [24 CFR 960.603(a)].

AHA Policy
At least 60 days prior to lease renewal, AHA will review and verify the exemption status of all adult family members. This verification will only be done on an annual basis unless the family reports a change or AHA has reason to believe that an individual's exemption status has changed. For individuals who are exempt because they are 62 years of age and older, verification of exemption status will be done only at the initial examination.

Upon completion of the verification process, AHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the policy in Section 11-I.B., Notification Requirements.

Determination of Compliance
AHA must review resident family compliance with service requirements annually at least 30 days before the end of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]. As part of this review, AHA must verify that any family member that is not exempt from the community service requirement has met his or her service obligation.

AHA Policy
Approximately 60 days prior to the end of the lease term, AHA will provide written notice requiring the family to submit documentation that all subject family members have complied with the service requirement. The family will have 10 business days to submit AHA required documentation form(s).

If the family fails to submit the required documentation within the required timeframe, or AHA approved extension, the subject family members will be considered noncompliant with community service requirements, and notices of noncompliance will be issued pursuant to the policies in Section 11-I.E., Noncompliance.

Change in Status between Annual Determinations

AHA Policy
Exempt to Nonexempt Status

If an exempt individual becomes nonexempt during the twelve month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to AHA within 10 business days.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or AHA determining such a change is necessary, AHA will provide written notice of the effective date of the requirement, a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which the family member may record the activities performed and number of hours contributed.

The effective date of the community service requirement will be the first of the month following 30 day notice.

Determination of Initial Compliance

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When an adult family member becomes subject to community service, he or she must perform 8 hours of community service for the months he or she is subject to the requirement before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

Example 1: Alberto Jones turns 18 on 5/10/15 and is not exempt from the community service requirement. His community service requirement begins on 6/1/15, and his initial compliance is reviewed before the end of the lease term (anniversary date), which is 11/30/15.

- Alberto must perform 6 months of community service in his initial compliance period, before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

Example 2: Lisa Dewhurst leaves her job on 9/20/14 and is not exempt from the community service requirement. Her community service requirement begins on 10/1/14, and her initial compliance is reviewed before the end of the lease term (anniversary date), which is 6/30/15.

- Ms. Dewhurst must perform 9 months of community service in her initial compliance period, before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

Nonexempt to Exempt Status

If a nonexempt person becomes exempt during the twelve month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to AHA within 10 business days. Any claim of exemption will be verified by AHA in accordance with the policy at 11-I.D., Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or AHA determining such a change is necessary, AHA will provide the family written notice that the family member is no longer subject to the community service requirement, if AHA is able to verify the exemption.

The exemption will be effective immediately.

11-I.D. DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 960.605(c)(4), 960.607, Notice PIH 2016-08]
AHA must retain reasonable documentation of service requirement performance or exemption in participant files.

Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status

AHA Policy
All family members who claim they are exempt from the community service requirement will be required to sign the community service exemption certification form found in Exhibit 11-3. AHA will provide a completed copy to the family and will keep a copy in the tenant file.

AHA will verify that an individual is exempt from the community service requirement by following the verification hierarchy and documentation requirements in Chapter 7.

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AHA will make the final determination whether or not to grant an exemption from the community service requirement. If a resident does not agree with AHA's determination, s/he can dispute the decision through AHA's grievance procedures (see Chapter 14).

Documentation and Verification of Compliance

At each regularly scheduled reexamination, each nonexempt family member presents a signed standardized certification form developed by AHA of community service and self-sufficiency activities performed over the last 12 months [Notice PIH 2015-12].

If qualifying community service activities are administered by an organization other than AHA, a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement must provide documentation required by AHA. AHA may require a self-certification or certification from a third party [24 CFR 960.607].

If AHA accepts self-certification of compliance with the community service requirement, it must provide a form which includes a statement that the client performed the required hours, contact information for the community service provider, a description of activities performed, and dates of service.

If AHA accepts self-certification, it must validate a sample of certifications through third-party documentation. AHA must notify families that self-certification forms are available and that a sample of self-certifications will be validated.

HUD strongly encourages PHAs to investigate community service compliance when there are questions of accuracy.

AHA Policy

Each individual who is subject to the community service requirement will be required to record their community service or self-sufficiency activities and the number of hours contributed on the required form. The certification form will also include places for signatures and phone numbers of supervisors, instructors, and counselors certifying to the number of hours contributed.

Families will be required to submit the documentation to AHA, upon request by the AHA, at least annually.

If AHA has reasonable cause to believe that the certification provided by the family is false or fraudulent, AHA has the right to require additional third-party verification.

11-I.E. NONCOMPLIANCE

Noncompliant Residents

The lease specifies that it is renewed automatically for all purposes, unless the family fails to comply with the community service requirement. Violation of the service requirement is grounds for nonrenewal of the lease at the end of the twelve month lease term, but not for termination of tenancy during the course of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.603(b)].

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PHAs may not evict a family due to CSSR noncompliance. However, if AHA finds a tenant is noncompliant with CSSR, AHA must provide written notification to the tenant of the noncompliance which must include:

- A brief description of the finding of non-compliance with CSSR.
- A statement that AHA will not renew the lease at the end of the current 12-month lease term unless the tenant enters into a written work-out agreement with AHA or the family provides written assurance that is satisfactory to AHA explaining that the tenant or other noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit. Such written work-out agreement must include the means through which a noncompliant family member will comply with the CSSR requirement [24 CFR 960.607(c), Notice PIH 2015-12].

The notice must also state that the tenant may request a grievance hearing on AHA's determination, in accordance with AHA's grievance procedures, and that the tenant may exercise any available judicial remedy to seek timely redress for AHA's nonrenewal of the lease because of AHA's determination.

AHA Policy
The notice of noncompliance will be sent at least 45 days prior to the end of the lease term.

The family will have 10 business days from the date of the notice of noncompliance to enter into a written work-out agreement to cure the noncompliance over the 12 month term of the new lease, provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit, or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before AHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice of noncompliance within the required 10 business day timeframe, AHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Section 13-IV.D.

Continued Noncompliance and Enforcement Documentation [24 CFR 960.607(b)]
Should a family member refuse to sign a written work-out agreement, or fail to comply with the terms of the work-out agreement, PHAs are required to initiate termination of tenancy proceedings at the end of the current 12-month lease (see 24 CFR 966.53(c)) for failure to comply with lease requirements. When initiating termination of tenancy proceedings, AHA will provide the following procedural safeguards:

- Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for non-renewal of the lease;
- Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel;
- Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by AHA, including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have; and,

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- A decision on the merits.

AHA Policy
Notices of continued noncompliance will be sent at least 30 days prior to the end of the lease term and will also serve as the family's termination notice. The notice will meet the requirements for termination notices described in Section 13-IV.D, Form, Delivery, and Content of the Notice.

The family will have 10 business days from the date of the notice of non-compliance to provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit, or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before AHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the noncompliant family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or provide such documentation within the required 10 business day timeframe, the family's lease and tenancy will automatically terminate at the end of the current lease term without further notice.

PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

AHA must develop a policy for administration of the community service and economic self-sufficiency requirements for public housing. It is in AHA's best interests to develop a viable, effective community service program, to provide residents the opportunity to engage in the community and to develop competencies.

AHA Implementation of Community Service
AHA may not substitute any community service or self-sufficiency activities performed by residents for work ordinarily performed by AHA employees, or replace a job at any location where residents perform activities to satisfy the service requirement [24 CFR 960.609].

AHA Policy
AHA will notify its insurance company if residents will be performing community service at AHA. In addition, AHA will ensure that the conditions under which the work is to be performed are not hazardous.

If a disabled resident certifies that s/he is able to perform community service, AHA will ensure that requests for reasonable accommodation are handled in accordance with the policies in Chapter 2.

AHA Program Design

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AHA may administer qualifying community service or economic self-sufficiency activities directly, or may make community service activities available through a contractor, or through partnerships with qualified organizations, including resident organizations, and community agencies or institutions [24 CFR 960.605(b)].

AHA Policy

AHA will attempt to provide the broadest choice possible to residents as they choose community service activities.

AHA's goal is to design a service program that gives residents viable opportunities to become involved in the community and to gain competencies and skills. AHA will work with resident organizations and community organizations to design, implement, assess and recalibrate its community service program.

AHA will make every effort to identify volunteer opportunities throughout the community, especially those in proximity to public housing developments. To the greatest extent possible, AHA will provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including persons with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.

Any written agreements or partnerships with contractors and/or qualified organizations, including resident organizations, are described in the AHA Plan.

When AHA has a ROSS program, a ROSS Service Coordinator, or an FSS program, AHA will coordinate individual training and service plans (ITSPs) with the community service requirement. Regular meetings with AHA coordinators will satisfy community service activities and AHA coordinators will verify community service hours within individual monthly logs.

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EXHIBIT 11-1: COMMUNITY SERVICE AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY POLICY

A. Background

The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 requires that all nonexempt (see definitions) public housing adult residents (18 or older) contribute eight (8) hours per month of community service (volunteer work) or participate in eight (8) hours of training, counseling, classes or other activities that help an individual toward self-sufficiency and economic independence. This is a requirement of the public housing lease.

B. Definitions

Community Service – community service activities include, but are not limited to, work at:

- Local public or nonprofit institutions such as schools, head start programs, before or after school programs, child care centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult day care programs, homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing)
- Nonprofit organizations serving AHA residents or their children such as: Boy or Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Club, 4-H clubs, Police Assistance League (PAL), organized children's recreation, mentoring or education programs, Big Brothers or Big Sisters, garden centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs
- Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels
- Public or nonprofit organizations dedicated to seniors, youth, children, residents, citizens, special-needs populations or with missions to enhance the environment, historic resources, cultural identities, neighborhoods, or performing arts
- AHA housing to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter AHA's insurance coverage); or work through resident organizations to help other residents with problems, including serving on the Resident Advisory Board
- Care for the children of other residents so parent may volunteer

Note: Political activity is excluded.

Self-Sufficiency Activities – self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited to:

- Job readiness or job training
- Training programs through local one-stop career centers, workforce investment boards (local entities administered through the U.S. Department of Labor), or other training providers
- Employment counseling, work placement, or basic skills training
- Education, including higher education (junior college or college), or reading, financial, or computer literacy classes
- Apprenticeships (formal or informal)
- English proficiency or English as a second language classes
- Budgeting and credit counseling
- Any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as substance abuse or mental health counseling)

Exempt Adult – an adult member of the family who meets any of the following criteria:

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- Is 62 years of age or older
- Is blind or a person with disabilities (as defined under section 216[i][l] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability he or she is unable to comply with the service provisions, or is the primary caretaker of such an individual
- Is engaged in work activities
- Is able to meet requirements under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program; or
- Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program and the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program

PHAs can use reasonable guidelines in clarifying the work activities in coordination with TANF, as appropriate.

Work Activities – as it relates to an exemption from the community service requirement, work activities means:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available
- On-the-job training
- Job search and job readiness assistance
- Community service programs
- Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual)
- Job skills training directly related to employment
- Education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency
- Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate
- Provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program

C. Requirements of the Program

1. The eight (8) hours per month may be either volunteer work or self-sufficiency program activity, or a combination of the two.
2. At least eight (8) hours of activity must be performed each month, or may be aggregated across a year. Any blocking of hours is acceptable as long as long as 96 hours is completed by each annual certification of compliance.
3. Family obligation:

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- At lease execution, all adult members (18 or older) of a public housing resident family must:
  - Sign a certification (Attachment A) that they have received and read this policy and understand that if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the community service requirement will result in a nonrenewal of their lease; and
  - Declare if they are exempt. If exempt, they must complete the Exemption Form (Exhibit 11-3) and provide documentation of the exemption.
- Upon written notice from AHA, nonexempt family members must present complete documentation of activities performed during the applicable lease term. This documentation will include places for signatures of supervisors, instructors, or counselors, certifying the number of hours.
- If a family member is found to be noncompliant at the end of the 12-month lease term, he or she, and the head of household, will be required to sign an agreement with the housing authority to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period, or the lease will be terminated.
- At annual reexamination, the family must also sign a certification certifying that they understand the community service requirement.

4. Change in exempt status:

- If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, a nonexempt person becomes exempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to AHA and provide documentation of exempt status.
- If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, an exempt person becomes nonexempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to AHA. Upon receipt of this information AHA will provide the person with the appropriate documentation form(s) and a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities.

D. Authority Obligation

1. To the greatest extent possible and practicable, AHA will:

- Provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including residents with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.
- Provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency activities.

2. AHA will provide the family with a copy of this policy, and all applicable exemption verification forms and community service documentation forms, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member becomes subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request.
3. Although exempt family members will be required to submit documentation to support their exemption, AHA will verify the exemption status in accordance with its verification policies. AHA will make the final determination as to whether or not a family member is exempt from the community service requirement. Residents may use AHA's grievance procedure if they disagree with AHA's determination.
4. Noncompliance of family member:

- At least thirty (30) days prior to the end of the 12-month lease term, AHA will begin reviewing the exempt or nonexempt status and compliance of family members;
- If, at the end of the initial 12-month lease term under which a family member is subject to the community service requirement, AHA finds the family member to be noncompliant, AHA will not renew the lease unless:

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  - The head of household and any other noncompliant resident enter into a written agreement with AHA, to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period; or
  - The family provides written documentation satisfactory to AHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit.
- If, at the end of the next 12-month lease term, the family member is still not compliant, a 30-day notice to terminate the lease will be issued and the entire family will have to vacate, unless the family provides written documentation satisfactory to AHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit;
- The family may use AHA's grievance procedure to dispute the lease termination.

All adult family members must sign and date below, certifying that they have read and received a copy of this Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Policy.

Resident	Date
Resident	Date
Resident	Date
Resident	Date

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EXHIBIT 11-2: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACTS 216(i)(l) and Section 1416(excerpt) FOR PURPOSES OF EXEMPTION FROM COMMUNITY SERVICE

Social Security Act:

216(i)(1): Except for purposes of sections 202(d), 202(e), 202(f), 223, and 225, the term "disability" means (A) 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 has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months, or (B) blindness; and the term "blindness" means central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of this paragraph as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less.

Section 1416 (excerpt):

SEC. 1614. [42 U.S.C. 1382c] (a)(1) For purposes of this title, the term "aged, blind, or disabled individual" means an individual who—

(a) is 65 years of age or older, is blind (as determined under paragraph (2)), or is disabled (as determined under paragraph (3)), and

(b)

i. is a resident of the United States, and is either (I) a citizen or (II) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law (including any alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act), or

ii. is a child who is a citizen of the United States and, who is living with a parent of the child who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore outside the United States.

1. An individual shall be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of the first sentence of this subsection as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less. An individual shall also be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he is blind as defined under a State plan approved under title X or XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on the basis of blindness) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously blind as so defined.

2.

(a) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), an individual shall be considered to be disabled for purposes of this title if he is unable 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 twelve months.

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EXHIBIT 11-3: AHA DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

Family: _____

Adult family member: _____

This adult family member meets the requirements for being exempted from AHA's community service requirement for the following reason:

☐ 62 years of age or older (Documentation of age in file)

☐ Is a person with disabilities and self-certifies below that he or she is unable to comply with the community service requirement (Documentation of HUD definition of disability in file)

Tenant certification: I am a person with disabilities and am unable to comply with the community service requirement.

_____ _____
Signature of Family Member Date

☐ Is the primary caretaker of such an individual in the above category (Documentation in file)
☐ Is engaged in work activities (Verification in file)

☐ Is able to meet requirements under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program (Documentation in file)

☐ Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which AHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program and the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program (Documentation in file)

_____ _____
Signature of Family Member Date

_____ _____
Signature of AHA Official Date

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EXHIBIT 11-4: CSSR WORK-OUT AGREEMENT

Date: _____

Noncompliant Adult: _____

Adult family member: _____

Community Service & Self-Sufficiency Requirement (CSSR):

Under Section 12 of the U.S. Housing Act, the **Albuquerque Housing Authority** is required to enforce the community service and self-sufficiency requirement (CSSR). Under the CSSR, each nonexempt adult family member residing in public housing must perform 8 hours per month of community service or self sufficiency activities.

Noncompliance: Albuquerque Housing Authority has found that the nonexempt individual named above is in noncompliance with the CSSR. This work-out agreement is AHA's written notification to you of this noncompliance.

Our records show that for the most recent lease term you were required to perform _____ hours of CSSR activities. However, there were _____ hours of verified CSSR activities. Therefore, you are in noncompliance for _____ hours.

Albuquerque Housing Authority (AHA) will not renew the lease at the end of the current 12-month lease term unless the head of household and noncompliant adult sign a written work-out agreement with AHA or the family provides written assurance that is satisfactory to AHA explaining that the noncompliant adult no longer resides in the unit. The regulations require that the work-out agreement include the means through which a noncompliant family member will comply with the CSSR requirement. [24 CFR 960.607(c), Notice PIH 2015-12]. The terms of the CSSR work-out agreement are on the reverse side of this page.

Enforcement: Should a family member refuse to sign this CSSR work-out agreement, or fail to comply with the terms of this CSSR work-out agreement, or fail to provide satisfactory written assurance that the noncompliant adult no longer resides in the unit, AHA is required to initiate termination of tenancy proceedings at the end of the current 12-month lease [24 CFR 966.53(c)].

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Terms of CSSR Work-Out Agreement

Noncompliant Adult: _____

Please check one of the below boxes:

☐ I [head of household or spouse/cohead] certify that the noncompliant adult named above no longer resides in the unit. [Verification attached.]

☐ I, the noncompliant adult named above, agree to complete _____ hours in the upcoming 12-month lease term. These hours include the _____ hours not fulfilled in the most previous lease term, plus the 96 hours for the upcoming lease term.

Below is a description of means through which I will comply with the CSSR requirement:

	Description of Activity	Number of Hours
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
	Total Hours	

SIGNED AND ATTESTED THIS DATE

_____ _____
Head of Household Date

_____ _____
Noncompliant Adult, if other than Head of Household Date

_____ _____
AHA Official Date

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Chapter 12 – TRANSFER POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the AHA's transfer policy, based on HUD regulations, HUD guidance, and AHA policy decisions.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and AHA policies related to transfers in four parts:

Part I: Emergency Transfers. This part describes emergency transfers, emergency transfer procedures, and payment of transfer costs.

Part II: AHA Required Transfers. This part describes types of transfers that may be required by AHA, notice requirements, and payment of transfer costs.

Part III: Transfers Requested by Residents. This part describes types of transfers that may be requested by residents, eligibility requirements, security deposits, payment of transfer costs, and handling of transfer requests.

Part IV: Transfer Processing. This part describes creating a waiting list, prioritizing transfer requests, the unit offer policy, examples of good cause, deconcentration, transferring to another development and reexamination.

AHA may require the tenant to move from the unit under some circumstances. There are also emergency circumstances under which alternate accommodations for the tenant must be provided, that may or may not require a transfer.

The tenant may also request a transfer, such as a request for a new unit as a reasonable accommodation.

AHA must have specific policies in place to deal with acceptable transfer requests.

PART I: EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD categorizes certain situations that require emergency transfers [PH Occ GB, p. 147]. The emergency transfer differs from a typical transfer in that it requires immediate action by AHA.

In the case of a genuine emergency, it may be unlikely that AHA will have the time or resources to immediately transfer a tenant. Due to the immediate need to vacate the unit, placing the tenant on a transfer waiting list would not be appropriate. Under such circumstances, if an appropriate unit is not immediately available, AHA should find alternate accommodations for the tenant until the emergency passes, or a permanent solution, i.e., return to the unit or transfer to another unit, is possible.

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12-I.B. EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

If the dwelling unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to life, health, or safety of the occupants, AHA must offer standard alternative accommodations, if available, where necessary repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time [24 CFR 966.4(h)].

The VAWA 2013 final rule requires the PHA to adopt an emergency transfer plan for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

AHA Policy
The following are considered emergency circumstance warranting an immediate transfer of the tenant or family:

Maintenance conditions in the resident's unit, building or at the site that pose an immediate, verifiable threat to the life, health, or safety of the resident or family members that cannot be repaired or abated within 24 hours. Examples of such unit or building conditions would include: a gas leak, no heat in the building during the winter, no water, toxic contamination, and serious water leaks.

A verified incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. For instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the threat may be established through documentation outlined in section 16-VII.D, or by any proof accepted by AHA.

AHA will immediately process requests for transfers due to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. AHA will allow a tenant to make an internal emergency transfer under VAWA when a safe unit is immediately available. If an internal transfer to a safe unit is not immediately available, AHA will assist the resident in seeking an external emergency transfer either within or outside AHA's programs.

The PHA has adopted an emergency transfer plan, which is included as Exhibit 16-3 to this plan.

12-I.C. EMERGENCY TRANSFER PROCEDURES

AHA Policy
If the transfer is necessary because of maintenance conditions, and an appropriate unit is not immediately available, AHA will provide temporary accommodations to the tenant by arranging for temporary lodging at a hotel or similar location. If the conditions that required the transfer cannot be repaired, or the condition cannot be repaired in a reasonable amount of time, AHA will transfer the resident to the first available and appropriate unit after the temporary relocation.

Emergency transfers that arise due to maintenance conditions are mandatory for the tenant.

12-I.D. COSTS OF TRANSFER

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AHA Policy
AHA will bear the reasonable costs of temporarily accommodating the tenant and of long term transfers, if any, due to emergency conditions.

The reasonable cost of transfers includes the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

AHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, AHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

AHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to AHA's established moving allowance.

PART II: AHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations regarding transfers are minimal, leaving it up to AHA to develop reasonable transfer policies.

AHA may require that a resident transfer to another unit under some circumstances. For example, AHA may require a resident to transfer to make an accessible unit available to a disabled family. AHA may also transfer a resident in order to maintain occupancy standards based on family composition. Finally, AHA may transfer residents in order to demolish or renovate the unit.

A transfer that is required by AHA is an adverse action, and is subject to the notice requirements for adverse actions [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)].

12-II.B. TYPES OF AHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

AHA Policy
The types of transfers that may be required by AHA, include, but are not limited to, transfers to make an accessible unit available for a disabled family, transfers to comply with occupancy standards, transfers for demolition, disposition, revitalization, or rehabilitation, and emergency transfers as discussed in Part I of this chapter.

Transfers required by AHA are mandatory for the tenant.

Transfers to Make an Accessible Unit Available
When a family is initially given an accessible unit, but does not require the accessible features, AHA may require the family to agree to move to a non-accessible unit when it becomes available [24 CFR 8.27(b)].

AHA Policy

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When a non-accessible unit becomes available, AHA will transfer a family living in an accessible unit that does not require the accessible features, to an available unit that is not accessible. AHA may wait until a disabled resident requires the accessible unit before transferring the family that does not require the accessible features out of the accessible unit.

Occupancy Standards Transfers

AHA may require a resident to move when a reexamination indicates that there has been a change in family composition, and the family is either overcrowded or over-housed according to AHA policy [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. On some occasions, AHA may initially place a resident in an inappropriately sized unit at lease-up, where the family is over-housed, to prevent vacancies. The public housing lease must include the tenant's agreement to transfer to an appropriately sized unit based on family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(3)].

AHA Policy

AHA will transfer a family when the family size has changed and the family is now too large (overcrowded) or too small (over-housed) for the unit occupied.

For purposes of the transfer policy, overcrowded and over-housed are defined as follows:

Overcrowded: the number of household members exceeds the maximum number of persons allowed for the unit size in which the family resides, according to the chart in Section 5-I.B.

Over-housed: the family no longer qualifies for the bedroom size in which they are living based on AHA's occupancy standards as described in Section 5-I.B.

AHA may also transfer a family who was initially placed in a unit in which the family was over-housed to a unit of an appropriate size based on AHA's occupancy standards, when AHA determines there is a need for the transfer.

AHA may elect not to transfer an over-housed family in order to prevent vacancies.

A family that is required to move because of family size will be advised by AHA that a transfer is necessary and that the family has been placed on the transfer list.

Families that request and are granted an exception to the occupancy standards (for either a larger or smaller size unit) in accordance with the policies in Section 5-I.C. will only be required to transfer if it is necessary to comply with the approved exception.

Demolition, Disposition, Revitalizations, or Rehabilitation Transfers

These transfers permit AHA to demolish, sell or do major capital or rehabilitation work at a building site [PH Occ GB, page 148].

AHA Policy

AHA will relocate a family when the unit or site in which the family lives is undergoing major rehabilitation that requires the unit to be vacant, or the unit is being disposed of or demolished. AHA's relocation plan may or may not require transferring affected families to other available public housing units.

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If the relocation plan calls for transferring public housing families to other public housing units, affected families will be placed on the transfer list.

In cases of revitalization or rehabilitation, the family may be offered a temporary relocation if allowed under Relocation Act provisions, and may be allowed to return to their unit, depending on contractual and legal obligations, once revitalization or rehabilitation is complete

12-II.C. ADVERSE ACTION

[24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)]
A PHA required transfer is an adverse action. As an adverse action, the transfer is subject to the requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, AHA may not take action on the transfer until the conclusion of the grievance process.

12-II.D. COST OF TRANSFER

AHA Policy
AHA will bear the reasonable costs of transfers that AHA requires, except that residents will be required to bear the cost of occupancy standards transfers.

The reasonable costs of transfers include the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

AHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, AHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

AHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to AHA's established moving allowance.

PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

HUD provides AHA with discretion to consider transfer requests from tenants. The only requests that AHA is required to consider are requests for reasonable accommodation. All other transfer requests are at the discretion of AHA. To avoid administrative costs and burdens, this policy limits the types of requests that will be considered by AHA.

Some transfers that are requested by tenants should be treated as higher priorities than others due to the more urgent need for the transfer.

12-III.B. TYPES OF RESIDENT REQUESTED TRANSFERS

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AHA Policy
The types of requests for transfers that AHA will consider are limited to requests for transfers to alleviate a serious or life threatening medical condition, transfers due to a threat of physical harm or criminal activity, reasonable accommodation, transfers to a different unit size as long as the family qualifies for the unit according to AHA's occupancy standards, and transfers to a location closer to employment. No other transfer requests will be considered by AHA.

AHA will consider the following as high priority transfer requests:

When a transfer is needed to alleviate verified medical problems of a serious or life-threatening nature

When there has been a verified threat of physical harm or criminal activity. Such circumstances may, at AHA's discretion, include an assessment by law enforcement indicating that a family member is the actual or potential victim of a criminal attack, retaliation for testimony, a hate crime, or domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. For instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the threat may also be established through documentation outlined in section 16-VII.D, or by any proof accepted by the PHA.

When a family requests a transfer as a reasonable accommodation. Examples of a reasonable accommodation transfer include, but are not limited to, a transfer to a first floor unit for a person with mobility impairment, or a transfer to a unit with accessible features

AHA will consider the following as regular priority transfer requests:

When a family requests a larger bedroom size unit even though the family does not meet AHA's definition of overcrowded, as long as the family meets AHA's occupancy standards for the requested size unit

When the head of household or spouse is employed 25 miles or more from the public housing unit, has no reliable transportation, and public transportation is not adequate

Transfers requested by the tenant are considered optional for the tenant.

12-III.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER

Transferring residents do not have to meet the admission eligibility requirements pertaining to income or preference. However, AHA may establish other standards for considering a transfer request [PH Occ GB, p. 150].

AHA Policy
Except where reasonable accommodation is being requested, AHA will only consider transfer requests from residents that meet the following requirements:

Have not engaged in criminal activity that threatens the health and safety or residents and staff

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Owe no back rent or other charges, or have a pattern of late payment

Have no housekeeping lease violations or history of damaging property

Can get utilities turned on in the name of the head of household (applicable only to properties with tenant-paid utilities)

A resident with housekeeping standards violations will not be transferred until the resident passes a follow-up housekeeping inspection.

Exceptions to the good record requirement may be made when it is to AHA's advantage to make the transfer. Exceptions may also be made when AHA determines that a transfer is necessary to protect the health or safety of a resident who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who provides documentation of abuse in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

If a family requested to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy guidelines, the family will not be eligible to transfer to a larger size unit for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a change in family size or composition, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.

12-III.D. SECURITY DEPOSITS

AHA Policy
When a family transfers from one unit to another, AHA will transfer their security deposit to the new unit. The tenant will be billed for any maintenance or others charges due for the "old" unit.

12-III.E. COST OF TRANSFER

AHA must pay moving expenses to transfer a resident with a disability to an accessible unit as an accommodation for the resident's disability [Notice PIH 2010-26].

AHA Policy
The resident will bear all of the costs of transfer s/he requests. However, AHA will bear the transfer costs when the transfer is done as a reasonable accommodation.

12-III.F. HANDLING OF REQUESTS

AHA Policy
Residents requesting a transfer to another unit or development will be required to submit a written request for transfer.

In case of a reasonable accommodation transfer, AHA will encourage the resident to make the request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, AHA will

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consider the transfer request any time the resident indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

AHA will respond by approving the transfer and putting the family on the transfer list, by denying the transfer, or by requiring more information or documentation from the family, such as documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

If the family does not meet the "good record" requirements under Section 12-III.C., the manager will address the problem and, until resolved, the request for transfer will be denied.

AHA will respond within 30 calendar days of the submission of the family's request. If AHA denies the request for transfer, the family will be informed of its grievance rights.

PART IV: TRANSFER PROCESSING

12-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Generally, families who request a transfer should be placed on a transfer list and processed in a consistent and appropriate order. The transfer process must be clearly auditable to ensure that residents do not experience inequitable treatment.

12-IV.B. TRANSFER LIST

AHA Policy
AHA will maintain a centralized transfer list to ensure that transfers are processed in the correct order and that procedures are uniform across all properties.

Emergency transfers will not automatically go on the transfer list. Instead emergency transfers will be handled immediately, on a case by case basis. If the emergency cannot be resolved by a temporary accommodation, and the resident requires a permanent transfer, the family will be placed at the top of the transfer list.

Transfers will be processed in the following order:

1. Emergency transfers (hazardous maintenance conditions)
2. High-priority transfers (verified medical condition, threat of harm or criminal activity, and reasonable accommodation)
3. Transfers to make accessible units available
4. Demolition, renovation, etc.
5. Occupancy standards
6. Other AHA-required transfers
7. Other tenant-requested transfers

Within each category, transfers will be processed in order of the date a family was placed on the transfer list, starting with the earliest date.

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With the approval of the executive director, AHA may, on a case-by-case basis, transfer a family without regard to its placement on the transfer list in order to address the immediate need of a family in crisis.

Demolition and renovation transfers will gain the highest priority as necessary to allow AHA to meet the demolition or renovation schedule.

Emergency Transfers will take precedence over waiting list admissions.

12-IV.C. TRANSFER OFFER POLICY

AHA Policy
Residents will receive one offer of a transfer.

When the transfer is required by AHA, the refusal of that offer without good cause will result in lease termination.

When the transfer has been requested by the resident, the refusal of that offer without good cause will result in the removal of the family from the transfer list. In such cases, the family must wait six months to reapply for another transfer.

12-IV.D. GOOD CAUSE FOR UNIT REFUSAL

AHA Policy
Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

The family demonstrates to AHA's satisfaction that accepting the unit offer will require an adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.

The family demonstrates to AHA's satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health, or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders, other court orders, risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency, or documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption.

A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.

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The unit is inappropriate for the applicant's disabilities, or the family does not need the accessible features in the unit offered and does not want to be subject to a 30-day notice to move.

The unit has lead-based paint and the family includes children under the age of six.

AHA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

12-IV.E. DECONCENTRATION

AHA Policy
If subject to deconcentration requirements, AHA will consider its deconcentration goals when transfer units are offered. When feasible, families above the Established Income Range will be offered a unit in a development that is below the Established Income Range, and vice versa, to achieve AHA's deconcentration goals. A deconcentration offer will be considered a "bonus" offer; that is, if a resident refuses a deconcentration offer, the resident will receive one additional transfer offer.

12-IV.F. REEXAMINATION POLICIES FOR TRANSFERS

AHA Policy
The reexamination date will be changed to the first of the month in which the transfer took place.

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Chapter 13 – LEASE TERMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Either party to the dwelling lease agreement may terminate the lease in accordance with the terms of the lease. A public housing lease is different from a private dwelling lease in that the family's rental assistance is tied to their tenancy. When the family moves from their public housing unit, they lose their rental assistance. Therefore, there are additional safeguards to protect the family's tenancy in public housing.

Likewise, there are safeguards to protect HUD's interest in the public housing program. AHA has the authority to terminate the lease because of the family's failure to comply with HUD regulations, for serious or repeated violations of the terms of the lease, and for other good cause. HUD regulations also specify when termination of the lease is mandatory by AHA.

When determining PHA policy on terminations of the lease, AHA must consider state and local landlord-tenant laws in the area where the PHA is located. Such laws vary from one location to another, and these variances may be either more or less restrictive than federal law or HUD regulation.

This chapter presents the policies that govern voluntary termination of the lease by the family and the mandatory and voluntary termination of the lease by AHA. It is presented in four parts:

Part I: Termination by Tenant. This part discusses AHA requirements for voluntary termination of the lease by the family.

Part II: Termination by PHA - Mandatory. This part describes circumstances when termination of the lease by AHA is mandatory. This part also explains nonrenewal of the lease for noncompliance with community service requirements.

Part III: Termination by PHA – Other Authorized Reasons. This part describes AHA's options for lease termination that are not mandated by HUD regulation but for which HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate. For some of these options HUD requires AHA to establish policies and lease provisions for termination, but termination is not mandatory. For other options the PHA has full discretion whether to consider the options as just cause to terminate as long as AHA policies are reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and do not violate state or local landlord-tenant law. This part also discusses the alternatives that AHA may consider in lieu of termination, and the criteria AHA will use when deciding what actions to take.

Part IV: Notification Requirements. This part presents the federal requirements for disclosure of criminal records to the family prior to termination, the HUD requirements AHA policies regarding the timing and content of written notices for lease termination and eviction, and notification of the post office when eviction is due to criminal activity. This part also discusses record keeping related to lease termination.

PART I: TERMINATION BY TENANT

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13-I.A. TENANT CHOOSES TO TERMINATE THE LEASE

[24 CFR 966.4(k)(1)(ii) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(1)]
The family may terminate the lease at any time, for any reason, by following the notification procedures as outlined in the lease. Such notice must be in writing and delivered to the property site office, AHA central office or sent by pre-paid first-class mail, properly addressed.

AHA Policy
If a family desires to move and terminate their tenancy with AHA, they must give at least 30 days advance written notice prior to the *periodic rental date specified in their lease to AHA of their intent to vacate. When a family must give less than 30 days' notice due to circumstances beyond their control AHA, at its discretion, may waive the 30 day requirement.

The notice of lease termination must be signed by the head of household, spouse, or cohead.

***periodic rental date is the date the rent is due. At AHA rent is due on the first (1) of the month therefore the thirty day notice must be received on or before the first of the month to be considered a full thirty days.**

PART II: TERMINATION BY AHA – MANDATORY

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires mandatory termination of the lease for certain actions or inactions of the family. There are other actions or inactions of the family that constitute grounds for lease termination, but the lease termination is not mandatory. AHA must establish policies for termination of the lease in these cases where termination is optional for AHA.

For those tenant actions or failures to act where HUD requires termination, the PHA has no such option. In those cases, the family's lease must be terminated. This part describes situations in which HUD requires the PHA to terminate the lease.

13-II.B. FAILURE TO PROVIDE CONSENT

[24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b)]
AHA must terminate the lease if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form s/he is required to sign for any reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

13-II.C. FAILURE TO DOCUMENT CITIZENSHIP

24 CFR 5.514(c) and (d) and 24 CFR 960.259(a)]
AHA must terminate the lease if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member's citizenship or immigration status; (2) a family submits evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in a timely manner, but United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of the family, resulting in no eligible family members; or (3) a family

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member, as determined by AHA, has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside (on a permanent basis) in the unit. For (3), such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months. This does not apply to ineligible noncitizens already in the household where the family's assistance has been prorated.
See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation requirements.

13-II.D. FAILURE TO DISCLOSE AND DOCUMENT SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

[24 CFR 5.218(c), 24 CFR 960.259(a)(3), Notice PIH 2012-10]
AHA must terminate assistance if a participant family fails to disclose the complete and accurate social security numbers of each household member and the documentation necessary to verify each social security number.

However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and AHA determines that the family's failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside of the family's control, AHA may defer the family's termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date AHA determined the family to be noncompliant.

AHA Policy
AHA will defer the family's termination and provide the family with the opportunity to comply with the requirement for a period of 90 calendar days for circumstances beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency, if there is a reasonable likelihood that the participant will be able to disclose an SSN by the deadline.

See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation and certification requirements.

13-II.E. FAILURE TO ACCEPT AHA'S OFFER OF A LEASE REVISION

[24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(E)]
AHA must terminate the lease if the family fails to accept AHA's offer of a lease revision to an existing lease, provided AHA has done the following:

- The revision is on a form adopted by AHA in accordance with 24 CFR 966.3 pertaining to requirements for notice to tenants and resident organizations and their opportunity to present comments.
- AHA has made written notice of the offer of the revision at least 60 calendar days before the lease revision is scheduled to take effect.
- AHA has specified in the offer a reasonable time limit within that period for acceptance by the family.

See Chapter 8 for information pertaining to AHA policies for offering lease revisions.

13-II.F. METHAMPHETAMINE CONVICTION

[24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(A)]

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AHA must immediately terminate the lease if AHA determines that any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally-assisted housing.
See Part 13-III.B. below for the HUD definition of premises.

13-II.G. LIFETIME REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

[Notice PIH 2012-28]
Should AHA discover that a member of an assisted household was subject to a lifetime registration requirement at admission and was erroneously admitted after June 25, 2001, AHA must immediately terminate assistance for the household member.

In this situation, AHA must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, AHA must terminate assistance for the household as well as the lease.

13-II.H. NONCOMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

[24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)(2)(ii) and (c)]
AHA is prohibited from renewing the lease at the end of the 12 month lease term when the family fails to comply with the community service requirements as described in Chapter 11.

13-II.I. DEATH OF A SOLE FAMILY MEMBER

[Notice PIH 2012-4]
AHA must immediately terminate the lease following the death of the sole family member.

PART III: TERMINATION BY AHA – OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS

13-III.A. OVERVIEW

Besides requiring PHAs to terminate the lease under the circumstances described in Part II, HUD requires AHA to establish provisions in the lease for termination pertaining to certain criminal activity, alcohol abuse, and certain household obligations stated in the regulations. While these provisions for lease termination must be in the lease agreement, HUD does not require PHAs to terminate for such violations in all cases. AHA has the discretion to consider circumstances surrounding the violation or, in applicable situations, whether the offending household member has entered or completed rehabilitation, and AHA may, as an alternative to termination, require the exclusion of the culpable household member. AHA must adopt policies concerning the use of these options.

In addition, HUD authorizes AHA to terminate the lease for other grounds, but for only those grounds that constitute serious or repeated violations of material terms of the lease or for other good cause. AHA must develop policies pertaining to what constitutes serious or repeated lease violations, and other good cause, based upon the content of the AHA lease. In the development of the terms of the lease, AHA must consider the limitations imposed by state and local landlord-tenant law, as well as HUD regulations and federal statutes. Because of variations in state and local

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landlord-tenant law, and because HUD affords PHAs wide discretion in some areas, a broad range of policies could be acceptable.

AHA also has the option to terminate the tenancies of certain over income familes.

AHA may consider alternatives to termination and must establish policies describing the criteria AHA will use when deciding what action to take, the types of evidence that will be acceptable, and the steps AHA must take when terminating a family's lease.

13-III.B. MANDATORY LEASE PROVISIONS

[24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)]
This section addresses provisions for lease termination that must be included in the lease agreement according to HUD regulations. Although the provisions are required, HUD does not require PHAs to terminate for such violations in all cases, therefore AHA policies are needed.

Definitions [24 CFR 5.100]
The following definitions will be used for this and other parts of this chapter:
Affiliated individual is defined in section 16-VII.B.

Covered person means a tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control.

Dating violence is defined in section 16-VII.B.

Domestic violence is defined in section 16-VII.B.

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802].

Drug-related criminal activity means the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with the intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

Guest means a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Household means the family and PHA-approved live-in aide. The term household also includes foster children and/or foster adults that have been approved to reside in the unit [HUD-50058, Instruction Booklet, p. 65].

Other person under the tenant's control means that the person, although not staying as a guest in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial purposes is not under the tenant's control.

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Premises means the building or complex or development in which the public or assisted housing dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Sexual assault is defined in section 16-VII.B.

Stalking is defined in section 16-VII.B.

Violent criminal activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

Drug Crime On or Off the Premises [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]
The lease must provide that drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by the tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, or any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control is grounds for termination.

AHA Policy
AHA will terminate the lease for drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by any tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, and any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control.

AHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the drug-related criminal activity.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. If, in the arrest record, the criminal activity was conducted on Albuquerque Housing Authority property, termination may begin in accordance with the New Mexico Owner Resident Relations Act.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, AHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Illegal Use of a Drug [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]
The lease must provide that AHA may evict a family when AHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

AHA Policy
AHA will terminate the lease when AHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or AHA determines that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of illegal drug use means more than one incident of any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

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AHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. If, in the arrest record, the criminal activity was conducted on Albuquerque Housing Authority property, termination may begin in accordance with the New Mexico Owner Resident Relations Act.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, AHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, AHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Threat to Other Residents [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(ii)(A)]

The lease must provide that any criminal activity by a covered person that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including AHA management staff or staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is grounds for termination of tenancy.

AHA Policy

AHA will terminate the lease when a covered person engages in any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including AHA management staff or staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

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

AHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the criminal activity.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. If, in the arrest record, the criminal activity was conducted on Albuquerque Housing Authority property, termination may begin in accordance with the New Mexico Owner Resident Relations Act.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, AHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, AHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Alcohol Abuse [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(A)]

PHAs must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if AHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

AHA Policy

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AHA will terminate the lease if AHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of such alcohol abuse means more than one incident of any such abuse of alcohol during the previous six months.

AHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the abuse of alcohol.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. If, in the arrest record, the criminal activity was conducted on Albuquerque Housing Authority property, termination may begin in accordance with the New Mexico Owner Resident Relations Act.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, AHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Furnishing False or Misleading Information Concerning Illegal Drug Use or Alcohol Abuse or Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(B)]

AHA must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if AHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

AHA Policy

AHA will terminate the lease if AHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

AHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol, and any records or other documentation (or lack of records or documentation) supporting claims of rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, AHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, AHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Other Serious or Repeated Violations of Material Terms of the Lease – Mandatory Lease Provisions [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(i) and 24 CFR 966.4(f)]

HUD regulations require certain tenant obligations to be incorporated into the lease. Violations of such regulatory obligations are considered to be serious or repeated violations of the lease and grounds for termination. Incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence or stalking [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

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AHA Policy
AHA will terminate the lease for the following violations of tenant obligations under the lease:

Failure to make payments due under the lease, including nonpayment of rent (see Chapter 8 for details pertaining to lease requirements for payments due);

Repeated late payment of rent or other charges. Four late payments within a 12 month period shall constitute a repeated late payment.

Failure to fulfill the following household obligations:

Not to assign the lease or to sublease the dwelling unit. Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.

Not to provide accommodations for boarders or lodgers

To use the dwelling unit solely as a private dwelling for the tenant and the tenant's household as identified in the lease, and not to use or permit its use for any other purpose

To abide by necessary and reasonable regulations promulgated by AHA for the benefit and well-being of the housing development and the tenants which shall be posted in the project office and incorporated by reference in the lease

To comply with all obligations imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety

To keep the dwelling unit and such other areas as may be assigned to the tenant for the tenant's exclusive use in a clean and safe condition

To dispose of all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste from the dwelling unit in a sanitary and safe manner

To use only in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other facilities and appurtenances including elevators

To refrain from, and to cause the household and guests to refrain from destroying, defacing, damaging, or removing any part of the dwelling unit or project

To pay reasonable charges (other than for normal wear and tear) for the repair of damages to the dwelling unit, or to the project (including damages to project buildings, facilities or common areas) caused by the tenant, a member of the household or a guest

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To act, and cause household members or guests to act, in a manner which will not disturb other residents' peaceful enjoyment of their accommodations and will be conducive to maintaining the project in a decent, safe and sanitary condition

In making its decision to terminate the lease, AHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, AHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

13-III.C. OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS FOR TERMINATION

[24 CFR 966.4(l)(2) and (5)(ii)(B)]
HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate the lease for reasons other than those described in the previous sections. These reasons are referred to as "other good cause."

Other Good Cause [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(B) and (C)]
HUD regulations state that AHA may terminate tenancy for other good cause. The regulations provide a few examples of other good cause, but do not limit AHA to only those examples. The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 explicitly prohibits PHAs from considering incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as "other good cause" for terminating the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights of the victim or threatened victim of such violence [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

AHA Policy
AHA will terminate the lease for the following reasons.
Fugitive Felon or Parole Violator. If a tenant is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for a crime, or attempt to commit a crime, that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or that, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

Persons subject to sex offender registration requirement. If any member of the household has, during their current public housing tenancy, become subject to a registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

Discovery of facts after admission to the program that would have made the tenant ineligible

Discovery of material false statements or fraud by the tenant in connection with an application for assistance or with a reexamination of income

Failure to furnish such information and certifications regarding family composition and income as may be necessary for AHA to make determinations with respect to rent, eligibility, and the appropriateness of the dwelling unit size

Failure to transfer to an appropriate size dwelling unit based on family composition, upon appropriate notice by AHA that such a dwelling unit is available

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Failure to permit access to the unit by AHA after proper advance notification for the purpose of performing routine inspections and maintenance, for making improvements or repairs, or to show the dwelling unit for re-leasing, or without advance notice if there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists

Failure to promptly inform AHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. In such a case, promptly means within 10 business days of the event.

Failure to abide by the provisions of AHA pet policy

If the family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with AHA

If a family member has violated federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

If a household member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward AHA personnel.

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

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

In making its decision to terminate the lease, AHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

A family may not receive the benefit of Public Housing tenant-based assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

- HCV Indian housing assistance;
- Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
- Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
- Section 101 rent supplements;
- Section 236 rental assistance payments;
- Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
- Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the
- Rural Development Administration);
- Any local or State rent subsidy;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities; (11) Section 202 projects for
- Non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or

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- Any other duplicative federal, State, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, 'housing subsidy' does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

Family Absence from Unit [24 CFR 982.551(i)]
It is reasonable that the family may be absent from the public housing unit for brief periods.. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.

AHA Policy
The family must supply any information or certification requested by AHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any AHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with AHA for this purpose.

The family must promptly notify AHA when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 calendar days. In such a case promptly means within 10 business days of the start of the extended absence.

If a family is absent from the public housing unit for more than 180 consecutive days, and the family does not adequately verify that they are living in the unit, AHA will terminate the lease for other good cause.

Abandonment of the unit. If the family appears to have vacated the unit without giving proper notice, AHA will follow the New Mexico Owner/Resident Relations Act before taking possession of the unit. If necessary, AHA will secure the unit immediately during the 7-Day Notice of Abandonment to prevent vandalism and other criminal activity.

Over-Income Families [24 CFR 960.261; FR Notice 7/26/18
The Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA) of 2016 placed an income limitation on public housing tenancies. The over-income requirement states that after a family's income has exceeded 120 percent of area median income (AMI) (or a different limitation established by the secretary) for two consecutive years, the PHA must either terminate the family's tenancy within six months of the determination, or charge the family a monthly rent that is the higher of the applicable fair market rent (FMR) or the amount of monthly subsidy for the unit, including amounts from the operating and capital funds, as determined by regulations.

PHAs also have discretion, under 24 CFR 960.261, to adopt policies allowing termination of tenancy for families whose income exceeds the limit for program eligibility. Such policies would exempt families participating in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program or currently receiving the earned income disallowance.

AHA Policy

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At annual or interim reexamination, if a family's income exceeds the applicable over-income limit, the PHA will document the family file and begin tracking the family's over-income status.

If one year after the applicable annual or interim reexamination the family's income continues to exceed the applicable over-income limit, the PHA will notify the family in writing that their income has exceeded the over-income limit for one year, and that if the family continues to be over-income for 12 consecutive months, the family will be subject to the PHA's over-income policies.

If two years after the applicable annual or interim reexamination the family's income continues to exceed the applicable over-income limit, the PHA will charge the family a rent that is the higher of the applicable fair market rent (FMR) or the amount of monthly subsidy for the unit. The PHA will notify the family in writing of their new rent amount. The new rent amount will be effective 30 days after the PHA's written notice to the family.

If, at any time, an over-income family experiences a decrease in income, the family may request an interim redetermination of rent in accordance with PHA policy. If, as a result, the previously over-income family is now below the over-income limit, the family is no longer subject to over-income provisions as of the effective date of the recertification. The PHA will notify the family in writing that over-income policies no longer apply to them. If the family's income later exceeds the over-income limit again, the family is entitled to a new two-year grace period.

The PHA will begin tracking over-income families once these policies have been adopted, but no later than March 24, 2019.

AHA will not evict or terminate the tenancies of families whose income exceeds the income limit for program eligibility as described at 24 CFR 960.261.

13-III.D. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF TENANCY

Exclusion of Culpable Household Member [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(C)]
As an alternative to termination of the lease for criminal activity or alcohol abuse HUD provides that the PHA may consider exclusion of the culpable household member. Such an alternative can be used for any other reason where such a solution appears viable in accordance with AHA policy.

Additionally, under the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, the PHA may bifurcate a lease in order to terminate the tenancy of an individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant of a unit and engages in criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

AHA Policy
AHA will consider requiring the tenant to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

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As a condition of the family's continued occupancy, the head of household must certify that the culpable household member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former household member's current address upon AHA request.

Repayment of Family Debts

AHA Policy
If a family owes amounts to AHA, as a condition of continued occupancy, AHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from AHA of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

13-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE TENANCY

A PHA that has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so, except as explained in Part II of this chapter, and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision.

Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]
For criminal activity, HUD permits AHA to terminate the lease if a preponderance of the evidence indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted, and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction.

AHA Policy
AHA will use the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all termination decisions.

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

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(B)]
Although it is required that certain lease provisions exist for criminal activity and alcohol abuse, HUD provides that AHA may consider all circumstances relevant to a particular case in order to determine whether or not to terminate the lease.
Such relevant circumstances can also be considered when terminating the lease for any other reason.

AHA Policy
AHA will consider the following facts and circumstances before deciding whether to terminate the lease for any of the HUD required lease provisions or for any other reasons:

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

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The extent of participation or culpability of the leaseholder, or other household members, in the offending action, including whether the culpable member is a minor, a person with disabilities, or (as discussed further in section 13-III.F) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking

The effects that the eviction will have on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act

The effect on the community of the termination, or of AHA's failure to terminate the tenancy

The effect of AHA's decision on the integrity of the public housing program

The demand for housing by eligible families who will adhere to lease responsibilities

The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and whether they have taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action

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

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

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

Whether criminal charges were filed

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

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

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

In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the underpaid rent and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family

Consideration of Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(D)]

HUD authorizes PHAs to take into consideration whether a household member who had used illegal drugs or abused alcohol and is no longer engaging in such use or abuse is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

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AHA Policy
In determining whether to terminate the lease for illegal drug use or a pattern of illegal drug use, or for abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol, by a household member who is no longer engaging in such use or abuse, AHA will consider whether such household member has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

For this purpose AHA will require the tenant to submit evidence of the household member's successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 966.7]
If the family includes a person with disabilities, AHA's decision to terminate the family's lease is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

AHA Policy
If a family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for a proposed termination of lease, AHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, AHA will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. AHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed lease termination. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

Nondiscrimination Limitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(F)]
AHA's eviction actions will be consistent with fair housing and equal opportunity provisions of 24 CFR 5.105.

13-III.F. TERMINATIONS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

This section addresses the protections against termination of tenancy that the Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) provides for public housing residents who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. For general VAWA requirements and PHA policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality, see section 16-VII of this ACOP, where definitions of key VAWA terms are also located.

VAWA Protections against Termination [24 CFR 5.2005(c)]
VAWA provides that no person may deny assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights to public housing to a tenant solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is engaged in by a member of the household of the tenant or any guest or other person under the control of the tenant, if the tenant or affiliated individual is the victim or threatened victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking [FR Notice 8/6/13]

VAWA further provides that incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may not be construed either as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence or as good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1), FR Notice 8/6/13].

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Limits on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(d) and (e), FR Notice 8/6/13]
While VAWA prohibits a PHA from using domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as the cause for a termination or eviction action against a public housing tenant who is the victim of the abuse, the protections it provides are not absolute. Specifically:

- VAWA does not limit a PHA's otherwise available authority to terminate assistance to or evict a victim for lease violations not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking providing that the PHA does not subject the victim to a more demanding standard than the standard to which it holds other tenants.
- VAWA does not limit a PHA's authority to terminate the tenancy of any public housing tenant if the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if that tenant's tenancy is not terminated.

HUD regulations define actual and imminent threat to mean words, gestures, actions, or other indicators of a physical threat that (a) is real, (b) would occur within an immediate time frame, and (c) could result in death or serious bodily harm [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2) and (e)]. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include:

- The duration of the risk
- The nature and severity of the potential harm
- The likelihood that the potential harm will occur
- The length of time before the potential harm would occur [24 CFR 5.2005(e)]

Even when a victim poses an actual and imminent threat, however, HUD regulations authorize a PHA to terminate the victim's assistance "only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat, including but not limited to transferring the victim to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, contacting law enforcement to increase police presence or develop other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat" [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3)]. Additionally, HUD regulations state that restrictions "predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes, but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents" [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3)].

AHA Policy
In determining whether a public housing tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, AHA will consider the following, and any other relevant, factors:

Whether the threat is toward an employee or tenant other than the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking

Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat

Whether the threat is likely to happen within a short period of time

Whether the threat to other tenants or employees can be eliminated in some other way, such as by helping the victim relocate to a confidential location, transferring the

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victim to another unit, or seeking a legal remedy to prevent the perpetrator from acting on the threat

If the tenant wishes to contest AHA's determination that he or she is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees, the tenant may do so as part of the grievance hearing or in a court proceeding.

Documentation of Abuse [24 CFR 5.2007]

AHA Policy
When an individual facing termination of tenancy for reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking claims protection under VAWA, AHA will request in writing that the individual provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with the policies in section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

AHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the individual will suffice. In such cases AHA will document the waiver in the individual's file.

Terminating or Evicting a Perpetrator of Domestic Violence
Although VAWA provides protection from termination for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide such protection for perpetrators. In fact, VAWA gives the PHA the explicit authority to bifurcate a lease, or remove a household member from a lease, "in order to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing and who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against an affiliated individual or other individual, without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing a victim of such criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing" [FR Notice 8/6/13]. Moreover, HUD regulations impose on the PHA the obligation to consider lease bifurcation in any circumstances involving domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking [24 CFR 966.4(e)(9)].

Specific lease language affirming the PHA's authority to bifurcate a lease is not necessary, and the authority supersedes any local, state, or federal law to the contrary. However, if AHA chooses to exercise its authority to bifurcate a lease, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law for eviction, lease termination, or termination of assistance. This means that AHA must follow the same rules when terminating or evicting an individual as it would when terminating or evicting an entire family [FR Notice 3/16/07]. However, perpetrators should be given no more than 30 days' notice of termination in most cases [Notice PIH 2017-08].

AHA Policy
AHA will bifurcate a family's lease and terminate the tenancy of a family member if AHA determines that the family member has committed criminal acts of physical violence against other family members or others. This action will not affect the tenancy or program assistance of the remaining, nonculpable family members.

In making its decision, AHA will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a signed certification ((form HUD-5382or other documentation of abuse submitted to AHA by the victim in accordance with this section and section 16-VII.D. AHA will also consider

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the factors in section 13.III.E. Upon such consideration, AHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to bifurcate the lease and terminate the tenancy of the culpable family member.

If AHA does bifurcate the lease and terminate the tenancy of the culpable family member, it will do so in accordance with the lease, applicable law, and the policies in this ACOP. If the person removed from the lease was the only tenant eligible to receive assistance, the PHA must provide any remaining tenant a chance to establish eligibility for the unit. If the remaining tenant cannot do so, the PHA must provide the tenant reasonable time to find new housing or to establish eligibility for another housing program covered by VAWA 2013.

PART IV: NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, EVICTION PROCEDURES AND RECORD KEEPING

13-IV.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations specify the requirements for the notice that must be provided prior to lease termination. This part discusses those requirements and the specific requirements that precede and follow termination for certain criminal activities which are addressed in the regulations. This part also discusses specific requirements pertaining to the actual eviction of families and record keeping.

13-IV.B. CONDUCTING CRIMINAL RECORDS CHECKS

[24 CFR 5.903(e)(ii) and 24 CFR 960.259]
HUD authorizes PHAs to conduct criminal records checks on public housing residents for lease enforcement and eviction. AHA policy determines when AHA will conduct such checks.

AHA Policy
AHA will conduct criminal records checks when it has come to the attention of AHA, either from local law enforcement or by other means, that an individual has engaged in the destruction of property, engaged in violent activity against another person, or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents. Such checks will also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration records on an annual basis.

AHA may not pass along to the tenant the costs of a criminal records check.

13-IV.C. DISCLOSURE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS TO FAMILY

[24 CFR 5.903(f), 24 CFR 5.905(d) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iv)]
In conducting criminal records checks, if AHA uses the authority of 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905 to obtain such information, certain protections must be afforded the tenant before any adverse action is taken. In such cases if AHA obtains criminal records information from a state or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime, or is subject to a sex offender registration requirement, relevant to lease enforcement or eviction, AHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of such

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information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

AHA Policy

In all cases where criminal record or sex offender registration information would result in lease enforcement or eviction, AHA will notify the household in writing of the proposed adverse action and will provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

The family will be given 10 business days from the date of the AHA notice, to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact AHA to dispute the information within that 10 business day period, AHA will proceed with the termination action.

Should the tenant not exercise their right to dispute prior to any adverse action, the tenant still has the right to dispute in the grievance hearing or court trial.

13-IV.D. LEASE TERMINATION NOTICE

[24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)]

Form, Delivery, and Content of the Notice

Notices of lease termination must be in writing. The notice must state the specific grounds for termination, the date the termination will take place, the resident's right to reply to the termination notice, and their right to examine AHA documents directly relevant to the termination or eviction. If AHA does not make the documents available for examination upon request by the tenant, AHA may not proceed with the eviction [24 CFR 996.4(m)].

When AHA is required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing, the notice must also inform the resident of their right to request a hearing in accordance with AHA's grievance procedure. In these cases, the tenancy shall not terminate until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired and the grievance procedure has been completed.

When AHA is not required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing because HUD has made a due process determination and the lease termination is for criminal activity that threatens health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment or for drug-related criminal activity, the notice of lease termination must state that the tenant is not entitled to a grievance hearing on the termination. It must specify the judicial eviction procedure to be used by AHA for eviction of the tenant, and state that HUD has determined that the eviction procedure provides the opportunity for a hearing in court that contains the basic elements of due process as defined in HUD regulations. The notice must also state whether the eviction is for a criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of AHA, or for a drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.

AHA Policy

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AHA will attempt to deliver notices of lease termination directly to the tenant or an adult member of the household. If such attempt fails, the notice will be sent by first-class mail the same day.

All notices of lease termination will include information about the protection against termination provided by the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (see section 16 VII.C). AHA will also include a copy of the form HUD-53820066 and a notice of VAWA rights to accompany the termination notice. Any tenant who claims that the cause for termination involves (a) criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others or (b) incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking of which the tenant or affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim will be given the opportunity to provide documentation in accordance with the policies in sections 13 III.F and 16-VII.D.

Timing of the Notice [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(i)]
AHA must give written notice of lease termination of:

- 14 calendar days in the case of failure to pay rent
- A reasonable period of time considering the seriousness of the situation (but not to exceed 30 calendar days) as per NMSA 3 days,
  If the health or safety of other residents, AHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened
  If any member of the household has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity
  If any member of the household has been convicted of a felony
- 30 calendar days in any other case, except that if a state or local law allows a shorter notice period, such shorter period shall apply

AHA Policy
AHA will give written notice of 14 calendar days for nonpayment of rent. For all other lease terminations AHA will give 30 days' written notice or, if state or local law allows less than 30 days, such shorter notice will be given.

The Notice to Vacate that may be required under state or local law may be combined with or run concurrently with the notice of lease termination.

Notice of Nonrenewal Due to Community Service Noncompliance [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)]
When AHA finds that a family is in noncompliance with the community service requirement, the tenant and any other noncompliant resident must be notified in writing of this determination. Notices of noncompliance will be issued in accordance with the requirements and policies in Section 11-I.E.

AHA Policy
If after receiving a notice of initial noncompliance the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice within the required timeframe, a termination notice will be issued in accordance with the policies above.

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If a family agreed to cure initial noncompliance by signing an agreement, and is still in noncompliance after being provided the 12-month opportunity to cure, the family will be issued a notice of continued noncompliance. The notice of continued noncompliance will be sent in accordance with the policies in Section 11-I.E. and will also serve as the notice of termination of tenancy.

Notice of Termination Based on Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.514 (c) and (d)]
In cases where termination of tenancy is based on citizenship status, HUD requires the notice of termination to contain additional information. In addition to advising the family of the reasons their assistance is being terminated, the notice must also advise the family of any of the following that apply: the family's eligibility for proration of assistance, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families, the family's right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal, and the family's right to request an informal hearing with AHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal. Please see Chapter 14 for the PHA's informal hearing procedures.

13-IV.E. EVICTION

[24 CFR 966.4(l)(4) and 966.4(m)]
Eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. AHA may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action, unless the law of the jurisdiction permits eviction by administrative action, after a due process administrative hearing, and without a court determination of the rights and liabilities of the parties.

AHA Policy
When a family does not vacate the unit after receipt of a termination notice, by the deadline given in the notice, AHA will follow state and local landlord-tenant law in filing an eviction action with the local court that has jurisdiction in such cases.

If the eviction action is finalized in court and the family remains in occupancy beyond the deadline to vacate given by the court, AHA will seek the assistance of the court to remove the family from the premises as per state and local law.

AHA may not proceed with an eviction action if AHA has not made available the documents to be used in the case against the family, and has not afforded the family the opportunity to examine and copy such documents in accordance with the provisions of 24 CFR 966.4(l)(3) and (m).

13-IV.F. NOTIFICATION TO POST OFFICE

[24CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iii)(B)]
When AHA evicts an individual or family for criminal activity, including drug-related criminal activity, AHA must notify the local post office serving the dwelling unit that the individual or family is no longer residing in the unit.

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13-IV.G. RECORD KEEPING

For more information concerning general record keeping, see Chapter 16.

AHA Policy

A written record of every termination and/or eviction will be maintained by AHA at the development where the family was residing or at the central office, and will contain the following information:

Name of resident, number and identification of unit occupied

Date of the notice of lease termination and any other notices required by state or local law; these notices may be on the same form and will run concurrently

Specific reason(s) for the notices, citing the lease section or provision that was violated, and other facts pertinent to the issuing of the notices described in detail (other than any criminal history reports obtained solely through the authorization provided in 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905)

Date and method of notifying the resident

Summaries of any conferences held with the resident including dates, names of conference participants, and conclusions

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Chapter 14 – GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses grievances and appeals pertaining to AHA actions or failures to act that adversely affect public housing applicants or residents. The policies are discussed in the following three parts:

Part I: Informal Hearings for Public Housing Applicants. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal hearings for public housing applicants.

Part II: Informal Hearings with Regard to Noncitizens. This part discusses informal hearings regarding citizenship status and where they differ from the requirements for general applicant and tenant grievances.

Part III: Grievance Procedures for Public Housing Residents. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for handling grievances for public housing residents.

Note that this chapter is not the PHA's grievance procedure. The grievance procedure is a document separate from the ACOP. This chapter of the ACOP provides the policies that drive the grievance procedure.

PART I: INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS

14-I.A. OVERVIEW

When AHA makes a decision that has a negative impact on an applicant family, the family is often entitled to appeal the decision. For applicants, the appeal takes the form of an informal hearing. HUD regulations do not provide a structure for or requirements regarding informal hearings for applicants (except with regard to citizenship status, to be covered in Part II). This part discusses AHA policies necessary to respond to applicant appeals through the informal hearing process.

14-I.B. INFORMAL HEARING PROCESS

[24 CFR 960.208(a) and PH Occ GB, p. 58]
Informal hearings are provided for public housing applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the public housing program, but is not yet a tenant in the program. Informal hearings are intended to provide a means for an applicant to dispute a determination of ineligibility for admission to a project [24 CFR 960.208(a)]. Applicants to public housing are not entitled to the same hearing process afforded tenants under the AHA grievance procedures [24 CFR 966.53(a) and PH Occ GB, p. 58].

Informal hearings provide applicants the opportunity to review the reasons for denial of admission and to present evidence to refute the grounds for denial.

Use of Informal Hearing Process
While AHA must offer the opportunity of an informal hearing to applicants who have been determined as ineligible for admission, AHA could make the informal hearing process available to applicants who wish to dispute other AHA actions that adversely affect them.

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AHA Policy
AHA will only offer informal hearings to applicants for the purpose of disputing denials of admission.

Notice of Denial [24 CFR 960.208(a)]
AHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying eligibility for admission. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for AHA decision, and must also state that the applicant may request an informal hearing to dispute the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal hearing.

When denying eligibility for admission, AHA must provide the family a notice of VAWA rights as well as the HUD VAWA self-certification form (form HUD-5382) in in accordance with the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and as outlined in 16-VII.C. The notice and self-certification form must accompany the written notification of the denial of eligibility determination.

Prior to notification of denial based on information obtained from criminal or sex offender registration records, the family, in some cases, must be given the opportunity to dispute the information in those records which would be the basis of the denial. See Section 3-III.G for details concerning this requirement.

Scheduling an Informal Hearing

AHA Policy
A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to AHA either in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 10 business days from the date of AHA's notification of denial of admission.

AHA will schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing within 10 business days of the family's request.

Conducting an Informal Hearing [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

AHA Policy
The informal hearing will be conducted by a person other than the one who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant will be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of AHA.

The person conducting the informal hearing will make a recommendation to AHA, but AHA is responsible for making the final decision as to whether admission should be granted or denied.

Informal Hearing Decision [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

AHA Policy

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AHA will notify the applicant of AHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

In rendering a decision, AHA will evaluate the following matters:

Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice

The validity of grounds for denial of admission. If the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations or in AHA policy, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned. See Chapter 3 for a detailed discussion of the grounds for applicant denial.

The validity of the evidence. AHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of admission. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, AHA will uphold the decision to deny admission.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, AHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal hearing in making the final decision whether to deny admission.

AHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed, with return receipt requested, within 10 business days of the informal hearing, to the applicant and his or her representative, if any.

If the informal hearing decision overturns the denial, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal hearing, the denial of admission will stand and the family will be so notified.

Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.7]
Persons with disabilities may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the informal hearing process and AHA must consider such accommodations. AHA must also consider reasonable accommodation requests pertaining to the reasons for denial if related to the person's disability. See Chapter 2 for more detail pertaining to reasonable accommodation requests.

PART II: INFORMAL HEARINGS WITH REGARD TO NONCITIZENS

14-II.A. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NONCITIZENS

[24 CFR 5.514]
Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. These special hearings are referred to in the regulations as informal hearings, but the requirements for such hearings are different from the informal hearings used to deny applicants for reasons other than immigration status.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

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(USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the PHA hearing is pending, but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing.

A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with the USCIS appeal process or the AHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]
As discussed in Chapters 3 and 13, the notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family of any of the following that apply:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated, and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a tenant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with AHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal.
- For applicants, assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but assistance may be delayed during the period of the informal hearing process.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]
When AHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, AHA must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 days from the date of the notification to request an appeal of the USCIS results. The request for appeal must be made by the family in writing directly to the USCIS. The family must provide AHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.

AHA Policy
AHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 10 business days of receiving the results.

The family must provide AHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 10 business days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.
The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to AHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies AHA of the decision, AHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

AHA Policy

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AHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 10 business days of receiving notice of the USCIS decision regarding the family's immigration status.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)]
After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, an applicant family may request that AHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of AHA notice of denial, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.
The informal hearing procedures for applicant families are described below.

Informal Hearing Officer
AHA must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

Evidence
The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of AHA pertaining to the family's eligibility status, or in the possession of the USCIS (as permitted by USCIS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing.

AHA Policy
The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of $.50 per page. The family must request discovery of AHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The family must be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible status. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.
The family must also be provided the opportunity to refute evidence relied upon by AHA, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information AHA relies.

Representation and Interpretive Services
The family is entitled to be represented by an attorney or other designee, at the family's expense, and to have such person make statements on the family's behalf.
The family is entitled to request an interpreter. AHA is obligated to provide a competent interpreter, free of charge, upon request. The family may also or instead provide its own interpreter, at the expense of the family.

Recording of the Hearing
The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. AHA may, but is not required to provide a transcript of the hearing.

AHA Policy
AHA will not provide a transcript of an audio taped informal hearing.

Hearing Decision

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AHA must provide the family with a written notice of the final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The notice must state the basis for the decision.

Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]
AHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to AHA by the family, or provided to AHA as part of the USCIS appeal or AHA informal hearing process:

- The application for assistance
- The form completed by the family for income reexamination
- Photocopies of any original documents, including original USCIS documents
- The signed verification consent form
- The USCIS verification results
- The request for a USCIS appeal
- The final USCIS determination
- The request for an informal hearing
- The final informal hearing decision

Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]
After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, a resident family may request that AHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of AHA notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for resident families whose tenancy is being terminated based on immigration status is the same as for any grievance under the grievance procedures for resident families found in Part III below.

PART III: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS

14-III.A. REQUIREMENTS

[24 CFR 966.52]
PHAs must have a grievance procedure in place through which residents of public housing are provided an opportunity to grieve any AHA action or failure to act involving the lease or AHA policies which adversely affect their rights, duties, welfare, or status. AHA must not only meet the minimal procedural due process requirements provided under the regulations, but must also meet any additional requirements imposed by local, state or federal law.

AHA grievance procedure must be included in, or incorporated by reference in, the lease.

AHA Policy
The AHA grievance procedure will be incorporated by reference in the tenant lease.

AHA must provide at least a 30 day notice to tenants and resident organizations setting forth proposed changes in the AHA grievance procedure, and provide an opportunity to present written

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comments. Comments submitted must be considered by AHA before adoption of any changes to the grievance procedure by AHA.

AHA Policy
Residents and resident organizations will have 30 calendar days from the date they are notified by AHA of any proposed changes in AHA grievance procedure, to submit written comments to AHA.

AHA must furnish a copy of the grievance procedure to each tenant and to resident organizations.

14-III.B. DEFINITIONS

[24 CFR 966.53; 24 CFR 966.51(a)(2)(i)]
There are several terms used by HUD with regard to public housing grievance procedures, which take on specific meanings different from their common usage. These terms are as follows:

- Grievance – any dispute which a tenant may have with respect to PHA action or failure to act in accordance with the individual tenant's lease or PHA regulations which adversely affect the individual tenant's rights, duties, welfare or status
- Complainant – any tenant whose grievance is presented to the PHA or at the project management office
- Due Process Determination – a determination by HUD that law of the jurisdiction requires that the tenant must be given the opportunity for a hearing in court which provides the basic elements of due process before eviction from the dwelling unit
- Expedited Grievance – a procedure established by the PHA for any grievance or termination that involves:
    - Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment or the PHA's public housing premises by other residents or employees of the PHA; or
    - Any drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises
- Elements of Due Process – an eviction action or a termination of tenancy in a state or local court in which the following procedural safeguards are required:
    - Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction
    - Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel
    - Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by the PHA including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have
    - A decision on the merits
- Hearing Officer/Panel – an impartial person or persons selected by the PHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of that person. The individual or individuals do not need legal training.
- Tenant – the adult person (or persons) (other than a live-in aide)
    - Who resides in the unit, and who executed the lease with the PHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or, if no such person now resides in the unit,
    - Who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit

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- Resident Organization – includes a resident management corporation

14-III.C. APPLICABILITY

[24 CFR 966.51]
Grievances could potentially address most aspects of AHA's operation. However, there are some situations for which the grievance procedure is not applicable.

The grievance procedure is applicable only to individual tenant issues relating to AHA. It is not applicable to disputes between tenants not involving AHA. Class grievances are not subject to the grievance procedure and the grievance procedure is not to be used as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes of AHA.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, AHA may exclude from the AHA grievance procedure any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of AHA
- Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises
- Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member

New Mexico is a due process determination state. These expedited grievance procedures are described in Section 14-III.E. below.

Since HUD has issued a due process determination, AHA may evict through the state/local judicial eviction procedures. In this case, AHA is not required to provide the opportunity for a hearing under AHA's grievance procedure as described above.

AHA Policy
AHA is located in a HUD-declared due process state. Therefore, AHA will not offer grievance hearings for lease terminations involving criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of AHA, for violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises or for any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member.

See Chapter 13 for related policies on the content of termination notices.

14-III.D. INFORMAL SETTLEMENT OF GRIEVANCE

[24 CFR 966.54]
HUD regulations state that any grievance must be personally presented, either orally or in writing, to AHA office so that the grievance may be discussed informally and settled without a hearing.

AHA Policy
AHA will accept requests for an informal settlement of a grievance either orally or in writing, to the AHA office within 10 business days of the grievable event. Within 10 business days of receipt of the request AHA will arrange a meeting with the tenant at a mutually agreeable time and confirm such meeting in writing to the tenant.

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If a tenant fails to attend the scheduled meeting without prior notice, AHA will reschedule the appointment only if the tenant can show good cause for failing to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family.

HUD regulations require that a summary of such discussion will be prepared within a reasonable time and one copy will be given to the tenant and one retained in AHA's tenant file.

The summary must specify the names of the participants, dates of meeting, the nature of the proposed disposition of the complaint and the specific reasons therefore, and will specify the procedures by which a hearing may be obtained if the complainant is not satisfied.

AHA Policy
AHA will prepare a summary of the informal settlement within 5 business days; one copy to be given to the tenant and one copy to be retained in AHA's tenant file.

For PHAs who have the option to establish an expedited grievance procedure, and who exercise this option, the informal settlement of grievances is not applicable to those grievances for which the expedited grievance procedure applies.

14-III.E. PROCEDURES TO OBTAIN A HEARING

Requests for Hearing and Failure to Request

AHA Policy
The resident must submit a written request for a grievance hearing to AHA within 5 business days of the tenant's receipt of the summary of the informal settlement.

If the complainant does not request a hearing, AHA's disposition of the grievance under the informal settlement process will become final. However, failure to request a hearing does not constitute a waiver by the complainant of the right to contest AHA's action in disposing of the complaint in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

Scheduling of Hearings [24 CFR 966.56(a)]
If the complainant has complied with all requirements for requesting a hearing as described above, a hearing must be scheduled by the hearing officer/panel promptly for a time and place reasonably convenient to both the complainant and AHA. A written notification specifying the time, place and the procedures governing the hearing must be delivered to the complainant and the appropriate PHA official.

AHA Policy
Within 10 business days of receiving a written request for a hearing, the hearing officer will schedule and send written notice of the hearing to both the complainant and he AHA.

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AHA may wish to permit the tenant to request to reschedule a hearing for good cause.

AHA Policy
The tenant may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, AHA may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

Expedited Grievance Procedure [24 CFR 966.52(a)]
AHA may establish an expedited grievance procedure for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of AHA, or
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near such premises; or
- Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member

In such expedited grievances, the informal settlement of grievances as discussed in 14-III.D is not applicable.

AHA may adopt special procedures concerning expedited hearings, including provisions for expedited notice or scheduling, or provisions for expedited decision on the grievance.

AHA Policy
AHA will not offer expedited grievance procedures.

14-III.F. SELECTION OF HEARING OFFICER/PANEL

[24 CFR 966.53(e)]
The grievance hearing must be conducted by an impartial person or persons appointed by AHA, other than the person who made or approved AHA action under review, or a subordinate of such person. AHA must describe their policies for selection of a hearing officer in their lease.

AHA Policy
AHA grievance hearings will be conducted by a single hearing officer and not a panel.

PHAs must describe their policies for selection of a hearing officer in their lease forms. Changes to the public housing lease are subject to a 30-day comment period (24 CFR 966.4)

14-III.G. PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE HEARING

[24 CFR 966.56]
Rights of Complainant [24 CFR 966.56(b)]
The complainant will be afforded a fair hearing. This includes:

- The opportunity to examine before the grievance hearing any AHA documents, including records and regulations that are directly relevant to the hearing. The tenant must be allowed

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to copy any such document at the tenant's expense. If AHA does not make the document available for examination upon request by the complainant, AHA may not rely on such document at the grievance hearing.

AHA Policy
The tenant will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of $.50 per page. The family must request discovery of AHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

- The right to be represented by counsel or other person chosen to represent the tenant, and to have such person make statements on the tenant's behalf.

AHA Policy
Hearings may be attended by the following applicable persons:
An AHA representative(s) and any witnesses for AHA
The tenant and any witnesses for the tenant
The tenant's counsel or other representative
Any other person approved by AHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

- The right to a private hearing unless the complainant requests a public hearing.
- The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the tenant's complaint, to controvert evidence relied on by AHA or project management, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information AHA or project management relies.
- A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the hearing.

Failure to Appear [24 CFR 966.56(c)]
If the complainant or AHA fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer/panel may make a determination to postpone the hearing for no more than five business days or may make a determination that the party has waived his/her right to a hearing. Both the complainant and AHA must be notified of the determination by the hearing officer/panel: Provided, That a determination that the complainant has waived his/her right to a hearing will not constitute a waiver of any right the complainant may have to contest AHA's disposition of the grievance in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

There may be times when a complainant does not appear due to unforeseen circumstances which are out of their control and are no fault of their own.

AHA Policy
If the tenant does not appear at the scheduled time of the hearing, the hearing officer will wait up to 30 minutes. If the tenant appears within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, the hearing will be held. If the tenant does not arrive within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, they will be considered to have failed to appear.

If the tenant fails to appear and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance, the tenant must contact AHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and

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holidays. The hearing officer will reschedule the hearing only if the tenant can show good cause for the failure to appear, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

"Good cause" is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family.

General Procedures [24 CFR 966.56(d), (e)]

At the hearing, the complainant must first make a showing of an entitlement to the relief sought and thereafter AHA must sustain the burden of justifying AHA action or failure to act against which the complaint is directed [24 CFR 966.56(d)].

The hearing is conducted informally by the hearing officer/panel. AHA and the tenant must be given the opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence pertinent to the facts and issues raised by the complaint, and to question any witnesses.

AHA Policy

Any evidence to be considered by the hearing officer must be presented at the time of the hearing. There are four categories of evidence.

Oral evidence: the testimony of witnesses

Documentary evidence: a writing which is relevant to the case, for example, a letter written to AHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, emails, words, pictures, sounds, videotapes or symbols or combinations thereof.

Demonstrative evidence: Evidence created specifically for the hearing and presented as an illustrative aid to assist the hearing officer, such as a model, a chart or other diagram.

Real evidence: A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter. Even though evidence, including hearsay, is generally admissible, hearsay evidence alone cannot be used as the sole basis for the hearing officer's decision.

If AHA fails to comply with the discovery requirements (providing the tenant with the opportunity to examine APHA documents prior to the grievance hearing), the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of AHA to comply with discovery requirements, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

The complainant or AHA may arrange, in advance and at the expense of the party making the arrangement, for a transcript of the hearing. Any interested party may purchase a copy of such transcript [24 CFR 966.56(e)].

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AHA Policy
If the complainant would like AHA to record the proceedings by audiotape, the request must be made to AHA by 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

AHA will consider that an audio tape recording of the proceedings is a transcript.

Accommodations of Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.56(f)]
AHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing. Reasonable accommodation may include qualified sign language interpreters, readers, accessible locations, or attendants.

If the tenant is visually impaired, any notice to the tenant which is required in the grievance process must be in an accessible format.

See Chapter 2 for a thorough discussion of the PHA's responsibilities pertaining to reasonable accommodation.

Limited English Proficiency (24 CFR 966.56(g)
AHA must comply with HUD's LEP Final Rule in providing language services throughout the grievance process.

14-III.H. DECISION OF THE HEARING OFFICER/PANEL

[24 CFR 966.57]
The hearing officer/panel must issue a written decision, stating the reasons for the decision, within a reasonable time after the hearing. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family must be based on a preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing. A copy of the decision must be sent to the complainant and AHA. AHA must retain a copy of the decision in the tenant's folder. A log of all hearing officer decisions must also be maintained by AHA and made available for inspection by a prospective complainant, his/her representative, or the hearing officer/panel [24 CFR 966.57(a)].

AHA Policy
In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

AHA Notice to the Family: The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for AHA's decision are factually stated in the notice.

Discovery: The hearing officer will determine if the family was given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with AHA policy.

AHA Evidence to Support AHA Decision: The evidence consists of the facts presented. Evidence is not conclusion and it is not argument. The hearing officer will evaluate the facts to determine if they support AHA's conclusion.

Validity of Grounds for Termination of Tenancy (when applicable): The hearing officer will determine if the termination of tenancy is for one of the grounds specified in the HUD regulations and AHA policies. If the grounds for termination

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are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with AHA policies, then the decision of AHA will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and AHA no later than 10 business days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

Hearing information:

Name of the complainant
Date, time and place of the hearing
Name of the hearing officer
Name of the AHA representative(s)
Name of family representative (if any)
Names of witnesses (if any)

Background: A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the hearing and the date(s) on which the informal settlement was held, who held it, and a summary of the results of the informal settlement. Also includes the date the complainant requested the grievance hearing.

Summary of the Evidence: The hearing officer will summarize the testimony of each witness and identify any documents that a witness produced in support of his/her testimony and that are admitted into evidence.

Findings of Fact: The hearing officer will include all findings of fact, based on a preponderance of the evidence. Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Conclusions: The hearing officer will render a conclusion derived from the facts that were found to be true by a preponderance of the evidence. The conclusion will result in a determination of whether these facts uphold AHA's decision.

Order: The hearing report will include a statement of whether AHA's decision is upheld or overturned. If it is overturned, the hearing officer will instruct AHA to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. In the case of termination of tenancy, the hearing officer will instruct AHA to restore the family's status.

Procedures for Further Hearing

AHA Policy

The hearing officer may ask the family for additional information and/or might adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date, before reaching a decision. If the family misses an appointment or deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the action of AHA will take effect and another hearing will not be granted.

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Final Decision [24 CFR 966.57(b)]

The decision of the hearing officer/panel is binding on AHA which must take the action, or refrain from taking the action cited in the decision unless AHA Board of Commissioners determines within a reasonable time, and notifies the complainant that:

- The grievance does not concern AHA action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the complainant's lease on AHA policies which adversely affect the complainant's rights, duties, welfare, or status; or
- The decision of the hearing officer/panel is contrary to Federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations or requirements of the annual contributions contract between HUD and AHA

AHA Policy

When AHA considers the decision of the hearing officer to be invalid due to the reasons stated above, it will present the matter to the AHA Board of Commissioners within 10 business days of the date of the hearing officer's decision. The Board has 30 calendar days to consider the decision. If the Board decides to reverse the hearing officer's decision, it must notify the complainant within 10 business days of this decision.

A decision by the hearing officer/panel, or Board of Commissioners in favor of AHA or which denies the relief requested by the complainant in whole or in part must not constitute a waiver of any rights, nor effect in any manner whatever, any rights the complainant may have to a subsequent trial or judicial review in court [24 CFR 966.57(c)].

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Chapter 15 – PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

AHA is committed to ensuring that funds made available to the PHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and AHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents AHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures AHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

15-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and program abuse. PHAs are required to use the EIV system in its entirety in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. PHAs are further required to:

- Provide applicants and residents with form HUD-52675, "Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations"
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file

AHA Policy

AHA anticipates that the vast majority of families and AHA employees intend to and will comply with program requirements and make reasonable efforts to avoid errors.

To ensure that AHA's program is administered effectively and according to the highest ethical and legal standards, AHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

AHA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of "Is Fraud Worth It?" (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

AHA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of "What You Should Know about EIV," a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12. In addition, AHA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

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AHA will require mandatory orientation sessions for all prospective residents either prior to or upon execution of the lease. AHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues. At the conclusion of all program orientation sessions, the family representative will be required to sign a program briefing certificate to confirm that all rules and pertinent regulations were explained to them.

AHA will routinely provide resident counseling as part of every reexamination interview in order to clarify any confusion pertaining to program rules and requirements.

AHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and AHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

AHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key AHA forms and form letters that request information from a family member.

AHA will provide each AHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization's standards of conduct and ethics.

At every regular reexamination AHA staff will explain any changes in HUD regulations or AHA policy that affect residents.

For purposes of this chapter the term error refers to an unintentional error or omission. *Program abuse or fraud* refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

15-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, AHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

AHA Policy

AHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse, including:

AHA routinely will use EIV and other non-HUD sources of up-front income verification. This includes the Work Number and any other private or public databases available to AHA.

At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.

AHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

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Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

Notice PIH 2015-16 requires all PHAs that expend $750,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of PHA activities and notifies the PHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

AHA Policy

AHA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of AHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

AHA Policy

AHA will encourage staff, residents, and the public to report possible program abuse.

15-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the AHA Will Investigate

AHA Policy

AHA will review all referrals, specific allegations, complaints, and tips from any source including other agencies, companies, and individuals, to determine if they warrant investigation. In order for AHA to investigate, the allegation must contain at least one independently-verifiable item of information, such as the name of an employer or the name of an unauthorized household member.

AHA will investigate when inconsistent or contradictory information is detected through file reviews and the verification process.

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 960.259]

AHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available AHA and public records. If necessary, AHA will require families to sign consent forms for the release of additional information.

Analysis and Findings

AHA Policy

AHA will base its evaluation on a preponderance of the evidence collected during its investigation.

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

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For each investigation AHA will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed the PHA, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

Consideration of Remedies
All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether AHA will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

AHA Policy
In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, AHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense and the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, (2) any special circumstances surrounding the case, (3) any mitigating circumstances related to the disability of a family member, (4) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

Notice and Appeals

AHA Policy
AHA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies within 10 business days of the conclusion of the investigation. The notice will include (1) a description of the error or program abuse, (2) the basis on which the PHA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through an informal hearing or grievance hearing (see Chapter 14).

PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

15-II.A. UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENT

An under- or overpayment includes an incorrect tenant rent payment by the family, or an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections
Whether the incorrect rental determination is an overpayment or underpayment, AHA must promptly correct the tenant rent and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

AHA Policy
Increases in the tenant rent will be implemented on the first of the month following a written 30 day notice.

Any decreases in tenant rent will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement
Whether the family is required to reimburse AHA or AHA is required to reimburse the family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect payment and whether the action taken

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was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

15-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

General administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect rent determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows AHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to AHA

AHA Policy
In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any amounts of rent underpaid. AHA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the amount owed, AHA will terminate the family's lease in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

AHA Reimbursement to Family

AHA Policy
AHA will not reimburse the family for any overpayment of rent when the overpayment clearly is caused by the family.

Prohibited Actions
An applicant or resident in the public housing program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Provide incomplete or false information to the PHA [24 CFR 960.259(a)(4)].
- Commit fraud, or make false statements in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(C)].

AHA Policy
Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the AHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other AHA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to AHA on the family's behalf

Use of a false name or the use of falsified, forged, or altered documents

Intentional misreporting of family information or circumstances (e.g., misreporting of income or family composition)

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Omitted facts that were obviously known by a family member (e.g., not reporting employment income)

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

AHA may determine other actions to be program abuse based upon a preponderance of the evidence, as defined earlier in this chapter.

Penalties for Program Abuse

In the case of program abuse caused by a family AHA may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- AHA may require the family to repay any amounts owed to the program (see 15-II.B., Family Reimbursement to PHA).
- AHA may require, as a condition of receiving or continuing assistance, that a culpable family member not reside in the unit. See policies in Chapter 3 (for applicants) and Chapter 13 (for residents).
- AHA may deny admission or terminate the family's lease following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 13 respectively.
- AHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in section 15-II.D.

15-II.C. PHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

The responsibilities and expectations of AHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section specifically addresses actions of an AHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the public housing program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the AHA personnel policy.

AHA-caused incorrect rental determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply public housing rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, and (2) errors in calculation.

Repayment to AHA

The family is not required to repay an underpayment of rent if the error or program abuse is caused by AHA staff.

AHA Reimbursement to Family

AHA Policy

AHA will reimburse a family for any family overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error or staff program abuse.

Prohibited Activities

AHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by AHA staff:

Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements for personal gain

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Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant or resident
Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, residents, vendors, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to AHA
Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties
Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of AHA activities, policies, or practices
Misappropriating or misusing public housing funds
Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the public housing program
Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

15-II.D. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

AHA Policy
When AHA determines that program abuse by a family or AHA staff member has occurred and the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, AHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the public housing program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

15-II.E. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

PHAs who enter into a repayment agreement with a family to collect rent owed, initiate litigation against the family to recover rent owed, or begin eviction proceedings against a family may retain 100 percent of program funds that the PHA recovers [Notice PIH 2007-27 (HA)].
If the PHA does none of the above, all amounts that constitute an underpayment of rent must be returned to HUD.
The family must be afforded the opportunity for a hearing through the AHA's grievance process.

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Chapter 16 – PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this ACOP. The policies are discussed in seven parts as described below:
Part I: Setting Utility Allowances. This part describes how utility allowances are established and revised. Also discussed are the requirements to establish surcharges for excess consumption of AHA-furnished utilities.

Part II: Establishing Flat Rents This part describes the requirements and policies related to establishing and updating flat rent amounts.

Part III: Repayment of Family Debts. This part contains policies for recovery of monies that have been underpaid by families, and describes the circumstances under which AHA will offer repayment agreements to families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.

Part IV: Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS). This part describes the PHAS indicators, how PHAs are scored under PHAS, and how those scores affect a PHA.

Part V: Record Keeping. All aspects of the program involve certain types of record-keeping. This part outlines the privacy rights of applicants and participants and record retention policies AHA will follow.

Part VI: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Level. This part describes the PHA's reporting responsibilities related to children with elevated blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

Part VII: Violence against Women Act (VAWA): Notification, Documentation, and Confidentiality. This part contains key terms used in VAWA and describes requirements related to notifying families about their rights and responsibilities under VAWA; requesting documentation from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained from victims.

PART I: SETTING UTILITY ALLOWANCES

[24 CFR 965 Subpart E]

16-I.A. OVERVIEW

AHA must establish allowances for AHA-furnished utilities for all check metered utilities and for resident-purchased utilities for all utilities purchased directly by residents from a utility supplier [24 CFR 965.502(a)].

AHA must also establish surcharges for excess consumption of AHA-furnished utilities [24 CFR 965.506].

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AHA must maintain a record that documents the basis on which utility allowances and scheduled surcharges are established and revised, and the record must be made available for inspection by residents [24 CFR 965.502(b)].

16-I.B UTILITY ALLOWANCES

AHA must establish separate allowances for each utility and for each category of dwelling units AHA determines to be reasonably comparable as to factors affecting utility usage [24 CFR 965.503].

The objective of AHA in establishing utility allowances for each dwelling unit category and unit size is to approximate a reasonable consumption of utilities by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment [24 CFR 965.505].

Utilities include gas, electricity, water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal for a dwelling unit. In addition, if AHA does not furnish a range and refrigerator, the family must be granted a utility allowance for the range and refrigerator they provide [24 CFR 965.505].

Costs for telephone, cable/satellite TV, and internet services are not considered utilities [PH Occ GB, p. 138].

Utility allowance amounts will vary by the rates in effect, size and type of unit, climatic location and sitting of the unit, type of construction, energy efficiency of the dwelling unit, and other factors related to the physical condition of the unit. Utility allowance amounts will also vary by residential demographic characteristics affecting home energy usage [PH Occ GB, p. 138].
Chapter 14 of the PH Occupancy Guidebook provides detailed guidance to the PHA about establishing utility allowances.

Air-Conditioning
"If a PHA installs air conditioning, it shall provide, to the maximum extent economically feasible, systems that give residents the option of choosing to use air conditioning in their units. The design of systems that offer each resident the option to choose air conditioning shall include retail meters or check meters, and residents shall pay for the energy used in its operation. For systems that offer residents the option to choose air conditioning but cannot be check metered, residents are to be surcharged in accordance with 965.506. If an air conditioning system does not provide for resident option, residents are not to be charged, and these systems should be avoided whenever possible." [24 CFR 965.505(e)]

AHA Policy
AHA has installed air-conditioning or evaporative coolers.

Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]
AHA must review at least annually the basis on which utility allowances have been established and must revise the allowances if necessary in order to adhere to the standards for establishing utility allowances that are contained in 24 CFR 965.505.

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AHA may revise its allowances for resident-purchased utilities between annual reviews if there is a rate change, and is required to do so if such change, by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which the allowance was based.

Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account became effective.

AHA Policy
Between annual reviews of utility allowances, AHA will only revise its utility allowances due to a rate change, when required to by the regulation or unless an Energy Performance Contract has been completed.

16-I.C. SURCHARGES FOR PHA-FURNISHED UTILITIES

[24 CFR 965.506]
For dwelling units subject to allowances for PHA-furnished utilities where check meters have been installed, the PHA must establish surcharges for utility consumption in excess of the allowances. Surcharges may be computed on a straight per unit of purchase basis or for stated blocks of excess consumption, and must be based on the PHA's average utility rate. The basis for calculating the surcharges must be described in the PHA's schedule of allowances. Changes in the amount of surcharges based directly on changes in the PHA's average utility rate are not subject to the advance notice requirements discussed under 16-I.D.

For dwelling units served by PHA-furnished utilities where check meters have not been installed, the PHA must establish schedules of surcharges indicating additional dollar amounts residents will be required to pay by reason of estimated utility consumption attributable to resident-owned major appliances or to optional functions of PHA-furnished equipment. The surcharge schedule must state the resident-owned equipment (or functions of PHA-furnished equipment) for which surcharges will be made and the amounts of such charges. Surcharges must be based on the cost to the PHA of the utility consumption estimated to be attributable to reasonable usage of such equipment.

AHA Policy
AHA does have AHA-furnished utilities on select properties.

16-I.D. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

[965.502]
AHA must give notice to all residents of proposed allowances and scheduled surcharges, and revisions thereof. The notice must be given in the manner provided in the lease and must:

- Be provided at least 60 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
- Describe the basis for determination of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions, including a statement of the specific items of equipment and function whose utility consumption requirements were included in determining the amounts of the allowances and schedule of surcharges.

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- Notify residents of the place where AHA's documentation on which allowances and surcharges are based is available for inspection.
- Provide all residents an opportunity to submit written comments during a period expiring not less than 30 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.

16-I.E. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

[24 CFR 965.508]
On request from a family that includes a disabled or elderly person, the PHA must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

Likewise, residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations.

PART II: ESTABLISHING FLAT RENTS

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Flat rents are designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient. Flat rents are also used to prorate assistance for a mixed family. A mixed family is one whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigrations status [24 CFR 5.504].

This part discusses how the PHA establishes and updates flat rents. Policies related to the use of flat rents, family choice of rent, flat rent hardships, and proration of rent for a mixed family are discussed in Chapter 6.
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16-II.B. FLAT RENTS

[24 CFR 960.253(b) and Notice PIH 2017-23]
Establishing Flat Rents
The 2015 Appropriations Act requires that flat rents must be set at no less than 80 percent of the applicable fair market rent (FMR). Alternatively, the PHA may set flat rents at no less than 80 percent of the applicable small area FMR (SAFMR) for metropolitan areas, or 80 percent of the applicable unadjusted rents for nonmetropolitan areas.

For areas where HUD has not determined a SAFMR or an unadjusted rent, PHAs must set flat rents at no less than 80 percent of the FMR or apply for an exception flat rent.

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The 2015 Appropriations Act permits PHAs to request an exception flat rent that is lower than either 80 percent of the FMR or SAFMR/unadjusted rent if the PHA can demonstrate that these FMRs do not reflect the market value of a particular property or unit.

In order to demonstrate the need for an exception flat rent, PHAs are required to submit a market analysis methodology that demonstrates the value of the unit. The PHA must use HUD's rent reasonableness methodology to determine flat rents. In determining flat rents, PHAs must consider the following:

- Location
- Quality
- Unit size
- Unit type
- Age of the unit
- Amenities at the property and in immediate neighborhood
- Housing services provided
- Maintenance provided by AHA
- Utilities provided by AHA and/or landlord for (comparable units in the market study)
- AHA must provide a corresponding key explaining the calculations used for determining the valuation for each factor

AHA must receive written HUD approval before implementing exception flat rents. PHAs with a previously approved flat rent exception request may submit a written request to extend the approved flat rents for up to two additional years, provided local market conditions remain unchanged. Detailed information on how to request exception flat rents can be found in Notice PIH 2017-23.

PHAs are now required to apply a utility allowance to flat rents as necessary. Flat rents set at 80 percent of the FMR must be reduced by the amount of the unit's utility allowance, if any.

Review of Flat Rents

No later than 90 days after the effective date of the new annual FMRs/SAFMRs/unadjusted rent, PHAs must implement new flat rents as necessary based changes to the FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent or request an exception.

If the FMR falls from year to year, the PHA may, but is not required to, lower the flat rent to 80 percent of the current FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent.

AHA Policy

If the FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent is lower than the previous year, AHA will reduce flat rents to 80 percent of the current FMR/SAFMR.

Posting of Flat Rents

AHA Policy

AHA will publicly post the schedule of flat rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable AHA or project office.

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Documentation of Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)(5)]
AHA must maintain records that document the method used to determine flat rents, and that show how flat rents were determined by AHA in accordance with this method.

PART III: FAMILY DEBTS TO AHA

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes AHA's policies for recovery of monies owed to AHA by families.

AHA Policy
When an action or inaction of a resident family results in the underpayment of rent or other amounts, AHA holds the family liable to return any underpayments to AHA.

AHA will enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments.

When a family refuses to repay monies owed to AHA, AHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

Collection agencies
Small claims court
Civil law suit
State income tax set-off program
Bernalillo County Metro Court

16-III.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Family Debts to the AHA

AHA Policy
Any amount owed to AHA by a public housing family must be repaid. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, AHA may offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

If the family refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, AHA will terminate the family's tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13. AHA will also pursue other modes of collection.

General Repayment Agreement Guidelines
Down Payment Requirement

AHA Policy
Before executing a repayment agreement with a family, AHA will generally require a down payment of 25% percent of the total amount owed. If the family can provide evidence satisfactory to the PHA that a down payment of 25% percent would impose an undue hardship, the PHA may, in its sole discretion, require a lesser percentage or waive the requirement.

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Payment Thresholds

Notice PIH 2017-12 recommends that the total amount that a family must pay each month—the family's monthly share of rent plus the monthly debt repayment amount—should not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income, which is considered "affordable." Moreover, Notice PIH 2017-12 acknowledges that PHAs have the discretion to establish "thresholds and policies" for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

AHA Policy

If a family is paying less than 40 percent of its monthly adjusted income (MAI) in rent, the minimum monthly payment amount will be the greater of the following two amounts:

The difference between 40 percent of the family's MAI and the TTP at the time the agreement is executed $25

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to AHA that a monthly payment amount of $25 would impose an undue hardship, AHA may, in its sole discretion, require a lower monthly payment amount.

If the family's income increases or decreases during the term of a repayment agreement, either AHA or the family may request that the monthly payment amount be adjusted accordingly.

Execution of the Agreement

AHA Policy

Any repayment agreement between AHA and a family must be signed and dated by AHA and by the head of household and spouse/cohead (if applicable).

Due Dates

AHA Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the 1st day of the month. If the 1st does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 1stunless otherwise agreed by both parties.

Late or Missed Payments

AHA Policy

If a payment is not received by the end of the business day on the date due, and prior approval for the missed payment has not been given by AHA, AHA will send the family a delinquency notice giving the family 10 business days to make the late payment. If the payment is not received by the due date of the delinquency notice, it will be considered a breach of the agreement and AHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

If a family receives three delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, the repayment agreement will be considered in default, and AHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

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No Offer of Repayment Agreement

AHA Policy
AHA generally will not enter into a repayment agreement with a family if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family, or if the amount owed by the family exceeds the federal or state threshold for criminal prosecution.

Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments
Notice PIH 2017-12 requires certain provisions to be included in any repayment agreement involving amounts owed by a family because it underreported or failed to report income:

- A reference to the items in the public housing lease that state the family's obligation to provide true and complete information at every reexamination and the grounds on which AHA may terminate assistance because of a family's action or failure to act
- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to AHA the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to AHA the monthly tenant rent
- A statement that the terms of the repayment agreement may be renegotiated if the family's income decreases or increases
- A statement that late or missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of tenancy

PART IV: PUBLIC HOUSING ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (PHAS)

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) is to improve the delivery of services in public housing and enhance trust in the public housing system among PHAs, public housing residents, HUD and the general public by providing a management tool for effectively and fairly measuring the performance of a public housing agency in essential housing operations.

16-IV.B. PHAS INDICATORS

[24 CFR 902 Subparts A, B, C, D, and E]
The table below lists each of the PHAS indicators, the points possible under each indicator, and a brief description of each indicator. AHA's performance is based on a combination of all four indicators.

Indicator 1: Physical condition of the PHA's projects
Maximum Score: 40

- The objective of this indicator is to determine the level to which a PHA is maintaining its public housing in accordance with the standard of decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair.
- To determine the physical condition of a PHA's projects, inspections are performed of the following five major areas of each public housing project: site, building exterior, building systems, dwelling units, and common areas. The inspections are performed by an

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independent inspector arranged by HUD, and include a statistically valid sample of the units in each project in the PHA's public housing portfolio.

Indicator 2: Financial condition of the PHA's projects
Maximum Score: 25

- The objective of this indicator is to measure the financial condition of the PHA's public housing projects for the purpose of evaluating whether the PHA has sufficient financial resources and is capable of managing those financial resources effectively to support the provision of housing that is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair.
- A PHA's financial condition is determined by measuring each public housing project's performance in each of the following subindicators: quick ratio, months expendable net assets ratio, and debt service coverage ratio.

Indicator 3: Management operations of the PHA's projects
Maximum Score: 25

- The objective of this indicator is to measure certain key management operations and responsibilities of a PHA's projects for the purpose of assessing the PHA's management operations capabilities.
- Each project's management operations are assessed based on the following sub-indicators: occupancy, tenant accounts receivable, and accounts payable.
- An on-site management review may be conducted as a diagnostic and feedback tool for problem performance areas, and for compliance. Management reviews are not scored.

Indicator 4: Capital Fund
Maximum Score: 10

- The objective of this indicator is to measure how long it takes the PHA to obligate capital funds and to occupy units.
- The PHA's score for this indicator is measured at the PHA level and is based on the following subindicators: timeliness of fund obligation and occupancy rate.

16-IV.C. PHAS SCORING

[24 CFR 902 Subpart F]
HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) issues overall PHAS scores, which are based on the scores of the four PHAS indicators, and the subindicators under each indicator. The PHA's indicator scores are based on a weighted average of the PHA's public housing projects' scores. PHAS scores translate into a designation for each PHA as high performing, standard, substandard, or troubled.

A high performer is a PHA that achieves an overall PHAS score of 90 or greater, and achieves a score of at least 60 percent of the points available under the physical, financial, and management indicators and at least 50 percent of the points available under the capital fund indicator.
A standard performer is a PHA that has an overall PHAS score between 60 and 89, and achieves a score of at least 60 percent of the points available under the physical, financial, and management indicators and at least 50 percent of the points available under the capital fund indicator.

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A substandard performer is a PHA that has an overall PHAS score of at least 60 percent and achieves a score of less than 60 percent under one or more of the physical, financial, or management indicators.

A troubled performer is a PHA that achieves an overall PHAS score of less than 60, or achieves less than 50 percent of the total points available under the capital fund indicator.

These designations can affect a PHA in several ways:

- High-performing PHAs are eligible for incentives including relief from specific HUD requirements and bonus points in funding competitions [24 CFR 902.71].
- PHAs that are standard performers may be required to submit and operate under a corrective action plan to eliminate deficiencies in the PHA's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)(1)].
- PHAs that are substandard performers will be required to submit and operate under a corrective action plan to eliminate deficiencies in the PHA's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)(2)].
- PHAs with an overall rating of "troubled" are subject to additional HUD oversight, and are required to enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with HUD to improve PHA performance [24 CFR 902.75].
- PHAs that fail to execute or meet MOA requirements may be referred to the Assistant Secretary to determine remedial actions, including, but not limited to, remedies available for substantial default [24 CFR 902.75(g) and 24 CFR Part 907].

PHAs must post a notice of its final PHAS score and status in appropriate conspicuous and accessible locations in its offices within two weeks of receipt of its final score and designation [24 CFR 902.64(b)(2)].

PART V: RECORD KEEPING

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

AHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. All such records must be made available to HUD or the Comptroller General of the United States upon request.

In addition, AHA must ensure that all applicant and participant files are maintained in a way that protects an individual's privacy rights, and that comply with VAWA 2013 confidentiality requirements.

16-V.B. RECORD RETENTION

AHA must keep the last three years of the Form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation during the term of each assisted lease, and for a period of at least three years from the end of participation (EOP) date [24 CFR 908.101].

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Notice PIH 2014-20 requires the PHA to keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act or the equal access final rule.

AHA Policy
During the term of each public housing tenancy, and for at least four years thereafter, the AHA will keep all documents related to a family's eligibility, tenancy, and termination.

In addition, AHA will keep the following records for at least four years:

An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible

Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B

Documentation supporting the establishment of flat rents and the public housing maximum rent

Documentation supporting the establishment of utility allowances and surcharges

Documentation related to PHAS

Accounts and other records supporting PHA budget and financial statements for the program

Complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act or the equal access final rule

Other records as determined by AHA or as required by HUD

If a hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 14-II.A.

16-V.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

PHAs must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

AHA Policy
All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized AHA staff.

AHA staff will not discuss personal family information unless there is a business reason to do so. Inappropriate discussion of family information or improper disclosure of family information by staff will result in disciplinary action.

Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886]
The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of social security numbers (SSN), employer identification numbers (EIN), any information derived from these numbers, and income

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information of applicants and participants must be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and all other provisions of Federal, State, and local law.

Applicants and participants, including all adults in the household, are required to sign a consent form, HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. This form incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes how the information collected using the form may be used, and under what conditions HUD or the PHA may release the information collected.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records
PHAs that access UIV data through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system are required to adopt and follow specific security procedures to ensure that all EIV data is protected in accordance with federal laws, regardless of the media on which the data is recorded (e.g. electronic, paper). These requirements are contained in the HUD-issued document, Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Data.

> **AHA Policy**
> Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, AHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

Criminal Records
AHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which AHA receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of AHA, or to authorized representatives of AHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

AHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by AHA from a law enforcement agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to AHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

AHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by AHA from a State or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to AHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. However, a record of the screening, including the type of screening and the date performed must be retained [Notice PIH 2012-28]. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information, or is obtained by AHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Medical/Disability Records
PHAs are not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. AHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If AHA receives a verification document that provides such information, AHA should not place this information in the tenant file. AHA should destroy the document.

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Records
For requirements and AHA policies related to management of documentation obtained from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, see section 16-VII.E.

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PART VI: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

16-VI.A. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[24 CFR 35.1130(e)]; Notice PIH 2017-13
The PHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with elevated blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

The PHA must report the name and address of a child identified as having an elevated blood lead level (EBLL) to the public health department within five (5) business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. The PHA must also report each known case of a child with EBLL to the HUD field office.

AHA Policy
AHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an elevated blood lead level.

AHA will provide written notice of each known case of a child with an EBLL to the HUD field office, and to HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control (OLHCHH) within five (5) business days of receiving the information.

PART VII: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, AND CONFIDENTIALITY

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) provides special protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who are applying for or receiving assistance under the public housing program. If your state or local laws provide greater protection for such victims, those apply in conjunction with VAWA.

In addition to definitions of key terms used in VAWA, this part contains general VAWA requirements and PHA policies in three areas: notification, documentation, and confidentiality. Specific VAWA requirements and PHA policies are located in Chapter 3, "Eligibility" (sections 3-I.C and 3-III.F); Chapter 5, "Occupancy Standards and Unit Offers" (section 5-II.D); Chapter 8, "Leasing and Inspections" (section 8-I.B); Chapter 12, "Transfer Policy" (sections 12-III.C, 12-III.F, and 12-IV.D); and Chapter 13, "Lease Terminations" (sections 13-III.F and 13-IV.D).

16-VII.B. DEFINITIONS

[24 CFR 5.2003, FR Notice 8/6/13]
As used in VAWA:

- The term affiliated individual means, with respect to a person:
  - A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that person stands in the position or place of a parent; or

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  - Any individual, tenant or lawful occupant living in the household of the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- The term bifurcate means, with respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- The term dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - The length of the relationship
  - The type of relationship
  - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship
- The term domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- The term sexual assault means:
  - Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks the capacity to consent
- The term stalking means:
  - To engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

16-VII.C. NOTIFICATION

[24 CFR 5.2005(a)]
Notification to Public
The PHA adopts the following policy to help ensure that all actual and potential beneficiaries of its public housing program are aware of their rights under VAWA.

AHA Policy
AHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its website. It will also make the information readily available to anyone who requests it.

A notice of occupancy rights under VAWA to housing choice voucher program applicants and participants who are or have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (Form HUD-5380, see Exhibit 16-1)

A copy of form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking and Alternate Documentation (see Exhibit 16-2)

A copy of the PHA's emergency transfer plan (Exhibit 16-3)

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A copy of HUD's Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, Form HUD-5383 (Exhibit 16-4)

The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) (included in Exhibit 16-1)

Contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers

Notification to Applicants and Tenants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]

PHAs are required to inform public housing applicants and tenants of their rights under VAWA, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof, when they are denied assistance, when they are admitted to the program, and when they are notified of an eviction or termination of housing benefits.

The PHA must distribute a notice of VAWA rights, along with the VAWA self-certification form (HUD-5382) at each of these three junctures.

AHA Policy

The VAWA information provided to applicants and participants will consist of the notices in Exhibit 16-1 and 16-2.

The PHA will provide all applicants with information about VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance. The PHA will also include such information in all notices of denial of assistance (see section 3-III.F).

The PHA will provide all tenants with information about VAWA at the time of admission (see section 8-I.B) and at annual reexamination. The PHA will also include such information in all lease termination notices (see section 13-IV.D).

AHA is not limited to providing VAWA information at the times specified in the above policy. If AHA decides to provide VAWA information to a tenant following an incident of domestic violence, Notice PIH 2006-42 cautions against sending the information by mail, since the abuser may be monitoring the mail. The notice recommends that in such cases AHA make alternative delivery arrangements that will not put the victim at risk.

AHA Policy

Whenever AHA has reason to suspect that providing information about VAWA to a public housing tenant might place a victim of domestic violence at risk, it will attempt to deliver the information by hand directly to the victim.

16-VII.D. DOCUMENTATION

[24 CFR 5.2007]

A PHA presented with a claim for initial or continued assistance based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or criminal activity related to any of these forms of abuse may—but is not required to—request that the individual making the claim

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document the abuse. Any request for documentation must be in writing, and the individual must be allowed at least 14 business days after receipt of the request to submit the documentation. The PHA may extend this time period at its discretion. [24 CFR 5.2007(a)]

The individual may satisfy the PHA's request by providing any one of the following three forms of documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)]:

- A completed and signed HUD-approved certification form (HUD-5382,, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking), which must include the name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and is known to the victim
- A federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police report or court record, or an administrative record
- Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a mental health professional; or a medical professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

The PHA may not require third-party documentation (forms 2 and 3) in addition to certification (form 1), except as specified below under "Conflicting Documentation," nor may it require certification in addition to third-party documentation [VAWA 2005 final rule].

AHA Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be in writing, will specify a deadline of 14 business days following receipt of the request, will describe the three forms of acceptable documentation, will provide explicit instructions on where and to whom the documentation must be submitted, and will state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation or request an extension in writing by the deadline.

AHA may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 business days. Any extension granted by the PHA will be in writing.

Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)]

In cases where AHA receives conflicting certification documents from two or more members of a household, each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the perpetrator, AHA may determine which is the true victim by requiring each to provide acceptable third-party documentation, as described above (forms 2 and 3). AHA must honor any court orders issued to protect the victim or to address the distribution of property.

AHA Policy

If presented with conflicting certification documents (two or more forms HUD 5382) from members of the same household, AHA will attempt to determine which is the true victim by requiring each of them to provide third-party documentation in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(e) and by following any HUD guidance on how such determinations should be made.

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Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)]
AHA has the discretion to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence—i.e., without requiring formal documentation of abuse in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(b).

AHA Policy
If AHA accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, AHA will document acceptance of the statement or evidence in the individual's file.

Failure to Provide Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)]
In order to deny relief for protection under VAWA, AHA must provide the individual requesting relief with a written request for documentation of abuse. If the individual fails to provide the documentation within 14 business days from the date of receipt, or such longer time as AHA may allow, AHA may deny relief for protection under VAWA.

16-VII.E. CONFIDENTIALITY

[24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]
All information provided to the PHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, must be retained in confidence. This means that the PHA (1) may not enter the information into any shared database, (2) may not allow employees or others to access the information unless they are explicitly authorized to do so and have a need to know the information for purposes of their work, and (3) may not provide the information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is (a) requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) otherwise required by applicable law.

AHA Policy
If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, AHA will inform the victim before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

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EXHIBIT 16-1: SAMPLE NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT, FORM HUD-5380

Albuquerque Housing Authority

Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act

To all Tenants and Applicants,

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. VAWA protections are not only available to women, but are available equally to all individuals regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the Federal agency that oversees that AHA is in compliance with VAWA. This notice explains your rights under VAWA. A HUD-approved certification form is attached to this notice. You can fill out this form to show that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and that you wish to use your rights under VAWA."

Protections for Applicants
If you otherwise qualify for assistance under AHA, you cannot be denied admission or denied assistance because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Protections for Tenants
If you are receiving assistance under AHA, you may not be denied assistance, terminated from participation, or be evicted from your rental housing because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Also, if you or an affiliated individual of yours is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking by a member of your household or any guest, you may not be denied rental assistance or occupancy rights under AHA solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Affiliated individual means your spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child, or a person to whom you stand in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is in your care, custody, or control); or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in your household.

Removing the Abuser or Perpetrator from the Household
AHA may divide (bifurcate) your lease in order to evict the individual or terminate the assistance of the individual who has engaged in criminal activity (the abuser or perpetrator) directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

If AHA chooses to remove the abuser or perpetrator, AHA may not take away the rights of eligible tenants to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. If the evicted abuser or perpetrator was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the program, AHA must allow the tenant who is or has been a victim and other household members to remain in the unit for a period of time, in order to establish eligibility under the program or under another HUD housing program covered by VAWA, or, find alternative housing.

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In removing the abuser or perpetrator from the household, AHA must follow Federal, State, and local eviction procedures. In order to divide a lease, AHA may, but is not required to, ask you for documentation or certification of the incidences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Moving to Another Unit

Upon your request, AHA may permit you to move to another unit, subject to the availability of other units, and still keep your assistance. In order to approve a request, AHA may ask you to provide documentation that you are requesting to move because of an incidence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If the request is a request for emergency transfer, the housing provider may ask you to submit a written request or fill out a form where you certify that you meet the criteria for an emergency transfer under VAWA. The criteria are:

1. **You are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking**. If your housing provider does not already have documentation that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your housing provider may ask you for such documentation, as described in the documentation section below.
2. **You expressly request the emergency transfer.** Your housing provider may choose to require that you submit a form, or may accept another written or oral request.
3. **You reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your current unit.** This means you have a reason to fear that if you do not receive a transfer you would suffer violence in the very near future.
   OR
   You are a victim of sexual assault and the assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period before you request a transfer. If you are a victim of sexual assault, then in addition to qualifying for an emergency transfer because you reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your unit, you may qualify for an emergency transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises of the property from which you are seeking your transfer, and that assault happened within the 90-calendar-day period before you expressly request the transfer.

AHA will keep confidential requests for emergency transfers by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the location of any move by such victims and their families.

AHA's emergency transfer plan provides further information on emergency transfers, and AHA must make a copy of its emergency transfer plan available to you if you ask to see it.

Documenting You Are or Have Been a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

AHA can, but is not required to, ask you to provide documentation to "certify" that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Such request from AHA must be in writing, and AHA must give you at least 14 business days (Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays do not count) from the day you receive the request to provide the documentation. AHA may, but does not have to, extend the deadline for the submission of documentation upon your request.

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You can provide one of the following to AHA as documentation. It is your choice which of the following to submit if AHA asks you to provide documentation that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

- A complete HUD-approved certification form given to you by AHA with this notice, that documents an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The form will ask for your name, the date, time, and location of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and a description of the incident. The certification form provides for including the name of the abuser or perpetrator if the name of the abuser or perpetrator is known and is safe to provide.
- A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency that documents the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Examples of such records include police reports, protective orders, and restraining orders, among others.
- A statement, which you must sign, along with the signature of an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom you sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse, and with the professional selected by you attesting under penalty of perjury that he or she believes that the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are grounds for protection.
- Any other statement or evidence that AHA has agreed to accept.

If you fail or refuse to provide one of these documents within the 14 business days, AHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

If AHA receives conflicting evidence that an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed (such as certification forms from two or more members of a household each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the abuser or perpetrator), AHA has the right to request that you provide third-party documentation within thirty 30 calendar days in order to resolve the conflict. If you fail or refuse to provide third-party documentation where there is conflicting evidence, AHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

Confidentiality

AHA must keep confidential any information you provide related to the exercise of your rights under VAWA, including the fact that you are exercising your rights under VAWA.

AHA must not allow any individual administering assistance or other services on behalf of AHA (for example, employees and contractors) to have access to confidential information unless for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable Federal, State, or local law.

AHA must not enter your information into any shared database or disclose your information to any other entity or individual. AHA, however, may disclose the information provided if:

- You give written permission to AHA to release the information on a time limited basis.

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- AHA needs to use the information in an eviction or termination proceeding, such as to evict your abuser or perpetrator or terminate your abuser or perpetrator from assistance under this program.
- A law requires AHA or your landlord to release the information.

VAWA does not limit AHA's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

Reasons a Tenant Eligible for Occupancy Rights under VAWA May Be Evicted or Assistance May Be Terminated

You can be evicted and your assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. However, AHA cannot hold tenants who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who have not been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The protections described in this notice might not apply, and you could be evicted and your assistance terminated, if AHA can demonstrate that not evicting you or terminating your assistance would present a real physical danger that:

1. Would occur within an immediate time frame, and
2. Could result in death or serious bodily harm to other tenants or those who work on the property.

If AHA can demonstrate the above, AHA should only terminate your assistance or evict you if there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat.

Other Laws

VAWA does not replace any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. You may be entitled to additional housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking under other Federal laws, as well as under State and local laws.

Non-Compliance with The Requirements of This Notice

You may report a covered housing provider's violations of these rights and seek additional assistance, if needed, by contacting or filing a complaint with Albuquerque HUD Office 505-346-7303.

For Additional Information

You may view a copy of HUD's final VAWA rule at: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-11-16/pdf/2016-25888.pdf

Additionally, AHA must make a copy of HUD's VAWA regulations available to you if you ask to see them.

For questions regarding VAWA, please contact Brian Eagan 505-764-3951

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For help regarding an abusive relationship, you may call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 or, for persons with hearing impairments, 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

For tenants who are or have been victims of stalking seeking help may visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center.

For help regarding sexual assault, you may contact Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC) (505) 248-3165 located at 625 Silver SW, Suite 185, Albuquerque, NM 87102 or Family Advocacy Center (AFAC) at (505)243-2333 located at 625 Silver SW, Suite 200, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

Victims of stalking seeking help may contact National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center.

Attachment: Certification form HUD-5382

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EXHIBIT 16-2: CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION, FORM HUD-5382

CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 06/30/2017

Purpose of Form: The Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA") protects applicants, tenants, and program participants in certain HUD programs from being evicted, denied housing assistance, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against them. Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

Use of This Optional Form: If you are seeking VAWA protections from your housing provider, your housing provider may give you a written request that asks you to submit documentation about the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

In response to this request, you or someone on your behalf may complete this optional form and submit it to your housing provider, or you may submit one of the following types of third-party documentation:

(1) A document signed by you and an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional, or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom you have sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse. The document must specify, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred and meet the definition of "domestic violence," "dating violence," "sexual assault," or "stalking" in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 5.2003.

(2) A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or

(3) At the discretion of the housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

Submission of Documentation: The time period to submit documentation is 14 business days from the date that you receive a written request from your housing provider asking that you provide documentation of the occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Your housing provider may, but is not required to, extend the time period to submit the documentation, if you request an extension of the time period. If the requested information is not received within 14 business days of when you received the request for the documentation, or any extension of the date provided by your housing provider, your housing provider does not need to grant you any of the VAWA protections. Distribution or issuance of this form does not serve as a written request for certification.

Confidentiality: All information provided to your housing provider concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall be kept confidential and such details shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of your housing provider are not to have access to these details unless to grant or deny VAWA protections to you, and such employees may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) consented to by you in writing in a time-limited release; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

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TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

1. Date the written request is received by victim: _____
2. Name of victim: _____
3. Your name (if different from victim's): _____
4. Name(s) of other family member(s) listed on the lease: _____

   _____
5. Residence of victim: _____
6. Name of the accused perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed): _____

   _____
7. Relationship of the accused perpetrator to the victim: _____
8. Date(s) and times(s) of incident(s) (if known): _____

   _____
9. Location of incident(s): _____

In your own words, briefly describe the incident(s): _____

_____

_____

_____

This is to certify that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that the individual named above in Item 2 is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. I acknowledge that submission of false information could jeopardize program eligibility and could be the basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

_____

Signature Date

Public Reporting Burden: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting the data. The information provided is to be used by the housing provider to request certification that the applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of VAWA. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

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EXHIBIT 16-3: NMA EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

Attachment: Certification form HUD-5382

Albuquerque Housing Authority

Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking
Public Housing Program

Emergency Transfers

The PHA is concerned about the safety of its tenants, and such concern extends to tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the PHA allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to request an emergency transfer from the tenant's current unit to another unit. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. The ability of the PHA to honor such request for tenants currently receiving assistance, however, may depend upon a preliminary determination that the tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and on whether the PHA has another dwelling unit that is available and is safe to offer the tenant for temporary or more permanent occupancy

This plan identifies tenants who are eligible for an emergency transfer, the documentation needed to request an emergency transfer, confidentiality protections, how an emergency transfer may occur, and guidance to tenants on safety and security. This plan is based on a model emergency transfer plan published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the federal agency that oversees that the public housing and housing choice voucher (HCV) programs are in compliance with VAWA.

Eligibility for Emergency Transfers

A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as provided in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, is eligible for an emergency transfer, if the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same unit. If the tenant is a victim of sexual assault, the tenant may also be eligible to transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises within the 90-calendar- day period preceding a request for an emergency transfer.

A tenant requesting an emergency transfer must expressly request the transfer in accordance with the procedures described in this plan.

Tenants who are not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer if they meet the eligibility requirements in this section.

Emergency Transfer Request Documentation

To request an emergency transfer, the tenant shall notify the PHA's management office and submit a written request for a transfer to any PHA office. The PHA will provide reasonable accommodations to this policy for individuals with disabilities. The tenant's written request for an emergency transfer should include either:

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1. A statement expressing that the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant were to remain in the same dwelling unit assisted under the PHA's program; OR
2. A statement that the tenant was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the tenant's request for an emergency transfer.

Confidentiality
The PHA will keep confidential any information that the tenant submits in requesting an emergency transfer, and information about the emergency transfer, unless the tenant gives the PHA written permission to release the information on a time-limited basis, or disclosure of the information is required by law or required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance from the covered program. This includes keeping confidential the new location of the dwelling unit of the tenant, if one is provided, from the person or persons that committed an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant. See the Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence against Women Act for All Tenants for more information about the PHA's responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of information related to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Emergency Transfer Timing and Availability
The PHA cannot guarantee that a transfer request will be approved or how long it will take to process a transfer request. The PHA will, however, act as quickly as possible to move a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to another unit, subject to availability and safety of a unit. If a tenant reasonably believes a proposed transfer would not be safe, the tenant may request a transfer to a different unit. If a unit is available, the transferred tenant must agree to abide by the terms and conditions that govern occupancy in the unit to which the tenant has been transferred. The PHA may be unable to transfer a tenant to a particular unit if the tenant has not or cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

If the PHA has no safe and available units for which a tenant who needs an emergency transfer is eligible, the PHA will assist the tenant in identifying other housing providers who may have safe and available units to which the tenant could move. At the tenant's request, the PHA will also assist tenants in contacting the local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are attached to this plan.

Emergency Transfers: Public Housing (PH) Program
If you are a public housing resident and request an emergency transfer as described in this plan, the PHA will attempt to assist you in moving to a safe unit quickly. The PHA will make exceptions as required to policies restricting moves.

Emergency transfers for which you are not required to apply for assistance include the following:

- Public housing unit in a different development
- Public housing unit in the same development, if you determine that the unit is safe

At your request, the PHA will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you. You may also request an emergency transfer to the following programs for which you are required to apply for assistance:

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- HCV tenant-based program
- HCV project-based assistance
- Other programs administered by the PHA (such as state housing programs)

Emergency transfers will not take priority over waiting list admissions for these types of assistance. At your request, the PHA will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you.

Safety and Security of Tenants
Pending processing of the transfer and the actual transfer, if it is approved and occurs, the tenant is urged to take all reasonable precautions to be safe.

Tenants who are or have been victims of domestic violence are encouraged to contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233, or a local domestic violence shelter, for assistance in creating a safety plan. For persons with hearing impairments, that hotline can be accessed by calling 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Tenants who have been victims of sexual assault may call the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network's National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-HOPE, or visit the online hotline at https://ohl.rainn.org/online.

Tenants who are or have been victims of stalking seeking help may visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center.

Attachment: Local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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EXHIBIT 16-4: EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

FORM HUD-5383
EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 06/30/2017

Purpose of Form: If you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and you are seeking an emergency transfer, you may use this form to request an emergency transfer and certify that you meet the requirements of eligibility for an emergency transfer under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Although the statutory name references women, VAWA rights and protections apply to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. Using this form does not necessarily mean that you will receive an emergency transfer. See your housing provider's emergency transfer plan for more information about the availability of emergency transfers.

The requirements you must meet are:

(1) **You are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.** If your housing provider does not already have documentation that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your housing provider may ask you for such documentation. In response, you may submit Form HUD-5382, or any one of the other types of documentation listed on that Form.

(2) **You expressly request the emergency transfer.** Submission of this form confirms that you have expressly requested a transfer. Your housing provider may choose to require that you submit this form, or may accept another written or oral request. Please see your housing provider's emergency transfer plan for more details.

(3) **You reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your current unit.** This means you have a reason to fear that if you do not receive a transfer you would suffer violence in the very near future.

OR

You are a victim of sexual assault and the assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period before you request a transfer. If you are a victim of sexual assault, then in addition to qualifying for an emergency transfer because you reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your unit, you may qualify for an emergency transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises of the property from which you are seeking your transfer, and that assault happened within the 90-calendar-day period before you submit this form or otherwise expressly request the transfer.

Submission of Documentation: If you have third-party documentation that demonstrates why you are eligible for an emergency transfer, you should submit that documentation to your housing provider if it is safe for you to do so. Examples of third party documentation include, but are not limited to: a letter or other documentation from a victim service provider, social worker, legal assistance provider, pastoral counselor, mental health provider, or other professional from whom you have sought assistance; a current restraining order; a recent court order or other court records; a

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law enforcement report or records; communication records from the perpetrator of the violence or family members or friends of the perpetrator of the violence, including emails, voicemails, text messages, and social media posts.

Confidentiality: All information provided to your housing provider concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and concerning your request for an emergency transfer shall be kept confidential. Such details shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of your housing provider are not to have access to these details unless to grant or deny VAWA protections or an emergency transfer to you. Such employees may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) consented to by you in writing in a time-limited release; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE PERSON REQUESTING A TRANSFER

1. Name of victim requesting an emergency transfer: _____
2. Your name (if different from victim's) _____
3. Name(s) of other family member(s) listed on the lease: _____
4. Name(s) of other family member(s) who would transfer with the victim: _____

   _____
5. Address of location from which the victim seeks to transfer: _____

   _____
6. Address or phone number for contacting the victim: _____
7. Name of the accused perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed): _____

   _____
8. Relationship of the accused perpetrator to the victim: _____
9. Date(s), Time(s) and location(s) of incident(s): _____
10. Is the person requesting the transfer a victim of a sexual assault that occurred in the past 90 days on the premises of the property from which the victim is seeking a transfer? If yes, skip question 11. If no, fill out question 11. _____
11. Describe why the victim believes they are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if they remain in their current unit. _____

    _____
12. If voluntarily provided, list any third-party documentation you are providing along with this notice: _____

    _____

This is to certify that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that the individual named above in Item 1 meets the requirement laid out on this form for an emergency

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transfer. I acknowledge that submission of false information could jeopardize program eligibility and could be the basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

Signature Date

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